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# Gibraltar

## 1967

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*Office of Foreign and Commonwealth  
Affairs*  
**GIBRALTAR**

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**Report for the year  
1967**

**LONDON**  
**HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**  
**1969**



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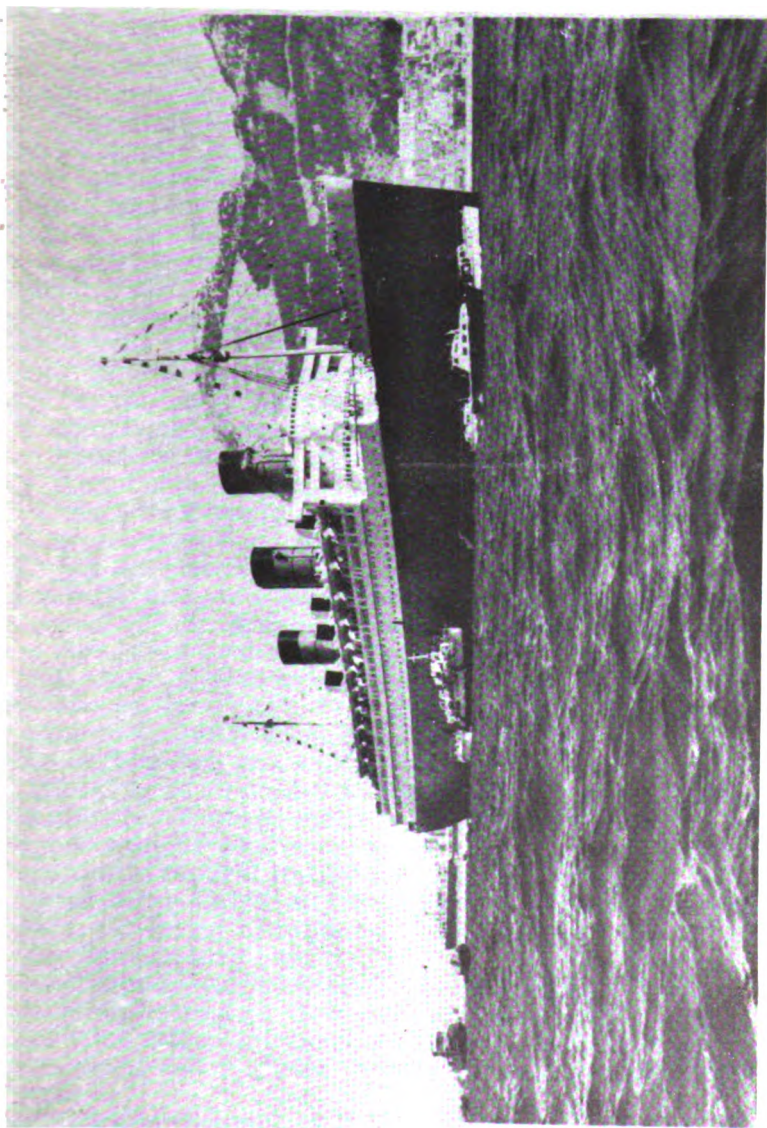
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4th October, 1967—R.M.S. "Queen Mary" calls at Gibraltar during her last cruise.



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## PART I.

### General Review

The most important event to take place in Gibraltar in 1967 was the Referendum held on the 10th September.

In December, 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a Resolution calling on Britain and Spain to continue their negotiations on the decolonisation of Gibraltar, taking into account the interests of the people of Gibraltar. It was decided that the views of the people of Gibraltar on their interests could best be determined by referendum and this was announced in the House of Commons on the 14th June (the text of the announcement is at Appendix XX).

The people of Gibraltar were invited to say which of the following alternative courses would best serve their interests:

- A. To pass under Spanish sovereignty in accordance with the terms proposed by the Spanish Government to Her Majesty's Government on 18th May, 1966, or
- B. Voluntarily to retain their link with Britain, with democratic local institutions and with Britain retaining its present responsibilities.

Sir Robert Fowler, K.C.M.G., was appointed Referendum Administrator and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, at the invitation of the British Government, appointed a team of Observers from four Commonwealth countries. Two members of the team paid a preliminary visit to Gibraltar in August to observe the earlier stages of the arrangements and the whole team were in Gibraltar from the 4th to the 13th September.

The Referendum was enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Gibraltar as an opportunity to express their own views as to their future. Those qualified to vote in the Referendum were all persons over 21 who were registered as Gibraltarians and were ordinarily resident in Gibraltar, the total number of voters so qualified being 12,762. 12,182 valid votes were cast, of which 12,138 were in favour of retaining the link with Britain while 44 voted for Spanish sovereignty.

The Commonwealth Observers team reported:

"It is our unanimous view that the actual conduct of the Referendum fully conformed with the requirements for the free expression of choice through the medium of the secret ballot."

The Director-General of the United Nations Association in London, who was also present in Gibraltar for the Referendum, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the



result genuinely reflected the wishes of the electorate and should be respected by the United Nations.

In pursuance also of the General Assembly Resolution, talks between British and Spanish officials were due to take place in April. They were however postponed by Her Majesty's Government when the Spanish Government announced its intention of declaring a prohibited air zone which was clearly designed to interfere with access to Gibraltar by air. The prohibited air zone came into operation on the 15th May. The whole question was referred by the British Government to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which still had the matter under consideration at the end of the year. Signs of further harassment by the Spanish authorities were seen towards the end of the year when Spanish warships began anchoring in British waters around the Rock.

In October the British Government informed the Spanish Government that they were prepared to hold further talks on Anglo-Spanish relations, including the question of Gibraltar, in November. The Spanish Government replied that they would be prepared to resume talks in 1968 once the question of Gibraltar had been dealt with by the United Nations which were due to do so in December. When the discussion on Gibraltar was resumed by the United Nations the Chief Minister and his Deputy once again appeared before the Fourth Committee as petitioners. After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution based on the provisions of a resolution passed by the Committee of 24 in September declaring that the Referendum was in contravention of a former resolution and inviting Spain and the United Kingdom to resume their negotiations on Gibraltar. The British Government made it clear that decolonisation could not mean the handing over of the people of Gibraltar to Spain against their wishes and that they considered the resolution to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter.

Close consultations on current problems were maintained throughout the year between the British Government and Gibraltar. The Chief Minister and his Deputy visited London for talks in March and Mrs. Judith Hart, then Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, paid a four-day visit to Gibraltar in May. Mr. Edward Heath, leader of the Conservative Party, also visited Gibraltar in January, as the guest of the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce.

The Integration with Britain Movement, a group which advocates the integration of Gibraltar and Britain, became a political party in February. In March, the Minister of Education resigned from the Legislative Council and the consequent by-election was fought between the former Minister's party, the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, and the Integration with Britain Party. The Association's candidate was elected by a majority of 145 votes.

Gibraltar's constitutional future continued to be a matter of considerable public interest. When announcing the decision to hold a Referendum the British Government had stated that if the majority of the people of Gibraltar voted in favour of retaining their link with Britain, appropriate constitutional changes which might be desired would then be discussed. In the meantime, a committee appointed by the elected members to collect information with a view to formulating constitutional proposals invited public bodies and individuals to submit representations on the matter. At the end of the year it was envisaged that constitutional talks between the British Government and representatives of the people of Gibraltar would take place in 1968.

The promotion of tourism and progress on economic development projects continued to receive the Government's close attention throughout the year.

In both these fields Gibraltar is receiving support from the British Government and this was manifested, apart from substantial economic aid under current programmes, by the appointment, through the Ministry of Overseas Development, of a Director of Tourism and a Chief Planning Officer who arrived in Gibraltar in February and March respectively.

In April, the Legislature approved the Development Programme for the period 1967-70, involving expenditure of over £3,800,000. The British Government had already announced its support for the general objectives of this Development Plan, and had provided an initial allocation of £600,000 from C.D. and W. sources towards its implementation. Later in 1967 an Exchequer Loan of £200,000 was approved for electricity development. The use of money under the C.D. and W. Acts for assistance to the private sector in respect of hotel and other tourist development has been agreed in principle. £125,000 has already been made available for the Hoods' Scheme mentioned below. Proposals in the Development Plan for the Public Sector, principally house-building (estimated to cost a total of £1,850,000), are being implemented.

In January, Messrs. Hoods Ltd. of Wolverhampton signed a letter of intent to develop the eastern side of the Rock by the construction of terraced bungalows and other luxury accommodation along the shore, together with ancillary amenities. The total cost of the development was estimated at £1,500,000 part of which is being met from British Government loans. Major improvements, financed from British Government grants, were also carried out at Camp Bay on the western side.

A tourist innovation during the year was the commencement, in March, of a series of fly cruises by R.M.S. Sylvania. Gibraltar becomes the ship's home port during the summer months and her passengers are flown to Gibraltar to join the Sylvania for a cruise, returning to London by air when the cruise ends. Consideration continued to be given to schemes for im-

provements to beaches, increases in hotel accommodation, extension of Marina facilities for yachtsmen and the provision of further entertainment amenities. The Minister for Tourism attended the Annual Convention of the British Association of Travel Agents held at Bournemouth in October.

Mr. A. I. Marsh was engaged by the Ministry of Overseas Development to undertake a pay structure review in Gibraltar. His report, which was published in November, recommended a three-stage increase for industrial workers, the first stage being a 12% increase retrospective to the 1st July, the second stage a further 10% increase and the third stage a final 5%. Clerical workers would receive a 12% increase in two stages while female workers would achieve equal pay through a three-stage increase. The basic principles of the report were accepted by the Government and other official employers and the first stage was agreed and implemented in December. A decision on the implementation of the subsequent stages was deferred for further consideration.

The Battalion Headquarters and two Companies of the First Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers, accompanied by a Field Troop Royal Engineers and men of the Royal Signals arrived in Gibraltar in September on a six-months posting. New Army barracks, named after His Excellency the Governor, General Sir Gerald Lathbury, were opened by him in May and were taken over by the resident Battalion, the First Battalion of the Worcester Regiment, who were shortly afterwards replaced in Gibraltar by the First Battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles.

The usual Gibraltar Festival was held in July and was popular both with residents and tourists. Work on the conversion of an existing hospital began during the year. The conversion will result in the integration of all hospital facilities in Gibraltar under one roof. The scheme is to be completed in 1969 and will cost about £234,000. The Gibraltar Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association continued to maintain contact with other branches, particularly the United Kingdom Branch. The Minister for Public Relations attended the annual conference of the Association in Kampala in October. "La Roca" by Mr. L. F. Bruzon was privately published in June. The book gives a general account of the situation in Gibraltar since the start of the Spanish restrictions as seen by a Gibraltarian. A Crown piece was issued in September. This is available in silver and cupro-nickel and is the first local coin issued for 125 years. A Branch of the English Speaking Union was formed during the year and some of the younger members of the Branch were invited to Britain for a short stay by the United Kingdom Branch. Eight members of the Commonwealth Youth Movement took part in the Movement's 1967 Quest which included a visit to Canada.

## PART II.

### Chapter 1: Population

Up to the end of the Great Siege, the size, and indeed, from time to time, the nationality, of the population of Gibraltar was subject primarily to the exigencies of war. Whenever Gibraltar changed hands the entire conquered population always made a point of leaving Gibraltar, and the conquerors had to introduce new blood not only for the purposes of defence but also to maintain Gibraltar as a town.

Although there is archaeological evidence that pre-historic man lived in Gibraltar the first settlement for which there is any historical evidence is that which took place when the Moors landed at Gibraltar under Tariq ibn Ziyad in 711. This first settlement was in fact the foundation of Gibraltar, the name itself, it is generally agreed, being derived from the Arabic "Jabal Tariq" or Mountain of Tariq. As the original inhabitants, the Moors were responsible for the construction of the first fortifications and dwellings and, during their uninterrupted stay of nearly 600 years, they extended these until, by the time of the first Spanish occupation, Gibraltar had become an important and extremely well fortified citadel.

The first change in population occurred in 1309 when Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards after a siege lasting about a month. The defenders surrendered subject to the condition that they should be returned to North Africa and, when this had been arranged, King Ferdinand the Fourth of Castille, aware of the strategic value of Gibraltar in the wars with the Moors, ordered the fortifications to be repaired and a strong garrison to be maintained in the town. He then appointed a Mayor and other officials to govern the town and, in an effort to attract population, he decreed that all its inhabitants should be exempt from military service and from the payment of all royal taxes and duties, that the boundaries of Gibraltar should be the same as they were when it was held by the Moors, and that Gibraltar should be a sanctuary for criminals escaping from justice whose crimes would be pardoned if they resided there for a year and a day.

24 years later the Moors laid siege to Gibraltar and after 4½ months the town was surrendered, on the condition, once again, that all the inhabitants should be allowed to leave.

Four sieges later, in 1462, Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards and again it was a condition of the surrender that all the inhabitants should be permitted to leave. It is not clear, in the



confusion arising from the disputes among Spanish noblemen besieging the city, whether this condition was in fact fulfilled, but it is certain that the conquerors once again had difficulty in finding enough people to reside in Gibraltar, both because of the continued threat of invasion from North Africa and because of disputes about the ownership of Gibraltar between the King of Castille and the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the latter actually laying siege to Gibraltar in 1467 and capturing it from the King's representative. Eventually, in 1501, Gibraltar was formally taken over by Ferdinand and Isabella but conditions were still not ripe for the establishment of a stable resident population and they found it necessary to turn Gibraltar for a time into a penal settlement to which convicts sentenced in Granada to life imprisonment were sent. In 1506 the Duke of Medina Sidonia again laid siege to Gibraltar and in 1540 some 2,000 Turks raided and looted the town taking away a number of captives. The danger of further attacks continued to be feared until about 1620 after which began a relatively peaceful period of Gibraltar's history in the course of which the population grew to some 5,000 persons.

In 1704 the British captured Gibraltar and once again the Spanish population left the town and settled in the neighbouring countryside. Only a small number of Spaniards and about 30 Genoese families remained.

For some 25 years after the British capture there was a danger that attempts might be made to recapture Gibraltar—in fact the Spaniards laid siege to it immediately after the British capture and again in 1727—and once again therefore there was little opportunity for the establishment and growth of a civilian population. However, after the siege of 1727 there was a quieter period, lasting until the Great Siege of 1779, in the course of which the main elements of the present population were firmly established. By 1753 for instance there was a civilian population of 434 British, 597 Genoese, 575 Jews, 185 Spaniards and 25 Portuguese, a total of 1,816. The military population at the time was about 4,500 of whom some 1,500 were women and children.

At this time, the English element in the population consisted mainly of time expired soldiers; the Jewish element came mainly from Morocco and was due to the trading activity with that country, the Genoese element was due to contacts through sailors plying the Mediterranean at a time when Genoa was a great sea-faring and commercial city; while the Spanish element included a number who returned across the border.

1779 saw the beginning of the Great Siege by the Spanish and French. Owing to the scarcity of food, civilians were encouraged to leave Gibraltar and a number of them did so, returning, together with a new influx, after the end of the Siege, so that, by 1787, the civilian population had increased to 3,386. This figure was doubled shortly after the beginning of the 19th century and

the main element both in the existing population and among the newcomers was undoubtedly Genoese. This sudden numerous influx consisted of Genoese refugees from the Napoleonic wars who, unwilling to live under French rule, had chosen to leave their homes and settle in Gibraltar. One may note the curious parallel between the reasons for the departure of the Spanish population in 1704—and, indeed, of former populations of Gibraltar—and the motives which led to the arrival of the new settlers.

The end of the Napoleonic wars meant the beginning of the real commercial development of Gibraltar and a period of great prosperity with a consequent increase in population, which, by 1814, numbered 10,136. By this time the town and its civilian population were firmly established as such, and while Gibraltar continued to be primarily a fortress the civilian inhabitants were no longer merely serving the needs of the garrison but were engaged in considerable external trade. With the main foundations of the population already laid, the concept of a Gibraltarian population, as distinct from immigrants living in Gibraltar, came into being about this time. For the purposes of classification in population registers, the distinction was now made between natives of Gibraltar and those living in Gibraltar on permits instead of, as formerly, according to religion or place of origin.

By 1826 the population had increased to 15,480 civilians. These were predominantly of Genoese extraction, (it is interesting to note that there was a Genoese Consul in Gibraltar as early as 1716) the next two largest elements—apart from British—being Portuguese and Spanish, of whom many came from Minorca owing to the latter's former connection with Britain.

The proclamation of a new charter of justice and the grant of civil liberties in 1830 was legal recognition of the actual development of a civilian population and commercial community which had been taking place for some years. During the mid-19th century the population fluctuated around 16,000-17,000.

The growth of the population in the second half of the century led to the enactment of legislation to require British subjects, other than those born in Gibraltar, to obtain permits to reside in Gibraltar, a requirement previously applied only to aliens. Thus the concept of the Gibraltarian, as distinct from British subjects of United Kingdom or other origin, which had already been established in fact at the beginning of the century, was given legal definition.

At the beginning of the 20th century the civilian population reached a peak of over 20,000, the average total thereafter, and up to the beginning of the second world war, remaining at about 18,000. While Gibraltar played a valuable part in the first world war, there was no major disturbance of population, but in 1939, as in 1789, the exigencies of war were once again felt. In 1940 all women and children were evacuated, the majority of

them to Britain. Repatriation began in 1944 and the first post-war census, taken in 1951, showed a total civilian population of 22,848 which ten years later had increased to 24,075.

In 1965, the population was increased by the influx of some 800 persons formerly residing in neighbouring Spanish towns and compelled, as a result of the Spanish restrictions, to take up residence in Gibraltar. The estimated civilian population at the end of 1967 was 25,281.

The law governing the right to reside in Gibraltar has been amended from time to time over the years. Under a new Gibraltarian Status Ordinance enacted in 1962, a Register of Gibraltarians was established and a Gibraltarian was defined as a person whose name is entered in the Register. Birth in Gibraltar before the 30th June, 1925, or legitimate male descent from a person so born, are the principal qualifications for registration though provision is made for the registration of persons meeting other qualifications mainly those establishing a close connection with Gibraltar.

The remarkable expansion of the city of Gibraltar, particularly in trade and tourism, and the political development of the city reflect the achievement of a firmly-established civilian population, compounded of a number of different elements, owing much to its various ethnological origins, greatly influenced by British law, government and politics, and strongly welded into a cohesive community with a deep sense of unity.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

## Chapter 2: Employment, Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

### *Labour Force — Supply and Demand*

The labour force available from the resident population is insufficient to meet the demand occasioned by existing commitments, particularly with the many existing and projected development works. A substantial part of the labour force, therefore, consists of alien non-domiciled workers, the majority of whom live in neighbouring Spanish territory and who enter daily by road from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras, under frontier documents issued and controlled by the authorities on both sides of the frontier.

Since 1954, however, the Spanish Authorities, for political reasons, have been imposing restrictions on the issue of new frontier passes. Further restrictions on the movement of workers between Spain and Gibraltar have been imposed since October, 1964, when Spain's campaign to gain territorial sovereignty over Gibraltar was intensified, with the result that, through

unreplaced wastage and actual withdrawals of frontier passes, the numbers of such workers from this source (for centuries an arrangement of mutual benefit to both Gibraltar and neighbouring Spanish territory) have been significantly reduced.

Notwithstanding, and in spite of the Spanish restrictions, there has been little unsatisfied demand, as employment permits have been readily granted to Moroccan and other non-Spanish labour to enter Gibraltar on short-term residential contracts. This influx has to a great extent met the demand. Additionally, advantage has been taken of the circumstances to streamline works organisations into less labour-consuming forms by increased mechanisation.

### *Employment Policy*

The employment policy of the Government of Gibraltar is to ensure priority of opportunity of employment to Gibraltarians. To achieve this, in a territory as small as Gibraltar, it has been necessary to restrict the right of entry and residence in Gibraltar for purposes of employment, and the Control of Employment Ordinance prohibits the employment of non-Gibraltarians, whether British or Alien, without a permit issued by the Director of Labour & Social Security. Such permits are issued freely in present circumstances if there are no suitable Gibraltarian workers available and willing to take up the employment. The policy is carried out by the Central Employment Exchange as a complement to its normal service of placing people in employment.

### *Insured Labour Force*

Persons engaged under a contract of service, including all those employed in manual labour as well as non-manual workers whose annual remuneration does not exceed £500 are required to be compulsorily insured (see Chapter 7) and the main man-power statistics are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year.

The total number of insured persons at the end of 1967 was 11,760.

It is estimated that, in addition, some 3,000 domiciled persons are gainfully occupied, either in non-manual occupations remunerated at £500 p.a. or above, or in self-employment.

Changes in the Insurance Scheme expected to take place early in 1968 include the abolition of the earnings limit of £500 p.a.

### *Industrial Distribution of the Labour Force*

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and apart from small coffee, tobacco-processing and garment-making industries, opportunities for employment continue to be provided mainly by the Official Employers (the Government of Gib-

raltar, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Public Building and Works and the City Council) and by the wholesale or retail trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services and the building industry.

### *Unemployment*

The policy of priority in opportunity of employment for Gibraltarians has been effective in ensuring that unemployment among able-bodied males is kept to a minimum. The majority of those so registered are either physically handicapped or elderly persons.

The unemployment figures in respect of Spanish workers discharged from employment in Gibraltar are insignificant. These workers are issued with special permits (which have no time limit) to enable them to enter Gibraltar daily during the week, and report at the Central Employment Exchange for possible re-employment.

Unemployed alien workers, however, are only permitted by the Spanish Authorities to enter Gibraltar for a period of five days from the date of issue of these special permits, and even if this period were extended, as in some cases it has been, unemployed workers are only allowed to leave Spain for the duration of the validity of their six-monthly Frontier Workers' Permits.

Unemployed persons who are either British Subjects or resident in Gibraltar are eligible, if they satisfy certain conditions, for unemployment benefit. All unemployed workers who regularly prove unemployment at the Central Employment Exchange are granted credits in respect of contributions under the Social Insurance Scheme, and will shortly also be eligible for Unemployment Benefit.

### *Under-Employment*

There was no significant under-employment during the year.

### *Wages and Conditions of Employment* *Wages and Salaries Review*

A review of the Official Employers' pay structure was undertaken by Mr. A. I. Marsh and his report was submitted to Government in November, 1967. The main recommendations were: —

- (a) the cost of living allowance granted in 1963 to be consolidated into salaries;
- (b) industrial workers to receive a 27% increase in wages, paid in three stages, i.e. 12%, 10% and 5%;
- (c) clerical workers to receive 12% increase in two stages, i.e. 7% and 5%;
- (d) first stage to be paid retrospectively to 1st July, 1967,

second stage on 1st July, 1968 and third stage on 1st July, 1969;

- (e) the principle of equal pay for women for equal work performed to be accepted and applied in appropriate circumstances.

The Official Employers accepted the basic principles recommended by Mr. Marsh and agreement was reached with the Trade Unions to the implementation of the first stage but the dates for the second and third stages were deferred by six months in view of the financial implications involved, particularly in the face of the present difficult economic situation.

### *Official Employers — Industrial Employees*

Some 3,000 or 25% of the insured labour force are resident industrial workers employed by the Official Employers. The wages and conditions of employment of this group are governed by the Official employers Joint Industrial Council. The remaining 2,400 industrial workers in Official employment are frontier workers excluded from its scope because they are not allowed by the Spanish Authorities to join the representative trade unions in Gibraltar. They are, nevertheless, granted Joint Industrial Council conditions except for the flat rate Cost of Living Allowance of 31/- per week mentioned below. The operation of the Fair Wages Clauses in contracts entered into by the Official Employers requires the application of the Joint Industrial Council rates as minima to a substantial number of building and civil engineering operatives in private industry.

The wage rate payable by the Official Employers at the end of the year to an adult male labourer resident in Gibraltar was 150/- for a standard 5-day 42-hour week. This amount includes a flat rate Cost of Living Allowance of 31/- a week applicable only to those workers domiciled in Gibraltar where the cost of living is considerably higher than in the neighbouring territory.

The principal inclusive wage rates now being paid are:

	<i>Inclusive Rates</i>
Labourers ... ..	150/-
Skilled Labourers ... ..	157/- to 164/-
Titular grades (i.e Caulker, machinist, Wireman, Welder, etc.) ...	170/- to 177/6
Tradesmen — Minor (Mainly building trades) ... ..	183/-* to 190/6
Major (mainly engineering trades) ...	183/-* to 202/6
	190/-* for ex-apprentices.

Women in industrial employment are paid  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the comparable male rates, including Cost of Living Allowance where applicable.

## *Official Employers — Non-Industrial Employees*

The Government of Gibraltar and the City Council have Whitley-type committee to negotiate salaries and conditions of service for clerical and other non-industrial grades. A joint committee of both authorities aims at maintaining uniformity of policy, as far as possible, between them. The three Service Departments and the Ministry of Public Building and Works have a standard salary structure and conditions of service which do not differ materially from those of the Government and the City Council. These Departments and the Ministry also have a central Whitley Council.

Female non-industrial employees of all the Official Employers are paid nine-tenths of the male rate for comparable work.

## *Private Employers*

In the field of private employment, statutory minimum rates are prescribed for omnibus drivers and conductors and for employees in the retail distributive trade.

Formal agreements between one of the Trade Unions and the two main port employers govern the conditions of employment of dock workers employed in stevedoring at the Commercial Wharf.

In practice the standards set by them are applied by almost all other cargo-handling employers in the port area.

An almost identical agreement between the same employers and a small group of 28 of their frontier workers covers their conditions of service as lightermen.

Collective agreements govern the conditions of service of three other very small groups of workers engaged as passenger attendants at the Wharf, as loaders at the Airport and in servicing and maintaining civil aircraft at the Airport.

In a number of other industrial groups, notably the building contracting industry, road haulage, the crews of small craft employed in the commercial harbour and the staff of a bottling plant (in all of which the majority of the labour force is composed of alien frontier workers not associated in registered trade unions) the conditions of employment have resulted from negotiations between employers or associations of employers and representatives of their employees elected for the purpose at the work place by their fellows.

The wage rates in most of these cases are substantially similar to those paid to non-resident workers in official employment.

## *Hours of Work*

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers work a 42-hour 5-day week.

In private industry some employers have also adopted the 42-hour week. The majority of employers operate a 44-hour

week over 5 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days but there are still some fields in which a 47 to 50-hour week spread over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 days is the more usual. This is the case in the Distributive and Catering Industries.

The Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (Hours of Employment) Regulations made under the Traffic Ordinance limit the working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors while the Shop Hours' Ordinance limits the number of hours of work for young persons employed in shops and warehouses and prescribes closing hours for shops. These provisions tend to limit the normal working week of all shop assistants to some 48 hours weekly and in the majority of cases the normal working week is in fact shorter than this.

### *Night Work*

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts are worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

### *Rest Days*

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. As industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers and in a substantial sector of private industrial employment are conditioned to a 5-day week, they have 2 weekly rest days on Saturdays and Sundays. A  $5\frac{1}{2}$  day week is usual in commercial and some private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the Shop Hours' Ordinance to one half holiday on a week-day in every week. They do not normally work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments including petrol filling stations, confectioners, newsagents, sweet shops, chemists and shops in theatres and cinemas where arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off and a half holiday on every alternate Sunday.

In the Road Passenger Transport industry, the Conditions of Employment (Omnibus Drivers & Conductors) Order prescribes "one whole day off each week" notified to the worker before the commencement of that week, which shall not be a day of customary holiday and failing such notification shall be a Sunday.

### *Holidays*

The Conditions of Employment (Annual and Public Holidays) Order, 1965, came into force on the 1st January, 1966. It



requires that with certain exceptions, employees on a 5½ or 6-day week should be allowed a minimum annual holiday with pay of one and two-thirds working weeks while employees with three or more years continuous service are entitled to two full working weeks.

Provision is made in the Order for the payment to a worker whose employment is terminated of accrued holiday pay to cover any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of service in the preceding year, which he has not taken, and also any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year.

The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of eight-and-a-half paid public holidays a year.

The main excepted classes are domestic servants, casually employed dock labourers, and workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. No contract granting holiday conditions better than those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order. The Order covers approximately 7,000 workers.

Industrial workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council are allowed a minimum of eight working days annual holidays at full pay if they are on a five-day week and ten days if on a five and a half or six-day week, with an additional two days in each case after three years' service. The Official Employers observe 9 days of public holiday.

### *Apprenticeship Schemes*

Official Employers operate a Common Apprenticeship Scheme to recruit local boys for technical careers in approximately 20 trades with the various departments of U.K. Government, the Gibraltar Government and the City Council. It is supervised by the Official Employers' Apprentices Board.

The Scheme was expanded in 1967 to provide an upper as well as the normal stream of apprentices. The upper stream is intended to attract boys of a higher academic standard wishing to become supervising officers or highly qualified workmen. The general mechanic force will come from the normal stream.

Boys normally start their apprenticeships between the ages of 15 and 18 and undergo a maximum of 4 years training before they qualify as craftsmen. Practical and technical training is given at their various workplaces while theoretical education is carried out at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College, which is run jointly by Ministry of Defence and the Gibraltar Government.

Apprentices in H.M. Dockyard undergo group training during the first two years of their apprenticeships and spend most of this time in one of the 3 Apprentice Training Centres learning the basic principles of their trade and the proper use of tools.

Theoretical training has been linked to the particular requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and consist of: —

- either (i) a General Engineering Course covering 1 year, followed by a Technician Course for a further 3 years in either Electrical, Mechanical or Shipbuilding subjects;
- or (ii) a Craft Course in the appropriate trade, covering 4 years.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy) operates what is known as an "Equal Opportunities Scheme" under which apprentices who have requisite basic standard of 4 'O' Level subjects and have shown marked ability are transferred to the Technician Apprentices' Scheme in a R.N. Dockyard in Britain. The City Council also sends promising apprentices for specialised training in Britain.

### *Cost of Living*

The present Official Index of Retail Prices, based on the results of a house hold budget Survey conducted by the Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee is equated to 100 in respect of January, 1966. Its level thus reflects the comparison between prices current at the time of each compilation and those in January, 1966.

The Survey held covered the total expenditure of a number of families selected at random from the census schedules, the number from each census district being proportionate to the population of that district. No attempt was made as in the previous index to pre-determine the structure of an average family.

The Index of Retail Prices is compiled and published quarterly, except for the Foodstuffs Group which is compiled and published monthly. The Indices for 1967 were as follows:

	<i>January</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>October</i>
<b>General I.R.P.</b>	103.73	103.60	103.87	104.75
<b>Food Group</b>	99.35	99.73	100.07	100.22

The measures of price control introduced to stabilise the prices of essential commodities continued in force. At the end of the year under review, butter, eggs, margarine, cooking oil, potatoes and granulated sugar were price controlled.

### *Safety, Health and Welfare*

A Factories Ordinance based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Acts, lays down standards similar to those in Britain. There are seven sets of regulations covering first aid, electricity, wood working machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates, etc. There is a continued raising of the standards of compliance. There were no fatal accidents reportable under the Factories Ordinance during the year.

## *Trade Unions*

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance requires all associations of employers or workers which fall within the definition of a trade union to be registered. To qualify for registration the constitution and rules of any association of workers or employers must contain stipulated provisions which generally conform with United Kingdom practice. The Director of Labour & Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

There are 12 Employers' Associations registered with a total membership of 372 and 15 Registered Unions of Workers with an aggregate membership of 3,267. This represents approximately 66% of the resident employed population.

During the year one Employer's Association, the Gibraltar Master Tailors Association, was dissolved and two new Unions of Workers—the Gibraltar Shop Assistants Association and the Gibraltar Government Clerical Association—were registered. The four Branches of the Civil Service Clerical Association were also dissolved and amalgamated into one Union.

Seven of these Unions are branches of entities with Head Offices in Britain and are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and in most cases to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The organisation of the remaining eight unions conforms to the United Kingdom pattern.

Eleven unions representing some 85% of the total trade union membership are associated in the Gibraltar Trades Council which is recognised by the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress.

There is a Police Association composed of officers below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The objects of the Association are to enable Police Officers to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the Force, other than questions of discipline or promotion affecting individuals. The Association may not be associated with any person or body outside the Force and Police Officers may not become members of any other trade Union.

## *Joint Consultation*

The policy of Government is to encourage consultation between employers and employees on matters concerning their employment and, as far as conditions permit, to foster joint industrial machinery to determine wages and other conditions of employment. Statutory wage-fixing machinery, which exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance is only invoked when it is evident that adequate standards cannot be maintained by the normal methods of free negotiation owing to the absence of employers' and workers' organisations.

The powers of enquiry, formal conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes provided by the Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance were not invoked during the year.

### *Youth Employment Service*

A Youth Employment Service operated by the Education Department maintained close liaison throughout the year with the Central Employment Exchange on employment matters.

## Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The economic restrictions imposed by the Spanish Government in 1964 continue to affect the volume of trade to a considerable extent, but the new measures of taxation introduced in 1965 have helped to improve the position of customs duties generally.

The transit fee of 2/- per bottle, imposed in December, 1966, in respect of spirits exported other than as ships or aircraft stores, was withdrawn in December, 1967. The import duty on coffee, whether raw, processed or in soluble form, was also withdrawn, to fall in line with all the other items of food-stuffs which can be imported without payment of duty. Safety razor blades, which were hitherto liable to import duty at the rate of 10% ad valorem, now attract 5% only, whilst watches and movements therefor, assembled in Gibraltar and exported on a commercial basis, qualify for a full drawback of the duty paid on importation. Customs duties produced £817,655, Income Tax £299,895, Estate Duties £26,477, and Licences £50,810 while the Government Bonded Stores yielded £12,998 and the Crane Service for the landing of cargo at Waterport Wharf £3,926.

The Government Lottery, which held 52 draws with a gross income of £590,355 and expenditure of £470,520, yielded a net revenue of £119,835.

Import and export licensing, trade licensing and exchange control continued to be administered by the Revenue Department throughout the year in addition to its ordinary Treasury functions.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £2,339,973 and exceeded the estimate by £240,083.

Recurrent expenditure amounted to £2,110,632 representing an increase of £65,212 on the original estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £149,784.

	<i>Revenue</i>	1966	1967
I. Customs	...	574,438	817,655
II. Port Harbour and Wharf Dues	...	61,951	61,366
III. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified...	...	467,207	400,920
IV. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	...	258,120	257,357
V. Post Office and Telegraph	...	169,809	249,480
VI. Rents of Government Property	...	184,082	194,246
VII. Interest	...	56,793	61,867
VIII. Lottery	...	147,150	119,835
IX. Miscellaneous Receipts	...	78,366	69,667
X. Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies	...	5,580	7,580
XI. Grant from H.M. Government	...	100,000	100,000
		<u>2,103,496</u>	<u>2,339,973</u>

	<i>Expenditure</i>	1966	1967
Social Services (including Rehousing and Town Planning)	...	1,369,534	1,602,856
Public Works	...	286,320	229,311
Administration	...	85,640	89,575
Justice, Law and Order	...	197,624	199,200
Public Services (Revenue earning)	...	196,771	234,734
Pensions	...	106,441	120,972
Miscellaneous	...	281,957	374,117
Contribution to improvement and Development fund	...	—	30,000
Tourist Development Projects	...	—	92,254
		<u>2,524,287</u>	<u>2,973,019</u>

Expenditure of a capital nature is financed through the Improvement and Development Fund. During the year 1967 the Fund received: —

	1967
Grants from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Funds	491,736
Loan from Commonwealth Development Corporation	140,000
Proceeds of land sales	49,000
Interest on investments	23,542
Changes in value of investments	3,340
City Council contribution	10,000
Contribution from revenue	30,000
	<u>747,618</u>

The expenditure met out of the Fund was as follows: —

Housing	627,015
Tourist Development Projects	92,881
Land Purchases	80,813
Schools	61,149
Other Public Works	384
Road Improvements	145
	<hr/>
	862,387
	<hr/>

This expenditure is included, duly apportioned, in the total expenditure of £2,973,019 quoted above.

### *Assets and Liabilities*

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1967.

#### *Liabilities*

Remittances Between Chests	15	11
Drafts and Remittances	—	—
Deposits	148,310	17 7
Special Funds	4,850,188	18 8
Improvement and Development Fund	269,656	11 7
General Revenue Balance	953,108	4 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,221,265	8 1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### *Assets*

Cash	13,053	6 2
Joint Consolidated Fund	459,000	0 0
Investments	5,720,607	6 4
Advances	28,604	15 7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,221,265	8 1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

## **Public Debt**

The Public Debt of Gibraltar at the end of the year consisted of the following: —

3 %	Debenture Loan 1967/72	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
5 %	Debenture Loan 1967/72	...	...	...	...	250,000
3½ %	Debenture Loan 1970/75	...	...	...	...	400,000
6 %	Debenture Loan 1981/86	...	...	...	...	300,000
6 %	Debenture Loan (C.C.E.U.) 1971/82	...	...	...	...	300,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of £250,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds						25,000
Loan from Commonwealth Development Corporation (C.D. & W. Scheme D.5784-Housing)						400,000
Exchequer Loan—City Council Development Projects						200,000
6½ %	Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1971/87	...	...	...	...	250,725
6½ %	Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1967/91	...	...	...	...	48,000
						<hr/>
						3,173,725
						<hr/>

In addition there was an outstanding balance of the war-time interest-free loan of £108.10.0. at the end of 1967.

## **Main Heads of Taxation**

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1967 were: —

Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817,655
Estate Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,477
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,551
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,810
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299,895

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £119,835.

### **Income Tax**

Income tax is charged on income arising in, derived from, or received in Gibraltar. Dividends, interest and emoluments of office accruing in, derived from or received in any place outside Gibraltar by an individual ordinarily resident are also chargeable. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the year 1966/67 were: —

Earned Income Relief—One fifth. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Personal allowance—£300. Wife £150.

Children—£100 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£100 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child—£100 Life Insurance, etc.—Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deduction not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax is 3/9 in the £ and applies without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in Gibraltar are: —

		<i>Rate in the £</i>	
For every pound of:		s.	d.
First £500 of taxable income	...	7	½
Next £750 of taxable income	...	1	3
Next £1,250 of taxable income	...	2	6
Next £1,000 of taxable income	...	3	9
Next £1,000 of taxable income	...	4	4½
Remainder	...	5	0



Notice was given in December, 1967, that with effect from the 1st April, 1968, the standard rate of tax would be increased to 5/- in the £ (two thirds of which is applicable to taxpayers other than companies or individuals). The rates applicable to individuals (subject to remarks in the previous paragraph) are now: —

						<i>Rate in the £</i>	
						s.	d.
First £500 of taxable income	...	...	...	...	...	0	10
Next £750 of taxable income	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Next £1,250 of taxable income	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Next £1,000 of taxable income	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
Remainder	...	...	...	...	...	5	0

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in Gibraltar is shown in Appendix II.

Under the Development Aid Ordinance, amended during 1965 to include schemes of mechanisation, profits accruing from capital invested on approved schemes of development are granted relief from income tax to the extent of the amount of capital invested in the scheme.

### *Customs Tariff*

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty: —

	<i>Full Rate</i>		<i>Preferential Rate</i>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Malt Liquors, per gallon	2	11	2	8
Motor Spirits, per gallon	1	6	1	6
Whisky in casks, per gallon	53	0	51	0
Whisky in bottles, per gallon	54	0	52	0
Brandy in casks, per gallon	52	0	43	0
Brandy in bottles, per gallon	54	0	44	0
Rum, Gin and other spirits or strong waters in casks, per gallon	60	0	51	0
Rum, Gin in bottles, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Liqueurs and Cordials, per gallon	62	0	52	0
Perfumed Spirits	30	%	25	%

	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cigarettes per lb. ....	14 6	14 0
Plus 8/- per thousand cigarettes		
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb. ...	18 0	17 4
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb. ...	10	9
Wines, per gallon		
(a) Still		
(i) in bottles ...	10 6	4 6
(ii) in casks or other containers	5 4	3 4
(b) Sparkling ...	18 0	8 0
Fuel diesel and gas oil, per gallon ...	6	6

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 1/4d. a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts	}	10% ad valorem
Motor Vehicle accessories and Spare parts		
Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors		
Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms		
Watches and Clocks		
Sound Recorders, Sound Reproducers and recording media, gramophones and record players		
Binoculars and telescopes		
Electric Shavers		
Jewellery, imitation jewellery, pearls etc.		5% ad valorem
Fountain pens including Ball Point Pens, and mechanical and propelling pencils		5% ad valorem
Motor Vehicles		8½% ad valorem
Goods not otherwise enumerated		5% ad valorem

The following rates of drawback are payable on goods which are subsequently exported from Gibraltar under certain conditions:—

### Goods

Motor Vehicles	Full amount paid
Motor vehicle accessories and spare parts, and internal combustion engines	6% ad valorem
Radio receiving sets and radio transmitting sets and component and fashioned parts thereof	6% ad valorem
Watches and clocks	8% ad valorem
Fountain pens, including Ball Point Pens and mechanical and propelling pencils	2½% ad valorem

<p><b>Clothing materials used in local manufacture of garments for export on a commercial basis</b></p> <p><b>Watches and movement therefor, assembled in Gibraltar and exported on a commercial basis</b></p>	}	<p><b>The full amount paid</b></p>
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### *Free Goods*

The following are the main items which are free of import duty: —

**Foodstuffs**

**Medical supplies and pharmaceutical products**

**Basic building materials**

**Lubricating oil and grease**

**Newspapers and newsprint.**

### *Stamp Duties*

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1961, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in Britain. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

### *Estate Duty*

The maximum rate of duty was reduced from 33½ to 20% during 1965. This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% on an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 to 20% on an estate exceeding £100,000 in value. Estates the value of which does not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

## Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

### *Currency*

The legal tender of the territory consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10/- denominations and U.K. silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,632,446 10s. 0d. on the 31st December, 1967.

### *Banking*

The following banks operate in Gibraltar:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.  
Société Centrale de Banque  
Galliano's Bank  
Mediterranean Bank Ltd.  
The City Bank Ltd.

The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £1,402,071 1s. 5d.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

### *Bank Rates*

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus $\frac{3}{8}\%$ to £5,000. Over £5,000 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ .
Mail Transfers:	Cost of Postage plus up to £30 1s. 6d. (minimum). over £30 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ .
Demand Transfers:	up to £30 1s. 6d. over £30 $\frac{1}{4}\%$ .

## Chapter 5: Commerce

### IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1967 amounted to £8,078,285. Britain and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal, Western Germany, Japan and the U.S.A.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow all goods other than a few items of essential foodstuffs, gold, jewellery and petrol to be imported under Open General Licence.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix III.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

## EXPORTS

Exports of goods, of local origin are negligible and Gibraltar depends to a great extent on the entrepôt trade.

The continued development of the port facilities and measures to attract shipping is reflected in the supplies furnished to visiting ships. Other outlets for re-exports of this nature are provided by the requirements of the Armed Forces and civilian and military aircraft, as well as sales to the large number of visitors coming to Gibraltar by air, land and sea.

## Chapter 6: Production

There are a number of relatively small industrial concerns engaged in tobacco and coffee processing and bottling of beer, mineral waters, etc., mainly for local consumption. Others are engaged in the manufacture of cotton textile goods, produced mainly for export. A small but important commercial ship-repair yard adds to the attractions of the Port.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *Policy*

The policy of the Education Department is based on four main principles: —

- (a) The equality of educational opportunity for all and the education of every child according to his abilities, aptitudes and needs;
- (b) The fostering of a sense of community and the development of well-founded and well-adjusted personalities, looking outward, sympathetic to an understanding of other peoples and other nations in the world;
- (c) The support of the requirements of the community by endeavouring to produce well-educated and well-trained men and women.
- (d) The maintenance, extension and improvement of existing educational standards.

#### *Legislation*

The law on Education is contained in the Education Ordinance which was enacted in 1950 and slightly amended in 1963. No new legislation affecting the educational system was introduced during the year.

## *Financial*

The recurrent expenditure approved in the Estimates for the year was £229,540 representing 11.2% of the total Government recurrent estimated expenditure. The actual expenditure at the end of the financial year was £219,860.

Work proceeded with the building of the new Lourdes Secondary Modern School at Glacis, and the cost incurred during the year in the building of this school was £54,880.

The extension of St. Anne's School for Infants and Juniors which has cost £8,269 is now near completion. Minor works and improvements to schools cost a further £1,703.

All salaries paid to teachers and administrative staff were based on the recommendations of the Surridge Report of 1960 until December when the Government adopted the Gibraltar Pay Structure Review of A.I. Marsh ("The Marsh Report").

The Treasury then began the process of converting to the new scales, the salaries of the Education Department staff, in common with other Government Departments. By 31st December all full-time teaching, administrative and industrial staff in the Department, had received the Marsh scales with retrospective effect to the 1st July. In the first instance, part-time teachers received the new scales with effect from 18th December, the date when the Gibraltar Teachers' Association confirmed their acceptance of the Marsh Report.

No new posts were established within the Department during 1967 but on the retirement of the Secretary, Education Department and the resignation of the Education Officer, these posts were down-graded and are now known as the Administrative Officer and the Education Officer with the following salary scales: —

Administrative Officer (Male)—£900 x £30 to £960 x £36 to £1,032  
Education Officer (Female) —£816 x £24 to £840 x £30 to £930

## *Administration and Organization*

Under the Constitution of 1964, the Minister of Education is responsible for Education in Gibraltar. This duty was assumed by Mr. P. J. Isola, O.B.E. on 22nd March, 1967 on the resignation of Mrs. W. E. A. Chiappe.

The staff of the Education Department consists of the Chief Education Officer, the Administrative Officer, the Education Officer, a Chief Clerk, a Special Grade Clerk, four clerks, two typists, and a messenger-driver. There is also a School Attendance Officer and a Youth Employment Officer, who is the Executive Secretary of the Youth Employment and Welfare Council.

The Chief Education Officer is the principal executive with special responsibility for advising the Minister of Education. He is responsible for the inspection of schools and is assisted in this by the Education Officer. The Education Officer is responsible

for developing English Language teaching and for curricula, syllabuses and audiovisual and programmed learning projects. Evening Classes and Cultural activities also come within the schedule of duties of this officer.

The Minister is given advice on educational matters by the Board of Education of which he is the Chairman. The members of the Board are the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community and the Senior Education Officers of the Ministry of Defence Departments (Navy, Army, Air Force). There are also on the Board six members of the public with experience and knowledge of education affairs, three of whom are nominated by the Governor in consultation with the Bishop and three nominated by the Bishop.

Under legislation introduced in 1963 two new members were appointed, one representing the Teachers' Association, and the other being a Headmistress of one of the Secondary Schools nominated by the Bishop. The Board met four times during the year.

### *The School Calendar*

The school year runs from 1st September to 31st August. During the last three weeks of the Summer Term and the first two weeks of the Autumn Term there was no afternoon work but the morning session was extended.

### *School Population*

The estimated population in Gibraltar in 1967 was 25,281 civil residents. On the 31st December there was a total of 4,914 children enrolled in schools. This represents a decrease of 116 children as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

There is free compulsory education for all entitled children between the ages of five and fifteen although children are allowed to enter school at the age of 4+. Pupils can remain in school after the age of fifteen if it is established that they can profit from further education. The children of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Public Building and Works (U.K.) personnel are admitted to Gibraltar Government Schools as there are no Service schools in Gibraltar. The Ministries pay the Gibraltar Government a capitation fee for the education of these children. The average school attendance during 1967 was 89.6%.

### *Primary Schools*

There are twelve Government Primary Schools and three Private Schools. At the end of the year there were 2,582 pupils enrolled in Government Schools and 520 in Private Schools making a total of 3,102.

## *Secondary Schools*

There are two selective schools—one for boys and one for girls—and four non-selective schools. The age of transfer is 11+. On the 31st December 1967 there were 560 pupils in selective Grammar Schools (288 boys and 272 girls) and 1,096 pupils in Secondary Modern Schools (531 girls and 565 boys). There were also 50 pupils receiving secondary education in Private Schools as well as 55 students attending the Gibraltar & Dockyard Technical College and 51 girls attending a Commercial Course at St. David's School. There were 20 boys in the VIth Form Grammar School and 27 girls in the VIth Form in Loreto High School.

## *Medium of Instruction*

The medium of instruction in the schools is English. Gibraltar is a bilingual community and while this has obvious advantages special techniques are necessary in the Infant and Junior Schools to ensure that the children achieve a high degree of proficiency in the primary language which will enable them to cope with the examination requirements in Britain. At the same time care is taken to cultivate the second language, particularly in the senior schools, once the primary language has become a technically effective medium of expression and communication.

The discretionary power to admit Gibraltar children to school before their fifth birthday is directed towards the need to lay a good foundation in English language at an early stage.

## *School Examinations*

### *Internal Examinations*

All pupils wishing to enter the selective secondary schools at 11+ were required to sit for the secondary Selection Test. A 13+ examination was also held for the selection of pupils from the secondary school who might be capable of grammar school education. It was decided to discontinue this examination and replace it in future years by a 12+ Selection Procedure based on verbal reasoning tests and papers set by the Heads of selective schools.

The Department also organized a qualifying examination for girls who wished to enter the Commercial School from Secondary schools. Her Majesty's Dockyard held a competitive examination for apprentice entry.

### *External Examinations*

The schools were given the choice of presenting pupils for either the Cambridge Local Syndicate Examination at 'O' level and 'A' level or the Royal Society of Arts Examination. The Department also acts as local Secretary for the examinations of a number of professional institutions and other bodies.



### *School Health*

The School Health Service has been functioning throughout the year under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health assisted by a staff of doctors and nurses. All children are examined at the ages of 5 and 11 and again at 15 just prior to leaving school to take up employment. Five medical inspection rooms have been in use. In all 981 pupils were examined. Special cases were referred for treatment.

### *School Meals*

Milk was provided for all pupils in Infant Schools and for those pupils in Junior Schools for whom it was considered necessary.

### *Handicapped Children*

The Government approved a development plan for St. Bernadette's School drawn up by the Chief Education Officer and the Principal School Medical Officer. This will enable additional staff to be engaged and extra equipment bought at the beginning of 1968.

Private donations provided for a van and educational equipment for the School. Handicapped children who are unable to travel to school have been given private tuition at home or in hospital.

### *School Activities*

School clubs and societies of many types are organised in most schools. There is an active Girl Guide and Boy Scout Movement and groups of the St. John's Ambulance and R.S.P.C.A. Animal Defenders are flourishing.

A special feature of youth activities in Gibraltar is drama. Every year the schools get together under a drama organizer and produce a classical play. Last year the combined schools production was Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice." Each Secondary School also enters a play at the Annual Drama Festival where a great wealth of natural talent in drama is revealed.

Sports are very popular with all pupils but owing to the small size of Gibraltar the number of sports grounds is limited. However, although there are no school sports grounds as such, full use is made of the facilities available in both Service and civilian grounds. A fully equipped gymnasium in the John Mackintosh Hall is also constantly used by the schools. During the summer months the City Council and the Army offer facilities at the Montagu Sea Bathing Pavilion and Nuffield Pool respectively for the teaching of swimming and life-saving. The Sandpits Tennis Club and Gibraltar Cricket Club are equally generous in the provision of sporting tuition and facilities. There are many youth clubs in Gibraltar. Some of them are patroni-

sed by schools and often subsidised by the Government. Most schools have open days when parents are allowed to visit the schools to see the conditions under which their children work and also some of their achievements. At Christmas time most schools hold concerts and exhibitions which are often featured on television and each school holds a sports day in June.

### *Religious and Moral Welfare*

All religious denominations in Gibraltar pay particular attention to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Religious instruction forms part of the school curriculum and is given daily by class teachers. In addition Roman Catholic priests, the Hebrew Rabbi and the clergy of the Anglican and other Churches visit the schools regularly and children go to the Cathedral and Churches for Masses and Services.

### *Teachers and Teacher Training*

Statistics of teacher strength are given in Appendix VI Table 1. Of the 247 full-time teachers employed in Government and Private Schools at the end of 1967, 57 were men and 190 were women. Included in the figures given 28 were members of Religious Orders, 3 were recruited through the Ministry of Overseas Development for service in Protestant Primary Schools and the remainder are attached to the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College and Brympton School. 143 teachers had received training and 104 were untrained but most of the untrained staff had received secondary education up to the standard of 5 passes at G.C.E. 'O' Level.

During 1967, 10 qualified teachers left Gibraltar to take up posts in Britain.

There is still a need for properly Qualified Teachers in certain sectors, especially for graduates to teach in the VIth Forms, specialist teachers in girls' secondary schools and infant teachers.

### *Recruitment*

The minimum academic standards demanded by training colleges in England are now very high. Most Colleges demand that students proceeding to follow a teaching career should have at least two 'A' Levels and in view of this it is now the policy of the Department to encourage prospective teachers to study in the VIth Forms where they can obtain this qualification.

The Department has been fortunate in obtaining the services of a number of qualified teachers from the wives of Service personnel who have contributed to the maintenance of reasonable staffing standards in the schools despite the increased number of children enrolled in certain sectors.

## *Training*

A breakdown of categories is contained in Appendix VI Table II. This shows that 17 students (4 men and 13 women) went to College in Britain in September. In all there is now a total of 33 teachers (13 men and 20 women) training in Britain. There are also a number of Government scholars at Universities in Britain who will probably return to Gibraltar to teach.

Under legislation introduced late in 1967 all students supported by Government funds, with the exception of the Gibraltar Scholar, will have to sign an undertaking requiring them to return to Gibraltar for a specified period.

## *The Teachers' Organization*

The teachers in Gibraltar are represented by the Teachers' Association of which the majority of the teaching staff are members. The Departmental Whitley Council, on which the Teachers Association represents the staff side, met on four occasions during the year. Whitley Council working Committees were also set up to deal in detail with matters arising from, or proposed for, the full Council Meetings. The main subjects discussed were salaries and responsibility awards, consultation procedure and the status of teachers. The first two subjects were considered mainly in the light of the Marsh Report which was accepted by the Association in December. Certain individual cases and questions relating to part-time and unqualified staff remain to be clarified but, in general, the profession derived appreciable benefit from the Marsh Report.

On the status of teachers, the U.N.E.S.C.O. recommendations were accepted in principle by the Official and Staff Sides and, for the first time, the Department sought the views of the Teachers' Association on the design of a proposed new primary school.

## *Primary Education*

Statistics for the year can be found in Appendix VIIA.

During the year discussions continued in both Gibraltar and London on the Services' proposal to build and maintain two primary schools for the children of Services personnel and Gibraltarian Anglicans. These are to replace St. Christopher's and St. George's School. To ease the transfer of these pupils, arrangements were made to recruit seven additional qualified teachers from Britain. By the end of 1967, the Gibraltar Government had appointed one of these to the Headship of St. Christopher's and one to a post in St. George's. The remaining five were available for appointment from January 1st, 1968. In December the Ministry of Defence confirmed its intention to take over these schools, in existing buildings if necessary, from January 1st, 1969.

### *Secondary Selection*

The pupils are transferred to secondary schools at 11+. The selection technique used is based on two Verbal Reasoning Tests and on teachers' assessments.

In all about 125 children were transferred to selective schools. This represents about 25% of the relevant age group (not counting Services children).

### *Secondary Education*

Detailed statistics for the year can be found in Appendix VIIB.

There is now no shortage of Science teachers but the Grammar Schools were unable to follow courses in higher English, Geography and Biology due to a shortage of Qualified Staff. The G.C.E. results of the two selective schools were good at 'O' Level and those of the boys' Grammar Schools were very good at 'A' Level.

### *Technical and Vocational Education*

The Gibraltar & Dockyard Technical College offers a two year general engineering course leading to City and Guilds recognition. This is designed for school-leavers before they enter employment. At the end of 1967, there were 35 young men undergoing the technical course and 20 schoolboys representing the final phase of the former Technical School.

The College gave training to 159 yard boys and apprentices from the Dockyard and to official and other employees who attended classes in the evenings and on day-release. Statistics of technical education are given in Appendix VIII.

### *Commercial Education*

The Commercial School offered a two-year course for secondary school girls who passed a qualifying examination. The girls are prepared for the Royal Society of Arts examinations. Special emphasis has been laid on improving standard in English, Shorthand and Typing.

The one-year post-G.C.E. class was discontinued at the end of the 1966-67 school year because of a lack of suitable candidates.

### *Examinations*

The schools prepare candidates for the G.C.E. Papers of the Cambridge Local Syndicate. Also taking this examination are many private candidates, mostly young people who have left school and are seeking to improve their qualifications. The autumn examination has proved popular for those who wish to repeat a paper.

The Royal Society of Arts examinations are taken by pupils in the Secondary Schools and are regarded as a stop-gap until such time as the Department decides to join one of the Certificate of Secondary Education groups, a matter which is under consideration.

The Government pays the fees of the G.C.E. and Royal Society of Arts examinations in whole or in part for pupils in Government Schools, depending on the parents' income.

The Department also organizes examinations on behalf of other technical and professional bodies.

### *Adult Education and Evening Classes*

The interest shown by the public in the classes organized at the John Mackintosh Hall has been maintained. The subjects offered have included English, Mathematics, Dressmaking, Art, Pottery, French, Spanish, Book-keeping, Typing, Shorthand, Keep-fit, Russian, Cookery and Wood-work.

There have been further increases in the numbers attending elementary English Classes in the beginners and intermediate groups. Classes in English and other subjects have been organized jointly with the Navy for Dockyard Apprentices and with the Hospital for nurses in-training.

### *Government Scholarships*

The new policy introduced by Government whereby any young person who has the ability and the necessary qualifications can be given a chance of study overseas has been maintained. Students are expected to return to Gibraltar to offer their services to the Community, if so required for a stated number of years. In 1967 the Government granted 4 scholarships. The awards were made on recommendation of the Public Service Commission.

The trustees of the John Mackintosh Scholarships Fund have continued to finance students at British universities and technical colleges as well as pupils who are attending VI Form colleges in Britain because of lack of special facilities.

### *Commonwealth Scholarships and Teaching Bursaries*

The local Commonwealth Scholarship Agency under the Chairmanship of the Hon. W. Thomson, O.B.E., J.P., has this year nominated 2 candidates for Commonwealth Scholarships.

The Departmental Appointments Board for the Commonwealth teaching bursaries has to put forward two names for teaching bursaries tenable in Britain. The final selection rests with the appointment boards in the awarding countries.

## ***Youth Employment and Youth Welfare***

### ***Youth Employment***

This Department has been very active during the year and the Youth Employment Officer has visited schools, given talks to school-leavers, interviewed them, organized visits to industry, and kept close contact with employers. He has also associated himself with the vocational guidance schemes being run in several schools. The employment situation proved quite satisfactory and nearly 240 youngsters were placed in employment. In addition the Youth Employment Officer gave vocational guidance to all school-leavers and visited young people at work.

### ***Youth Welfare***

The Youth Employment Officer is also Secretary and Executive Officer of the Youth Employment and Welfare Council. There are ten youth clubs and youth organizations in Gibraltar with a total membership of approximately 1,600. The part-time youth leaders continued to visit clubs to advise and help them develop their activities. Grants have been made to youth clubs and associations totalling approximately £1,500 to help them develop their activities and also to enable their members to organize trips and hold camps in Tangier and elsewhere in Morocco; over 120 young people took part in these activities. In addition, five leaders attended an international conference in Portugal and two club leaders attended a study week in Britain.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH**

The Board of Management for the Medical and Health Services is responsible to the Government for the administration of all Government Medical and Health Services, advises the Governor-in-Council on matters relating to such services and has all other powers and duties of a Head of Department.

The Chairman of the Board is the Minister for Medical Services. The ex-officio members of the Board are The Medical Administrator, The Medical Officer of Health and The Medical Officer-in-charge, Royal Naval Hospital. Six other members are appointed by the Governor from persons not being in Government employment. One of these six members must hold legal qualifications and another must be a woman. The Secretary of the Medical Department is the Secretary of the Board and all its Committees. The Medical Administrator is appointed by the Governor. Membership on the Board of the Medical Officer of Health facilitates in great measure liaison with the City Council on Public Health matters.

The Board administers the Medical and Health Services set out below, on behalf of the Government and for that purpose exercises on behalf of the Government such other functions as the Governor in Council may prescribe from time to time. The

**Board advises on such general matters relating to such services as the Board may think fit and on any questions referred to them by him relating to such services.**

**The Medical and Health Services consist of Hospital Services, which include maternity, out-patient treatment, hospital accommodation and in-patient treatment, and the reception of persons suffering from mental illness or mental defectiveness; specialist medical treatment outside Government hospitals, where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources; Child Welfare and Social Health Services; Domiciliary and Out-patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Port and Airport Health Service; and such other services as may, from time to time, be instituted.**

**A Health Committee of the Board on which are represented the civilian and Service health authorities, advises the Governor in Council and the City Council on matters of public health and on any questions referred to them by the above mentioned authorities relating to such matters and secures the co-ordination of medical policy in regard to public health.**

**A Medical Committee advises the Board on general matters of medical policy and medico-administrative problems.**

**Among the more important matters discussed by the Board during the year under review were the following:**

### *Amalgamation of Hospitals*

**In conformity with the Government's declared policy of amalgamating all hospital buildings under one roof, the Minister advised the Government that the bequest of the late John Mackintosh should be used for this purpose and a survey was carried out by an independent firm of consultants (Group Project Design Consultants) who recommended, as the most viable solution, the transfer of the King George V. Hospital to the St. Bernard's Hospital site. It was accordingly agreed to build a Wing (to be called The Mackintosh Wing) within the curtilage of St. Bernard's Hospital, to accommodate the services now available at King George V. Hospital. This Wing will provide two medical wards, seventeen private rooms, a car-park and a floor which will house a central linen store, nurses' training school and nurses' recreation and changing rooms. The building of this Wing will thus amalgamate all the acute medical and surgical services within one hospital complex as the Wing will be connected to the main structure of St. Bernard's Hospital and contiguous to it, with a separate entrance which will decongest the flow of traffic now passing through the main entrance of St. Bernard's Hospital. The work will cost approximately £250,000 and is estimated to take some 18 months to complete. It is hoped that the new wing will be ready for occupation in June, 1969.**

With the building of the private rooms in the new Wing, part of the space now occupied by the private rooms in the old St. Bernard's Hospital will be converted into an Intensive Care Unit and the remainder will be used to extend further the Operating Theatre suite.

Improvements to the main yard and the corridors adjacent to it will also be carried out by the Contractors on the project.

Consequent on the transfer of King George V. Hospital to the new Wing, the X-Ray Department at St. Bernard's Hospital will be enlarged in order to house the X-Ray facilities now available at King George V. Hospital; thus, all radiological services will be centralised at St. Bernard's Hospital in the future.

Although the construction of the main structure of this new Wing will be financed by the Mackintosh Trust, ancillary works, such as the enlargement and modernisation of the Main Kitchen and the purchase of equipment for the Central Sterile Supply Department (referred to below) and the Intensive Care Unit, will be met from Government funds.

### *X-Ray facilities in the Operating Theatre*

In order to facilitate the radiological work required by some orthopaedic operations, it was decided to buy a Polaroid X-Ray Unit which produces images within a very short time after exposure on the principle of a Polaroid camera. This unit will be obtained in 1968 and will constitute a valuable addition to the Operating Theatre equipment and a definite time-saver in so far as the time heretofore lost in processing X-Ray films in the conventional manner, which caused delay in the progress of these operations, will now be saved. This unit was recommended by the Consultant Radiologist and it is the latest type available now in the market.

### *Appointment of Medical Administrator*

Dr. A. Bacarese-Hamilton, who was holding the post of part-time Medical Administrator, resigned his appointment in July owing to pressure of work. Dr. Bacarese-Hamilton was also Medical Officer of Health and with the recent development of our medical services found that he had to spend more and more time on medical administration. He felt that the planning of the new hospital, in the initial stages of which he had taken a very prominent part, had to be followed through and other schemes in preparation, e.g. the Domiciliary Service, would take even more time than his substantive post of Medical Officer of Health would allow him. For these reasons it was agreed when he resigned that the responsibilities of the post of Medical Administrator had grown to such an extent as to become a full-time job and the Government therefore decided to appoint a full-time officer Surg. Capt. Murchison, who was then Medical



Officer in charge Royal Naval Hospital, was appointed full-time Medical Administrator in October on voluntary retirement from active service.

#### *Appointment of Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant*

With the passing away of Mr. R. Scott Stevenson in March the Department was left without an E.N.T. Consultant, and whereas one of the surgical specialists in post could take on the day-to-day running of the service, the vacuum left by Mr. R. Scott Stevenson's death had to be filled by someone of consultant status in this speciality. Mr. H. J. Shaw, E.N.T. Consultant to the Royal Marsden Hospital and other teaching hospitals in London was selected for the post, with the added advantage that as Consultant to the Royal Marsden Hospital he would be closely concerned with patients suffering from ear, nose and throat complaints, sent to Britain for radiotherapy and other specialised treatments. Mr. Shaw will visit Gibraltar as required on the same basis as other visiting consultants from Britain, and the community will therefore be able to derive considerable benefits from the services of this distinguished specialist.

#### *Central Sterile Supply Department and Eye and E.N.T. Department*

The Department has been running a Central Syringe Service as the first stage of a Central Sterile Supply Department. Owing to lack of room it has not been possible to expand the service into a comprehensive sterilization service. The opportunity was therefore taken, when the plans for the new Wing were being drawn up, to include premises which would allow for the further expansion of the Central Syringe Department. Sufficient room also became available for the building of a department for the treatment of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases which could also be used as an Ophthalmology Department with its own minor operating theatre.

The Physiotherapy Department had to be released in order to provide a decanting area for this E.N.T. and Eye Department and the opportunity was then taken to move the Physiotherapy Department into new and more spacious premises.

The result of all these changes will be that all out-patient departments will now be sited on one floor and relatively close to each other instead of being scattered over two floors access to which was by way of ramps which constituted a hazard to patients.

A notable improvement to the Maternity Department was carried out during the year. The only access to this department was by way of a staircase which was out in the open air. A covered ramp and a new kitchen were built and the staircase eliminated.

### *Duties of House Doctors*

The requirement that House Doctors on duty had to be called if a patient or his relatives so required it when an emergency was brought into hospital, had led to some abuse, not least of which was the fact that House Doctors had been called out of bed in the early hours of the morning for trivial complaints which did not require immediate medical attention. The Board of Management had drawn up a memorandum on the management of casualties in the Out-patients Department for the guidance of the nursing staff dealing with emergencies, and after having heard the views expressed by the House Officers, agreed that the Doctor should only be called in accordance with the directives laid down in this memorandum, i.e. when the Sister attending the emergency considered it necessary to do so, and not necessarily when the patient or his relatives so decided.

### *Service representatives on the Health Committee*

Following on the run-down of the military command in Gibraltar the Royal Army medical services were reduced to one Medical Officer who now works under the direction of the Medical Officer in Charge Royal Naval Hospital. For the past four years no military representative has therefore sat on the Health Committee and the representation of Army interests has been looked after by the Royal Naval Hospital. A similar run-down of the Royal Air Force personnel brought about a similar situation and the Board of Management recommended to the Government that the Medical Officer in Charge, Royal Naval Hospital, should be the sole Service representative on the Health Committee.

### *Chairmanship of the Health Committee*

The Chairman of the Health Committee was, according to regulations, the Chairman of the Board. However, the Health Committee is essentially a forum for the meeting of professional officers representing the Government, the City Council and the Services. Since such advice as the Health Committee tendered to the Government and the City Council and such co-ordination as was necessary between them and the Service Departments, could be adequately served if the Chairmanship of this Committee was held by the Medical Officer of Health, whose primary duty is the safeguarding of the health of the whole community, the Board have recommended accordingly.

### *King George V. Hospital Site*

Having decided that King George V. site was not suitable for the amalgamation of the medical services, it remained to be decided what the future of this site would be when King George V. Hospital was vacated. The Board had been mindful of the fact that St. Joseph's Hospital was a very old building which had

become too small and unsuitable for present day psychiatric treatment, that the cost of modernisation would be out of all proportion to the benefits which would accrue and that it did not lend itself to an adequate segregation of patients, (principally acute short-stay patients) no matter how much the existing premises were modernised. The Board accordingly agreed to study the possibility of transferring the psychiatric services to King George V. Hospital. It was found that the cost of this project could be met from funds already voted for sundry works intended to be carried out at St. Joseph's Hospital. This project included extensions to King George V. Hospital which would provide better and more ample accommodation for chronic patients, with suitable segregation, and a wing within the area, but not quite within the hospital, which would be available for the accommodation of acute short-stay patients. For a relatively small outlay, therefore, it will be possible to have a self-contained psychiatric unit with modern facilities, and approval from the Government was obtained for extensions to be put in hand.

### *Domiciliary Service*

During the course of the year discussions with the medical profession took place and a number of meetings were held between the Minister and the British Medical Association. Towards the end of the year, however, progress was impeded due to the lack of statistics which were not available because of the poor response from the public to an invitation to register. It was accordingly decided that a pilot scheme would have to be introduced in order to test various hypotheses and to obtain much needed data before a fully comprehensive service could be introduced. The pilot scheme has already been approved by the Government and the medical profession have agreed that it should be given a trial. The scheme consists of a domiciliary service available for families whose household income does not exceed £9.6.0d. per week at a reduced fee of 5/- payable to the doctor by the person who calls him. Initially, it will cover only the doctor's visit, but not the supply of medicines or the cost of any necessary investigations prescribed by the doctor. It is hoped to introduce this scheme early in 1968 for a trial period.

### *Visits of Mr. L. L. Bromley and Consultant Radiologist*

Mr. L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, visited Gibraltar on five occasions and performed a number of operations for lung and heart conditions.

Dr. O. Craig, Consultant Radiologist to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, paid three visits to Gibraltar and carried out a number of investigations of a highly specialised nature.

A Staff Nurse was sent on a course to Britain on Mental Welfare and was subsequently appointed Mental Welfare Officer. The training of nurses continued as in previous years under the direction of the Nurse Tutor.

Five nurses were sent for training to Britain whilst two others completed their training during the year under review. These obtained the S.R.N. certificate. Another nurse is training for the S.R.N. certificate and intends to specialise in Ophthalmic Nursing.

### *The Preventive Side of Medicine*

The preventive side of medicine continues to be shared with the City Council, who are responsible for public health. The good liaison with the Council was maintained through the Health Committee and through the Medical Officer of Health's membership of the Board of Management.

A considerable amount of health education is undertaken as part of the normal duties of Medical Officers and Health Visitors. The Medical Officer of Health gives lectures on health education in the schools and to Nurses.

The School Health Service continued working satisfactorily under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health who is the Principal School Medical Officer. This Service has been drawn up on the lines of the one obtaining in Britain. A liaison ad hoc Committee meets when required to co-ordinate the responsibilities attached to the Education and Medical Departments. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of the Paediatrician, assisted by Health Visitors, were held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre. At two of the Clinics held in the Centre advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-patient clinics at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting and a close liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of St. Bernard's Hospital.

The District Medical Service caters for patients on Public Assistance. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases and when patients cannot be treated at home they are admitted to hospital. Treatment, medicines and surgical appliances are provided free of charge to District patients. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention for the inmates of the John Mackintosh Home for the Aged. He is also the Airport Medical Officer.

**The Immunisation of Children is under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health. Assistance is provided by the nursing staff of the School Health Services.**

**The Government is responsible for the observance of international agreements in relation to International Sanitary Conventions. Residents and non-resident civilians of all nationalities are given treatment for social diseases free of charge at any time of the day at a special clinic in St. Bernard's Hospital.**

**The Government Hospital Services of the territory consist of the following institutions:**

**(i) St. Bernard's Hospital with 110 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and planes calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and In-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section, and a ward for elderly sick patients with a small isolation unit.**

**(ii) King George V. Hospital caters for chest and heart diseases and other medical cases. The Hospital has accommodation for 60 beds. A small proportion of these beds is occupied by tuberculous patients, for whom this Hospital was originally designed. The majority of the beds are allotted to cardiac and other medical cases. An Intensive Care Unit was opened in January, 1966, and has facilities for Cardioversion and monitoring of patients.**

**(iii) St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases has accommodation for 60 patients. Electro-convulsion therapy is available. One Out-patient Clinic is held once a week at this Hospital and one at St. Bernard's Hospital. Occupational therapy provides diversional activity for in-patients and selected out-patients.**

**(iv) The Infectious Diseases Hospital kept under the terms of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation has accommodation for 10 beds. There were no cases for quarantinable diseases admitted during the year.**

**(v) A comprehensive range of medical and surgical equipment of the latest design is available in the hospitals above mentioned, and where highly specialised treatment, e.g. radio-therapy, is beyond the scope of local resources, arrangements are made to send patients to special hospitals in Britain. Thirty-one patients were sent to Britain during the course of the year: 16 to the Royal Marsden Hospital, London; 2 to the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London; 6 to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; 2 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London; and one each to The Oldchurch Hospital, Essex, The Atkinson Morley Hospital, Wimbledon, London; The Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London; The Hammer-**

smith Hospital, Due Cane Road, London; and The National Spinal Injuries Centre, Bucks.

The Duty Chemist Scheme which was instituted at the beginning of 1965 continued to work satisfactorily. The Medical Department continues to provide secretarial help but the arrangement of rosters and other organisational matters are in the hands of the Chemists themselves under signed agreement with the Secretary, Medical Department. The Scheme provides that there shall always be a chemist on duty after closing hours as well as on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The Board of Management wish to place on record their appreciation of the assistance given by the Services and the support received from members of the public who in many ways helped the Medical Department in 1967.

Expenditure on public health during 1967 by the Government and the City Council totalled £321,875.

### HOUSING

Fifty-six flats were completed by Government during the year and a further 415 flats were in the course of construction. Of the latter, 240 will be in two 16-storey blocks commenced in 1965, the first of which is due for completion early in 1968 and the other 6 months later.

The expenditure on housing for the year was £627,000 of which £478,000 was paid from C.D. & W. and C.D.C. (Combined) sources and the balance from C.D. & W. funds.

Construction totalling £624,000 was in hand at the end of the year.

Following recommendations by the Chief Planning Officer, a scheme for a further 264 flats to replace the temporary dwellings at Glacis and estimated to cost £1½M was prepared and submitted in November for approval by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The following table sets out the number of flats completed since 1960 and a forecast for the next two years for flats under construction.

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of flats</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of flats</b>
1960	170	1966	113
1961	107	1967	56
1962	267	Due for Completion	
1963	67	1968	305
1964	136	1969	110
1965	40		

Since 1945, when the housing programme commenced, 1,958 flats have been completed at a cost of £6.7M.

Private enterprise is also making a useful contribution and 146 flats either became available or were nearing completion by the end of the year.

#### **SOCIAL SECURITY**

The Social Security System, administered by the Department of Labour & Social Security is based on the following enactments:

- (1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance;
- (2) The Social Insurance Ordinance;
- (3) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance;
- (4) The Family Allowance Ordinance; and
- (5) The Non-Statutory Public Assistance Scheme.

#### ***Contributory Scheme***

The Contributory Schemes are provided for under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. The former covers, with some exceptions, all persons engaged in manual labour and other workers whose income does not exceed £500. The second Ordinance covers, with few exceptions, the same classes of workers, and provision is made for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. Both Ordinances are financed from weekly contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government.

The current rates of contributions from employers and insured persons have remained unaltered since the original legislation was enacted.

The Contributory Schemes have been revised by amending legislation which had not been brought into force at the end of

the year. The effect of the amendments is to remove the £500 per annum remuneration ceiling for insurability, to increase the contributions (9/- a week for men instead of 2/10 and pro rata for the other classes) to increase benefits (30/- a week instead of 12/- a week for basic old age or widows pension and proportionate increases in the other benefits), and the transfer of unemployment benefit from the restricted field of the non-contributory scheme which is all embracing.

Following the established practice in Britain, the normal method of payment of contributions under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance is by means of adhesive insurance stamps fixed to insurance cards. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts the worker's share of the contribution from his wages. One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both Ordinances. Insurance stamps are sold at the Post Office.

Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment or incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

### ***Non-Contributory Schemes***

The Non-Contributory Schemes are the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance, the Family Allowances Ordinance and the Scheme of Public Assistance. All three are financed entirely from the general revenues of Gibraltar and not from any system of contribution.

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance covers British Subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar. In addition to providing supplementary benefits to those prescribed in the Social Insurance Ordinance, it provides for the payment of unemployment benefit and transitional retirement pensions.

The Family Allowances Ordinance and the Public Assistance Scheme cover Gibraltarians as defined in the Gibraltarian Status Ordinance who are domiciled in Gibraltar or in the Consular Districts of Her Majesty's Vice-Consulates at La Linea or Algeciras as well as non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others who are in Gibraltar provided they satisfy certain special conditions as to residence.

## **I — CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES**

### ***The Employment Injuries Insurance Schemes***

The three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are:

- (1) Injury Benefit;
- (2) Disablement Benefit; and
- (3) Industrial Death Benefit.



In addition, free medical treatment for employment injuries and occupational diseases, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances, is provided at the Government hospitals. The Government hospitals were reimbursed from the Employment Injuries Insurance Fund to the amount of £2,093 during 1967 as compared with £2,060 during 1966, for treatment to insured persons, including the provision of prosthetic appliances.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease. The rates of injury benefit vary between 42/- a week for a man aged 20 and over and 14/- a week for a girl between 15 and 17 years of age. To these rates are added flat rates of dependants allowance of 14/- a week for a dependent adult, 7/- a week for the first dependent child and 4/1 a week for the second.

454 claims were received during the year (including 7 in respect of occupational disease) of which 450 were approved. The amount paid in respect of injury benefit during the year was £3,743.

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of residual physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease assessed by a Medical Board on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings. If the degree of disablement is between 1% and 34% inclusive the award is by way of a gratuity varying between £12 and £210 and if it is between 35% and 100% a weekly pension is paid during the period taken into account by the assessment. The pension varies between 14/- a week and 42/- a week in the case of male adults and 8/9 a week and 24/6 a week in the case of female adults. The basic pension is increased where appropriate by a flat rate dependants allowance at the same rates as are paid in the case of injury benefit and also in certain circumstances when the disabled insured person is receiving approved hospital in-patient treatment or, being totally disabled requires constant attendance. If the assessment is for life, or covers a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity varying between £216 and £600 instead of the pension.

During the year 72 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 68 were allowed. 40 claimants received assessment for life. The amount paid was £5,372.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or dependent incapacitated widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease. This pension is payable at the rate of 18/- a week and may be increased by dependants allowance payable at the same rates and in the same way as for injury or disablement benefit. The rate

per orphan is 12/- a week. Where there is no widow (or widower), children or parent there is provision for certain other dependants to claim, in which case the benefit is by way of pension at 10/- a week or 15/- a week or a gratuity of £65 according to relationship and degree of dependence on the deceased insured person. Three Industrial Death Benefit Claims were made during 1967, all claimants opting for the gratuity.

Subject to certain conditions a widow may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity of £600 instead of the pension but dependants allowances may not be so commuted.

#### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

All claims and questions arising under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, other than those relating to disablement, are determined by the Director of Labour & Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Employment Injuries Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. No appeal was received during the year.

The Director of Labour & Social Security is required to submit all claims dealing with a disablement question (i.e. whether or not there has been a loss of faculty, etc.) to a Medical Board consisting of two or more medical practitioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom is the Chairman. There is a right of appeal to a Medical Appeals Tribunal against any final assessment by a Medical Board but not against a provisional assessment for less than two years. The Medical Appeals Tribunal consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) and two specialist medical practitioners who are not members of the Medical Board.

The Medical Appeals Tribunal dealt with 14 appeals received during the year of which 5 were allowed.

On questions of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

#### *The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund*

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1967 was £13,626. The expenditure on benefits was £11,196 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £96,012.

#### *Social Insurance Scheme*

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of:

- (1) Old Age Pensions
- (2) Guardian's Allowances
- (3) Maternity Benefit

- (4) Death Grant  
and  
(5) Widow's Benefit.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions but provision has been made for the payment of benefits at reduced rates where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

### *Old Age Pensions*

Old Age Pensions became payable on the 3rd October, 1965. During the year, 361 new claims were received, all of which were allowed. The following table shows the number of pensions in payment at the end of the year: —

Male British	...	...	...	337
Female British	...	...	...	380
Male Alien	...	...	...	477
Female Alien	...	...	...	826
				<hr/>
				2,020
				<hr/>

The cost to the Fund during the year amounted to £54,674.

### *Guardian's Allowance*

Guardian's Allowance is a payment of 5/- a week to the person who takes into his family an orphan child both of whose parents or step-parents are dead. Special rules apply to the children of divorced parents, adopted children, illegitimate children and children whose parents cannot be traced.

Claims may be based upon the contribution record of either parent, the conditions being a total of not less than 26 contributions paid by the time of the death of the last surviving parent and either a minimum of 13 contributions paid or credited during the last complete contribution year preceding the date of death of the last surviving parent or an average of at least 13 contributions paid or credited since that parent's entry into insurance. One claim was made in 1967.

*Maternity Benefit* is a grant of £6 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. Where twins or a greater number of children are born, £6 is paid for each child. During 1967, 544 claims were received, of which 538 were allowed. 289 of these claims were in respect of alien insured persons, 7 grants were paid in respect of twins and 19 grants were paid at reduced rates because of a deficient contribution record. The total amount paid was £3,138.

**Death Grant** is payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person, or of the wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £15 in the case of the death of an adult, £10 for that of a person between 5 and 18 years of age and £7.10s. for that of a child under 5 years of age or of a person aged over 60 years (55 for women) on the 3rd October, 1955. Reduced rates are also payable in cases in which the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

During the year, 170 claims were received. Of these 168 were allowed, 99 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £2,120 including 17 grants paid at reduced rates because of insufficient contributions.

**Widow's Benefit** is payable to the widow of a deceased insured person who has paid at least 250 contributions and has paid or has been credited with an annual average of 45 contributions since entry into insurance. Contributions paid to the Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme prior to the inception of the Social Insurance Scheme count up to a maximum of 100. A reduced rate of pension is payable if the yearly average is not less than 13 or if the total contributions are less than 250 but more than 150. There are three kinds of widow's benefit but only one kind of benefit is payable at any one time, as follows:

- (a) **Widow's Allowance** is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at the standard rate of 24/- per week with increases of 5/- per week for each child up to a maximum of 4 children;
- (b) **Widowed Mother's Allowance** is payable to a widow left with a dependent child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is 12/- a week with increases of 2/6 per week for each dependent child to a maximum of 4 children; and
- (c) **Widow's Pension** is payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is 12/- a week.

During the year, 62 claims were received all of which were allowed. 38 claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year, including Benefits in respect of claims approved in previous years, was £10,480. 14 persons were paid at reduced rates because of insufficient contributions.

#### **Determination of Claims and Questions**

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour & Social

Security. There is a right of appeal to the Social Insurance Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. 3 appeals were received during the year, of which 1 was allowed.

On a question of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal from the Board's decision lies to the Supreme Court.

### *The Social Insurance Fund*

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1967 was £66,313. The expenditure as benefits was £70,473 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £1,115,133.

### *Advisory Committees*

There are provisions for the constitution of Advisory Committees both under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. As in each case the purpose of the Committee is expressed as "to give advice and assistance to the Director in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Ordinance and to perform any other duties allotted to them" the same persons constitute both Committees so as to combine their work and thus avoid unnecessary duplication.

The Employment Injuries Insurance Advisory Committee and the Social Insurance Advisory Committee were appointed under an independent Chairman on the 15th March, 1960.

### *Inspections*

The number of establishments visited was 98 and the total number of insurance cards inspected was 768. Domestic servants are not included in these figures.

### *Prosecutions*

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

## II—NON-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES

### *The Non-Contributory Social Insurance (Benefit) Ordinance*

This Ordinance applies to all persons who are "insured persons" under the Social Insurance Ordinance, their wives or widows if they are either British Subjects or other persons domiciled in Gibraltar.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are:

- (1) Transitional Retirement Pension;
- (2) Unemployment Benefit; and

**(3) Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance.**

**Transitional Retirement Pensions** first became payable on the 3rd October, 1960. The basic conditions for entitlement to a Retirement Pension are:

- (1) The claimant must have attained the age of 65 years (60 in the case of a woman);
- (2) the claimant must have been over the age of 55 years (50 in the case of a woman) on the 3rd October, 1955;
- (3) the claimant must have retired from regular employment;
- (4) the claimant must not be entitled to an Old Age Pension under the Social Insurance Ordinance; and
- (5) the claimant must have a satisfactory employment record (i.e. an average of 40 weeks a year since the beginning of 1953).

The weekly rate of retirement pension is 20/- with increases of 12/- a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment record of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 12/- a week for a married woman and 20/- a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 5/- a week for each child up to a maximum of 4 children.

Retirement Pension was specifically introduced in order to bridge the gap for the older insured persons between the date of its implementation on the 3rd October, 1960 and the 3rd October, 1965, the operative date for the payment of Old Age Pension. The number of Retirement Pensions is therefore expected to remain at a constant level for some time as very few new claims will be received now, when most insured persons have an established title to Old Age Pension. During 1967 a single claim was received and allowed. The total amount paid was £10,286.

Unemployment Benefit is a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 78 days (Sundays excluded) made to any person to whom the Non-Contributory Scheme applies who is unemployed, capable of work and available to take work if offered. The benefit is not payable to persons over 65 years in the case of a male or 60 years in the case of a female.

There are no contribution conditions but applicants must satisfy the following prescribed conditions as to a satisfactory employment record:

- (1) during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made he was in insurable employment for not less than 30 weeks; or
- (2) his yearly average of weeks of insurable employment is not less than 30.

The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- a week for any one adult dependant and 5/- a week for each dependent child up to a maximum of four children. Lower weekly rates are payable to claimants without dependants who are either married women or persons under the age of 20 years.

During the year, 350 claims were received of which 316 were approved. The average duration of these claims was 20 days and amount paid was £2,168.

### *Supplements to Social Insurance Benefits*

These are weekly payments paid to persons to whom the Non-Contributory Social Insurance (Benefit) Ordinance applies and the money to pay for these supplements comes from the General Revenues of Gibraltar and not from contributions by employers and employees.

Supplementary benefits paid during the year to widow pensioners amounted to £3,341 and Old Age Pensioners received £22,742.

### *Determination of Claims & Questions*

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is also used for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance (Benefit) Ordinance.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

### *The Family Allowance Ordinance*

The Family Allowance Ordinance which came into operation on the 1st July, 1959, provides for this payment of allowances in respect of each child, except the first, under the age limit. For the majority of children, the limit is 15, which is the normal school-leaving age, but for children staying on at school it can be extended until they attain their eighteenth birthday.

This Ordinance was amended in 1964 to include in the definition of a child (and so qualify him/her for the payment of the allowance) a person who has reached the upper limit of the compulsory school age but has not attained the age of 18, has left school, has not yet taken up employment but is actively seeking employment. The Qualifications Regulations also provide for the final school holiday period to be treated as a period of full time education. Both of these amendments gave statutory effect to administrative variations which had already been in operation.

The allowance is at the rate of 4/- a week for each child after the first, and is paid irrespective of actual needs or resources. No contribution is required, the whole scheme being financed from the General Revenues of Gibraltar. It is disregarded for purposes of assessment under the Public Assistance Scheme.

The Ordinance makes provision for a general residence condition to be satisfied by Gibraltarians (i.e. persons who have a right of residence in Gibraltar as defined in the Gibraltarian Status Ordinance.) There is also a special residence condition to be satisfied by non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others who are resident in Gibraltar.

All claims are decided by the Director of Labour & Social Security.

During 1967, 116 applications (143 in 1966) were received of which 106 were approved.

### ***Public Assistance Scheme***

The Public Assistance Scheme, which is complementary to the Social Insurance Scheme, is not supported by specific legislation but operates as an administrative scheme designed to provide financial assistance on a basis of need to Gibraltarians and to certain other nationals permanently resident in Gibraltar since 1936. The Scheme does not apply to other aliens domiciled in Gibraltar, but does apply to non-Gibraltarian British Subjects who have permanently resided in Gibraltar for a continuous period of not less than 3 years.

### ***Basic Scale***

The following table sets out the amounts which the Scheme allows (other than rent), and which have been in force since January, 1964;

(a) for a married couple or two adults living alone	58/- p.w.
(b) for a single person living alone	36/- "
(c) where the above rates do not apply	20/- "
(d) for any other person:	
(i) aged 15-19 years	15/- "
(ii) aged 10-14 years	13/- "
(iii) aged 9 years of age or under	11/- "
Maximum total weekly grant	100/-

Slightly higher grants are paid to the blind, the partially sighted and to persons who have suffered a loss of income to undergo treatment for respiratory tuberculosis.

These basic scale rates were under review at the end of the year with a view to upward adjustment in the light of increases in the cost of living and in general wage levels.

The Director of Labour and Social Security may also grant discretionary allowances to applicants or dependents certified to be in need of extra nourishment or where, because of illness of the applicant, domestic assistance is required.



### ***Rent Allowances***

All persons in receipt of assistance may apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Lands & Works Department. Those who do not qualify for such relief may be helped by means of discretionary allowances.

### ***Number of Cases***

During the year 266 new applications or re-applications for Cash Assistance were received of which 204 were approved. The weekly average number of families in receipt of cash assistance was 971.

### ***Compulsory Service Grants***

The Ministry of Defence (Army) Scheme to alleviate hardship to the family of a wage earner called up for military service provides that the Compulsory Service Grants related to pre-service earnings should be payable. The maximum allowance payable is £2,10.— a week whilst the recruit's weekly voluntary allotment is 17/6d. If need is established and the maximum grant does not bring the recruit's pay and allowances up to 75% of pre-service earnings, Government supplements the grant from Public Assistance funds.

During the year 1967, 5 applications for such supplementations were received and the total expenditure was £80.

### ***Determination of Claims & Questions***

All claims and questions arising under the Public Assistance Scheme other than the grant of discretionary allowances, are dealt with in the first instance by the Social Security Officer. There is a right of appeal to a sub-committee of the Social Welfare Committee, whose decisions are subject to confirmation by the Director of Labour and Social Security.

### ***Finance***

The expenditure incurred under the Public Assistance Scheme is met entirely from the General Revenues of Gibraltar.

### ***Discharged Prisoners Aid Scheme***

This Scheme, which is designed to assist discharged prisoners normally resident in Gibraltar, by immediate cash payments, the provision of essential clothing and assistance in obtaining employment, continued in operation during the year.

The expenditure incurred was £8 as compared with £24 in the previous year.

### ***The Sponsored Hospital Patients' Scheme***

Under this Scheme persons, suffering from conditions which require specialised medical treatment not obtainable in Gibralt-

tar, are sent to suitable hospitals outside Gibraltar usually in Britain, under arrangements made by the Medical Department. Arrangements for departure, and reception are made by the Department of Labour and Social Security which, includes, under its expenditure head, provision to meet the cost of transport and payment of the appropriate allowances to patients who are undergoing treatment, the amounts expended being assessed according to individual needs.

In 1967 the number of persons assisted under the Scheme was 41.

The expenditure incurred was £2,737. This figure does not include the actual cost of treatment, which is much higher, and which is met from the Medical Department vote.

### *Scheme for the issue of Prosthetic Appliances*

Under this Scheme, persons who profess inability to pay the full cost of dentures, spectacles and other prosthetic appliances, are referred by the Medical Department to the Social Welfare Division of the Department of Labour & Social Security for assessment according to an approved scale. The latter takes into account the domestic and financial circumstances of applicants. School children who require spectacles for which their parents allege they cannot pay, are normally referred to the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness which is grant-aided for this purpose. Persons in receipt of Public Assistance or in the lower income group obtain their appliances free of charge.

During the year 136 cases were investigated.

### *Social Welfare*

Social welfare activities which cover the fields of child care, adoption, prevention of delinquency, probation, care of the aged, welfare of the blind, conciliation in matrimonial disputes which are brought before the court, the rehabilitation of problem families and the coordination of voluntary social services are dealt with by the Department of Labour and Social Security.

### *Child Care*

The Child Care Committee, which brings together representatives of all the bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children under the chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar who has wide experience of institutions and organisations for child care, continued to meet regularly each month. The Committee, which also advises on delinquency and probation, has been able to ensure the maximum coordination of all the agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of care.

Towards the end of the year, the Child Care Committee initiated a series of talks and meetings designed to increase infor-

med interest in the various aspects of Child Care work among the public in Gibraltar. The two meetings held were very well attended and it is hoped that this will promote the activities of the various associations interested in Child Care work generally. It was agreed to continue the series at regular intervals.

It was found possible to keep up the increased level of family case work with a view to rehabilitating problem families and to giving special attention to individual delinquents.

The Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent boys had five boys in care at the end of the year and the Child Care Committee expressed its pleasure at the good results obtained so far.

Plans for a similar small home for girls were agreed in principle and detailed proposals were under consideration at the end of the year.

The Courts are empowered by Part VIII of the Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance to deal with any child or young person shown to be in need of care and protection by:

- (a) committing him to the care of a fit person; or
- (b) ordering his parents or guardian to enter into a recognizance to exercise proper care and guardianship; or
- (c) whether or not action is taken under (a) or (b) above to place him under the supervision of a probation officer or other suitable person for a period of up to three years.

Under the same legislation, the Courts may, in the case of a juvenile delinquent, place him under probation, order him to attend at the Attendance Centre, place him in the care of a fit person or except in the case of a child (i.e. under 15 years of age), sentence him to prison for a term not exceeding two years.

### *Probation*

The three senior officers of the Social Welfare Division of the Department of Labour & Social Security are appointed Probation Officers by the Chief Justice and they share the probation work in addition to their other duties in the Department. Greater use was made of the Probation Service during the year. Ten new orders were made as compared with twenty-seven in 1966. Seven of these were in respect of adults (6 males and 1 female) and three in respect of male juveniles.

### *Imprisonment of Juveniles*

There is no approved school or Borstal establishment to deal with the more recalcitrant cases of delinquency. There is, therefore, no alternative in cases which have exhausted the limited means of treatment available to sending juvenile offenders to prison. No child (i.e. under 14 years of age) may be sent to prison however. Two young male persons were commit-

ted to prison during the year, for two concurrent periods of six months each.

They had both served terms of imprisonment in 1966.

There is no separate prison for juveniles but young prisoners are kept segregated from adult prisoners.

Satisfactory arrangements were made for them to receive training in handicrafts during their stay in prison.

### *Corporal Punishment of Juveniles*

The Courts do not view corporal punishment for juveniles with favour, but in the absence of facilities for approved schools or Borstal treatment, it has been retained reluctantly as a necessary part of the limited means for the treatment of delinquents which are available.

### *Children in need of Care and Protection*

The Department has continued to investigate cases of children who are alleged to be in need of care and protection. Follow-up and preventive action by the Probation Officers in the Department has produced some good results. During 1967, however: —

1. A 12 year old boy was placed on Probation for two years with a Residence Condition at the Edmund Rice Home.
2. A 15 year old girl, who had presented considerable difficulties in the past due to the absence of a Home for girls in Gibraltar, was admitted into the Convent of the Good Shepherd in Limerick, N.I. in July, 1967. The girl was escorted by her father and went under a voluntary arrangement.
3. The 4 year old child of the girl placed in a voluntary Home in the United Kingdom in February, 1962, continues to do well with her kindly foster parents. The child's mother herself, now 20, is nearing the end of her training. She has on the whole done quite well and consideration is now being given to the possibility of her taking up employment in the area while living in the Training College.
4. A 12 year old boy who had been living with his grandmother on a voluntary arrangement appeared again before the Juvenile Court. As this represented a Breach of Probation the Court ordered an Attendance Centre Order. The boy's mother who was present in Court made representations that she wanted the boy at home as she could control him and the Court decided that he should live with her.

### *Foster Parents Schemes*

It is very difficult to find persons suitable and willing to act

as foster parents except for very young children and then mainly with a view to adoption.

Nevertheless, one child who is sub-normal, whose unmarried mother was under training in the United Kingdom was rostered out very successfully during the year.

### *School Attendance*

17 cases were heard and fines ranging from 10/- to £3 were imposed on 8 parents. In the remaining 9 cases no fines were imposed although convictions were recorded and the offending parents gave undertakings that the child in question would attend school regularly.

### *Prevention of Delinquency*

The Child Care Committee gives special attention to children identified as potential delinquents and in addition to case work directed to improve the family background where this is necessary, the child is often introduced to a suitable youth club. The police operate what is known as the "Liverpool" Scheme under which a selected mature police officer takes potential delinquents and first offenders under his wing, establishes friendly relations, gives them fatherly advice and exercises discreet supervision over them. The Scheme, despite some inevitable failures has been reasonably successful.

### *Attendance Centre*

An Attendance Centre, set up under Section 124 of the Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance, is by permission of the City Council established at the City Fire Station, the Chief Fire Officer, who is a member of the Child Care Committee, being the Superintendent. 2 boys were ordered by the Courts to attend, one of whom satisfactorily completed the attendance required. The Centre is a valuable link in the somewhat limited chain of graded treatments available in dealing with delinquents.

### *Adoption*

One or other of the three senior officers of the Welfare Branch of the Department of Labour and Social Security is appointed by the Courts to be guardian ad litem of any infant who may be the subject of an application for an Adoption Order. They investigate the circumstances of the child and of the applicant foster parents and report to the Court making the appropriate recommendations. Two applications were received during the year and both were approved by the Court.

### *Care of the Aged*

The institutional care of the aged has been undertaken by the Board of Governors of the John Mackintosh Homes, on a vo-

luntary basis, since December, 1963. These homes for the aged, of which there are three, were provided through the generosity of the late John Mackintosh and were fully operational during 1967. They have been equipped in the most modern manner. The largest of these which caters for members of the Catholic Community, has 136 beds and is mainly staffed by a community of Franciscan Nuns of the Order of Divine Motherhood which was invited to come to Gibraltar by the Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar. The other two homes for members of the Anglican and Jewish faiths have provision for 20 and 12 beds respectively. These latter homes are staffed by lay persons.

All residents in the new homes who are without means are maintained free of charge. They continue to receive a pocket money allowance from public funds at the rate of 7/6 a week. Those with private incomes are expected to contribute up to a maximum of £2.10.—. a week.

The visiting officers of the Social Welfare Division of the Department of Labour and Social Security and the District Nurses of the Medical Department pay regular visits to those aged persons who are in receipt of Public Assistance but prefer to live on their own or with relatives rather than in the new homes for the aged.

### *Welfare of the Blind*

The following are some extracts from the Annual Report of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness: —

“At the end of 1967 there were in Gibraltar 86 registered blind and 13 partially sighted persons, while the Society also looks after three others unwilling to be registered, a total of 102.

There are only eleven blind persons below the age of 50, and ten others between the ages of 50 and 60.

Above 60 there are 64 women and 17 men, or nearly four blind women to every blind man, although women only outnumber men generally by 3 to 2 in that age group.

Twelve years ago the total was over 120 but this figure has gradually fallen to about 100, where it has remained for some years now, giving an incidence of blindness of under five per thousand of the civil population.

Thirteen new registrations in 1967 as against 12 deaths gave an increase of one in the overall figure. All those registered, 11 women and 2 men, were over 60 years of age. The twelve who died between 72 and 93, the average age being almost 80.

The Government gives free medical attention and free wireless licences to all on the Register, while those on Public Assistance receive an extra 6/- per week (3/- if partially sighted) compared with sighted persons.

The Society enables all blind persons to hear wireless programmes. If anyone has a radio of their own the Society keeps

it in good repair, while it loans out special radios for the blind to others.

The Society is grateful to the bus companies which allow free travel on their vehicles on the production of a special ticket bearing a photograph of the person concerned, who is also allowed to take one companion free if totally without sight. Sixteen of the more active blind take advantage of this concession.

A successful Christmas Party, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor, was held at Mount Alvernia.

In the field of preventive work the Society continues to supply spectacles to anyone ordered to wear them where their purchase would entail hardship. In the case of schoolchildren the parent makes the application and it is countersigned by the headmaster or headmistress of the school the child attends."

### *Matrimonial Disputes*

The Courts referred seven cases of matrimonial disputes to the Probation Officers for conciliation. All were settled satisfactorily.

### *Community Welfare and Community Development*

The Social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the Community are catered for by a large number of social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the John Mackintosh Hall which provides a library and cultural, educational, social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The running of the Hall is financed by the Government. The British Council continued to provide generous support with materials such as books, films, magazines, gramophone records, music etc. This cultural centre opened in 1964, is exceptionally well-equipped in premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh.

Smaller centres exist similar to the institutes and Parish Halls to be found in Britain. These function mainly on a religious denominational basis.

Although there is no Government organisation in Gibraltar responsible for community development, the Government's general policy is to encourage and support such activities. Successful community centres now exist at two of the Government's housing estates.

### *Relationship with Voluntary Organisations*

The close liaison existing between the Department of Labour and Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations in Gibraltar was maintained at a high level during 1967.

## Chapter 8: Legislation

**Twenty-two Ordinances were passed during the year 1967 the most important of which were: —**

***Number of  
Ordinance.***

***Subject Matter.***

- 1.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to abolish capital punishment in the case of persons convicted in Gibraltar of murder and in connection therewith to make further provision for the punishment of persons so convicted and to provide for matters consequential thereon.
- 2** The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the imposition of an annual tax on certain companies registered in Gibraltar, and for concessions in relation to Income Tax and Estate Duties in connection therewith and for matters incidental thereto and consequential thereon.
- 4.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to abrogate the rule of law whereby it is a crime to commit suicide, to create certain other offences relating thereto, and to make certain consequential amendments. The Ordinance closely follows the Suicide Act, 1961.
- 5** The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the raising of loans from Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the purposes of development in Gibraltar and for matters incidental thereto.
- 19.** The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the formation and registration of Building Societies and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.
- 22** The purpose of this Ordinance is to enable the Government to require any person awarded a grant for educational purposes by the Government or City Council of Gibraltar or the Government of the United Kingdom to enter into an agreement.



## Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrates' Court. The Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of First Instance, a Stipendiary Magistrate and 25 Justices of the Peace at present comprise the Judiciary. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is 13, two of them being Queen's Counsel. Barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both appellate and original jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice and the Assize Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Court of First Instance, the Magistrates' Court and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes. Decisions of the Supreme Court are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in cases of treason, murder or any felony punishable by death, of twelve. There is provision for majority verdicts in cases of felony not punishable by death.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar consists partly of the English law as contained in the Application of English Law Ordinance (Cap. 216) in so far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent acts of Parliament expressly or by necessary implication applied to Gibraltar, the Common law to date, Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court of England, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice.

The Criminal practice of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Court of First Instance has jurisdiction comparable to that of the County Courts of England and Wales and is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in the case of his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in Criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that under the Magistrates' Court Act 1952 in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Magistrates' Court is also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace is to some extent disproportionate to the size of the territory by reason of the considerable floating population passing through by land and sea.

Provision is made for legal aid for accused persons and appellants in criminal cases, and for legal assistance to persons in civil matters.

In the Supreme Court there were 10 trials on indictment in which 13 persons were involved, compared with 7 trials concerning 7 persons in 1966 and 13 trials concerning 24 persons in 1965. In the plenary jurisdiction 74 civil cases were commenced in the Supreme Court. There were 11 criminal appeals heard during the year under review, but there were no civil appeals.

The Court of First Instance dealt with 143 summonses and 102 judgment summonses.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 1,514 cases taken in Court, including 695 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance and 254 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil debt cases totalled 140 out of which 100 did not come for hearing. There were 18 juveniles involved in the Juvenile Court as against 24 in 1966, and 32 in 1965. In addition 14 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court. During the year under review 14 probation orders were made by this Court. A further 414 cases (not heard in Court) of minor breaches of the Traffic Ordinance were dealt with by the imposition of Statutory "Fixed Penalty."

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place as usual, the judiciary, officers of the Court and the members of the Bar participating.

#### **POLICE**

The Gibraltar Police is responsible for law and order in the City area, the Bay and the Admiralty Dockyard. In addition it has responsibility for immigration control, civil population registration, the ambulance service, car park attendants, school crossing wardens, and weights and measures.

#### ***Establishment and Strength***

The Force has an overall establishment of 241 with a strength of 201 on the 31st December, 1967.

The Force is divided into a Headquarters and two divisions. "A" Division covers the area of the City of Gibraltar, whilst "B" Division covers the Admiralty Dockyard area. The Admiralty defrays 32.5% of the overall cost of the Force. The authorised working week is 44 hours but owing to the large number of vacancies, a 48-hour week is worked and an extra duty bonus is granted.

### *Recruiting and Training*

Of the 53 applicants for the Force in 1967, only 7 were accepted. All recruits received local training and 4 of them were allotted basic training courses at the Metropolitan Police Training School followed by attachment to the Admiralty Constabulary at Portsmouth.

The problem of attracting the right type of recruit continues and it is difficult to foresee any great improvement for the future so long as alternative employment with more attractive working hours is available even though it is less remunerative.

A three-day Police exhibition was held in August, primarily with a view to arousing interest in the Police Force as a career for young men. There was a very large attendance of local youths.

During the year one sergeant attended the non-gazetted officers course, two sergeants and a constable attended Criminal Investigation courses at Wakefield and a Chief Inspector and an Inspector did specialist courses in Britain. Of these, four did attachment work with the Admiralty Constabulary. Owing to the demands made on the Force coupled with the low recruiting figure, it was not possible to carry out refresher training courses during the year.

One constable is reading law in Britain.

### *Housing*

The Force has 163 quarters, of which 43 are occupied by retired officers awaiting rehousing. Efforts are being made to re-house them gradually but the general housing shortage makes it a slow process.

### *Clerical Staff*

The Accounts Branch is manned by a clerical staff of three, whilst the telephone exchange has a civilian staff of two.

### *Crime*

The number of offences investigated in 1967 was 2,392, an increase of 374 over the previous year. There was a 31% increase in damage to property and a slight increase in breaking into premises and disorderly conduct, whilst there was a 37% decrease in unlawful wounding, 32% decrease in assault on po-

lice and a slight decrease in theft and fraud. The number of dangerous drug cases rose by 61% to 24. There was a decrease, although small, in the number of offences by juveniles, but the actual number of juveniles involved was 81 compared with 55 in the previous year. Many of the offences were relatively petty and as 69 of the juveniles were first offenders they were dealt with under the Liverpool scheme. On the question of juveniles, the Force is represented in the Child Care Committee and a police officer acts as Juvenile Liaison Officer.

A crime prevention unit has been established on a small scale and already the public is taking advantage of its services.

### *Traffic*

The number of traffic offences dropped by 484 to 2,606 and once again the bulk were contraventions of parking legislation. 537 accidents were dealt with, which was 91 less than in 1966. There were two fatal accidents.

The shortage of parking space, particularly in residential areas, still prevails, and constant police action is required in order to prevent obstruction.

### *Immigration*

The Police, in their capacity as immigration officers, control entry points into Gibraltar. In 1967, 359,791 persons passed through the controls using passports.

In addition, a large number of passengers from vessels calling at Gibraltar landed for sightseeing and shopping, as did the crews of ships, passenger and otherwise.

Workers who enter daily from Spain are not included in the above figure.

### *Transport*

The fleet consists of 2 station wagons, 1 saloon staff car, 1 diesel driven van for general purposes, 12 motor cycles for traffic and mobile patrols and 3 ambulances. The Admiralty supply a vehicle for Dockyard patrolling. The Force operates its own garage, staffed by 2 police mechanics, where all repairs and maintenance are carried out.

### *Communications*

All Stations, four wheeled vehicles and motor launches are equipped with transreceivers, as are 6 of the motor cycles. In addition the Force has 8 Bantam portable sets which are brought into use as and when they are required. The Fire Brigade and Naval Shore Patrol are netted to the Police Frequency. Police equipment and that of the Fire Brigade and Port Department is maintained by the Police radio workshop which is staffed by one police technician.

### *Marine Section*

This section has four launches, three on patrol in shifts throughout the 24 hours and one on reserve. Each carry a crew of three constables and is fitted with two-way radio and fire-hoses. The section has a police marine mechanic who does servicing and repairs other than major ones.

### *Ambulance Section*

This section consists of three ambulances, two on immediate calls and one on reserve. This section not only deals with emergency calls but also inter-hospital transfers. Since the Police took over the service on the 1st January, 1962, the number of calls made on it has shown considerable increase: —

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
800	770	932	1,187	1,400	1,555

In 1967, 9 calls from outside Gibraltar were answered compared with 8 in 1966. On outside calls a trained nurse is carried.

### *Underwater Squad*

This squad consists of 10 officers but their services were not called on very frequently during the year. Their major undertaking was over three days in an attempt to recover Naval equipment. The twice-weekly practice dives are maintained.

### *Life Saving*

The Force supplied Life Saving facilities at all beaches throughout the season by providing beach teams from off duty personnel, who are equipped by the City Council. All are members of the Royal Life Saving Society.

### *St. John Ambulance Brigade*

The St. John Ambulance Certificate is a necessary qualification for recruits to complete training and for annual increments. The Force has three Divisions of the Brigade and the Commissioner and Secretary are Police Officers.

### *Police Welfare Fund*

The Fund has 100% membership on weekly subscriptions. It is designed to defray medical costs not borne by Government and to assist dependants of officers who die in the Service. It also assists in other cases of hardship.

### *Police Association*

This Association continues to function responsibly and effectively. Towards the end of the year, it negotiated satisfactorily a revision of salary, recommended in the Marsh Report on Salary Structure in Gibraltar.

### *Awards during the Year*

Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Services: —  
Superintendent Albert H. Summerfield.  
Station Sergeant Joseph L. Rodriguez.

Serving Brother of the Order of St. John: —  
Inspector Hector Payas.

Colonial Police Long Service Medals and Bars: —  
9 Officers.

### *Visits*

The Inspector General of Colonial Police Force, Mr. M. J. Macoun, C.M.G., O.B.E., carried out an inspection of the Force in May, 1967.

The Deputy Admiralty Inspector of Overseas Police, Mr. J. B. Fleetwood, visited the Force in April, 1967, to inspect the policing of the Admiralty Dockyard.

### **PRISONS**

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the North end of the Rock facing West. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are part of the original Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer, a Senior Officer and eight prison officers.

The number of prisoners received during 1967 was 70. The daily average in prison was 8.59 compared with 6.88 in 1966. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

Owing to the size of the prison and the small number of its inmates complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and young persons are committed to prison but, when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. One prisoner was upgraded to this class in 1967.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than thirty-one days.

Ten breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year and all were dealt with by the Superintendent. The discipline of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were no escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 years who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work

are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Prisoners are put to work normally carried out by unskilled labourers, such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. There is a working day of seven hours. There is no system of extra-mural labour.

All prisoners may enter a wage-earning scheme on admission to prison. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 3/- a week and from this they can spend 2/- on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison once a week and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to discharge. During the year under review three prisoners were admitted to Hospital; one was returned to prison; one was discharged by the Court and the other was certified to be of unsound mind and is detained at the Mental Hospital under a warrant signed by His Excellency The Governor in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 of the Criminal Justice Administration Ordinance, 1961. In addition 8 other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison for minor ailments; seven received dental treatment.

A Chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Facilities are given to all prisoners desiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that many do not speak English, it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible, classes are arranged by Members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English-speaking prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The prison library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,600 books. Magazines and periodicals are obtained from charitable sources.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly during the year by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits. Holy Mass was said every Sunday for Roman Catholics and Religious Services were held for Church of England inmates at regular intervals.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme which applies to all discharged prisoners, other than Debtors, who are British Subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases, when no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British Subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spaniards or other aliens except those who have been

in prison for more than one year and for whom Consular assistance is not available. Assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/- per day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he may receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme if he has not by that time found employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 in any one period of 12 months.

British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Scheme of which Gibraltar is a member.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and sanitary.

#### *Potable Water*

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, from shallow wells and from a distilling plant.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 23.71 inches in 1967.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought down to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points etc.

The Ministry of Public Building and Works also have rain-water collecting areas, reservoirs and distilling plants.

A multi-flash type evaporator capable of producing 70,000 gallons per day using waste heat from Electricity Generating Sets was purchased from Messrs. Weir Westgarth Ltd., in Bri-



tain and installed in the new Generating Station at Queensway in 1964.

A new 225,000 g.p.d. distiller is on order from Messrs. British Aqua Chem Ltd. and it is expected to have it in commission by the end of 1968.

### *Sanitary Water*

This water is obtained from the sea and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the city. An intercommunication system of distribution pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes.

Over 509 million gallons of sea water were supplied in 1967.

### **ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

The electricity undertaking of the City Council generated 37,786,750 Board of Trade Units during 1967.

The rates of charges were as follows: —

#### **(1) Flat Rate**

Lighting .....	10d. per kWh
Power .....	5½d. per kWh

#### **(2) Multipart tariff for Domestic & Business premises**

Primary rate .....	10d. per kWh
Secondary .....	3½d. per kWh
Tertiary .....	1½d. per kWh

#### **(3) Industrial Two part tariff**

Maximum Demand charge of £3.5.0d. per kVa of maximum demand per quarter plus 1½d. per kWh.

#### **(4) Hotels and Catering Establishments**

Primary rate based on 15 kWh at 10d.  
per ½ kVa of maximum demand per mensem.  
Secondary and Tertiary rates as (2) above.

#### **(5) Off-Peak tariffs**

- (a) Restricted hours) 0700 to 1400  
throughout year) 1800 to 2300  
Fixed charge: 10/- per quarter  
Unit charge: first 2,400 kWh per quarter  
at 1s. 0d. per kWh  
all remainder at ¾d. per kWh.

(b) Restricted hours) 1800 to 2100  
Nov. to March ) 1030 to 1400  
inclusive

April to October inclusive; restrictions to be imposed at Council's discretion, if necessary, as for Winter period (at present no restrictions).

Fixed charge: 10/- per quarter

Unit charge: 1½d. per kWh.

### **GAS SUPPLY**

The Gas Undertaking is owned by the City Council.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the City Council Gasworks was 23,497,500 cubic feet, made up of 18,286,600 cubic feet Oil Gas, 4,996,300 cubic feet Producer Gas and 214,600 cubic feet Carburetted Water Gas.

Fuel Oil used for gasmaking and steam raising was 644.24 tons. Coke used for C.W.G. was 14.85 tons with 355 gallons Diesel Oil. 13.1 tons of Charcoal and a lot of waste timber were used for Producer Gas manufacture.

23,580 gallons of waste oil were used for steam raising. The charge for the supply of gas was 19s. 2d. per 1,000 cubic feet

### **PUBLIC WORKS**

The total expenditure for the year was £1,118,600 of which £627,000 was devoted to the Housing Programme described in detail in Chapter 7. Though the number of flats completed was less than in 1966, the number under construction at the end of the year was one of the highest ever.

The extension to St. Anne's School, which doubled its capacity, was completed after some initial delay. Completion of the nearby 'Our Lady of Lourdes School' was also delayed but it will be possible to hand over the Classroom and Practical Blocks very early in 1968. This will leave the Assembly Hall, which was commenced 13 months after the rest of the school, for completion during the Summer of 1968. The standard of this school and its appearance, which no doubt will set a new pattern for future school construction in Gibraltar, have already been praised.

Following one of the recommendations of the Study Group, Mr. H. Kendall, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., was sent out to Gibraltar under the Ministry of Overseas Development technical assistance programme, as land user expert and appointed Chief Planning Officer in February.

Another appointment by the Ministry of Overseas Development was that of Mr. R. Jones, Quarry Foreman, who arrived in March and stayed for 6 months to advise on quarrying methods. He was also concerned with the setting up of the crushing plant at the Europa Advance Road Stone Quarry which came into full production during the course of the year. The Quarry is now able to meet all civilian requirements.

With the continuation of the Spanish economic restrictions, no building materials were imported from Spain and all the needs of the building industry, except for crushed stone, which is produced locally, were imported from elsewhere.

The Ministry of Overseas Development agreed to a request for Technical Assistance to carry out a feasibility study of the Talus between Catalan Bay and the City Council Refuse Destructor to the north as a source of building sand with the object of freeing the industry from external influences. A survey team of two engineers and a geologist is expected to arrive early in 1968. Preliminary investigations indicate that over five years' needs could be produced at about half the price of imported sand which is now 42/- per cubic yard.

Though not paid from Government Funds but by a bequest of the late John Mackintosh, the major project (other than under the Housing Programme) was a new wing at St. Bernard's Hospital costing just over £1½M. This wing will replace the existing K.G.V. Hospital and bring together the medical and surgical sections of the Medical Service. Among other things it will provide 60 beds, a new X-Ray Department and a Private wing of 17 beds.

The programme to make the Rock more attractive to tourists was intensified and a remarkable face-lift was given to Camp Bay. The beach was terraced and a children's Swimming Pool was constructed. The Rosia Saluting Battery Promenade, used as a site for temporary civilian housing, was surfaced and provided with flower beds and trees. The works were carried out by the City Engineer's Department. Other works were improvements to the Open Air Theatre at Alameda Gardens and St. Michael's Cave and a face-lift to Trafalgar Cemetery. On the Upper Rock, most of which has been handed to the Gibraltar Government by the Ministry of Defence, a start was made at providing viewing platforms and picnic spots. Engineer Road, one of the two access roads, was resurfaced, widened in places and, though not completed by the end of the year, is now being provided with lighting to the City Council's Highway Standard.

What it is hoped will be very welcome by the public is the transfer of the Parcel Post Section of the General Post Office from Casemates Square to the Bonded Stores, where work was commenced late in the year on the new Customs Offices. The Parcel Post Section will be adjacent to it and will enable the ex-

amination and clearance by Customs to be done much more efficiently than previously.

Other minor works carried out were the conversion of an ex-Royal Artillery twin six-pounder director tower situated at the North Mole into a look-out for the Port Department and alterations and improvements to the Maternity Ward of the St. Bernard's Hospital.

Work on the Piazza at John Mackintosh Square was brought to a virtual standstill for about three months due to the Contractor's bankruptcy. Rather than call for fresh tenders to complete the work, the decision was taken that the Department should complete the work.

The Department administers and has under its charge over 50% of the dwellings available for the civilian population. The number of requisitions for repairs received from tenants totalled 13,500 of which 13,100 were attended to.

Due to the much better living conditions enjoyed by tenants of post-war houses, the demand for repairs from those living in pre-war houses increases yearly, particularly from what are termed "Communal Service Tenements" where sanitary facilities are shared. One of the recommendations made by Mr. M. V. S. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., the Housing Adviser of the Ministry of Overseas Development when he visited Gibraltar in September, 1965, was that these pre-war dwellings be surveyed to see how many could be "modernised." It has been found generally that it is better to demolish them and replace them by taller buildings. This would have the effect of increasing the population density by at least 50%. Preliminary work has commenced with this in mind in the Flat Bastion Road area.

The number of workmen employed directly by the Department fell slightly during the course of the year from 360 to 347. Labour relations were excellent throughout the year. Except for painting, given out to Contractors at times, the Department's labour force was engaged on maintenance and minor works. All major works are carried out by Contractors, whose workmen, it should be noted, are practically all non-Gibraltarians. Though the number of Spaniards in the building trade has been decreasing since 1954 and has been replaced to a certain extent by personnel from elsewhere, there has been a marked decrease in the number of men employed on housing sites. This has been due to the general introduction of tower cranes and of plant of greater capacity and small dumpers with digging attachments.

## MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS DURING 1967

### Estimate

	£	
<b>Additional Storeys at Laguna</b>		<b>Remaining 6 flats carried over from 1966 completed.</b>
Estate — 18 flats .....	29,700	
Schomberg — 56 flats .....	167,000	<b>Remaining 16 flats carried over from 1966 completed.</b>
Arenco's Palace — 34 flats .....	92,700	<b>Completed.</b>
St. Anne's School Extension ...	33,200	<b>Completed.</b>
Witham's Road — 35 flats .....	101,400	<b>Carried over from 1966.</b>
		<b>Due for completion mid 1968.</b>
<b>2 Tower Blocks at Glacis</b> .....	<b>972,550</b>	<b>Carried over from 1966.</b>
240 flats (2x120)		<b>One due for completion early and the other late 1968.</b>
Our Lady of Lourdes School ...	138,000	<b>Classrooms and Practical Block completed.</b>
		<b>Assembly Hall due for completion mid 1968.</b>
Piazza, John Mackintosh Square*	52,500	<b>Delayed by bankruptcy of Contractor, Davies Construction (London) Ltd., and taken over by the Department.</b>
		<b>Due for completion early 1968.</b>
Laguna Estate Block 27 .....	75,500	<b>Due for completion mid 1968.</b>
30 flats		
Upper Sandpits — 60 flats .....	243,400	<b>Due for completion end 1969.</b>
Lower Sandpits — 50 flats .....	173,500	<b>Due for completion late 1969.</b>
New Wing at St. Bernard's Hospital .....	254,200	<b>Due for completion mid 1969.</b>

### *Tourist Development*

<b>Camp Bay*</b> .....	<b>40,200</b>	} <b>Practically completed by the end of the year.</b>
<b>Rosia Saluting Battery Promenade*</b> .....	<b>18,700</b>	
<b>Upper Rock*</b> .....	<b>15,300</b>	
<b>Alameda Open Air Theatre*</b> ...	<b>5,000</b>	

**Note:** With the exception of the items marked thus \* all the above items were carried out by Contract.

### *Expenditure*

The table below sets out in detail the expenditure under various Heads for the last three years:

	1967 £	1966 £	1965 £
<b>Annually Recurrent Works</b> .....	<b>147,622</b>	<b>164,942</b>	<b>175,750</b>
<b>Non Recurrent Works</b> .....	<b>43,585</b>	<b>66,080</b>	<b>78,860</b>
<b>Other Charges</b> .....	<b>599</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>5,230</b>

### *Improvements and Development Fund*

Housing .....	627,016	348,864	398,950
Schools .....	61,149	53,069	81,870
Tourism .....	55,850	23,943	
Other Projects .....	118,371	17,755	

### *John Mackintosh Trust*

St. Bernard's Hospital New Wing .....	18,372	—	—
	1,072,564	675,274	740,660
Personal Emoluments .....	46,205	46,707	48,450
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£1,118,769</b>	<b>721,981</b>	<b>789,110</b>

## Chapter 11: Communications

### THE COMMERCIAL PORT

The Commercial Port consists of an open roadstead known as the Commercial Anchorage which is situated in the north-east of Gibraltar Bay, a section of the Admiralty Harbour which has been leased to Gibraltar Government, Waterport, the Passenger Wharf and a protected anchorage for small craft.

During recent years increasing interest has been shown in this unique port by cruise ships. In 1967 the number of these callers increased by over 20% on the previous year.

Gibraltar is also a popular bunkering port and a port of call for stores and water as well as for passenger liners.

Cargo traffic is generally confined to imports for the consumption of the inhabitants; exports are negligible.

Gibraltar is frequently used as a port of refuge particularly during the winter months, and by ships requiring medical assistance, for the port has a reputation for a prompt and efficient medical service.

The use of the port for many varied and incidental purposes, is due in part, to its strategic position situated as it is at one of the main crossroads of world shipping routes: the Strait of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between Europe, Africa, India, the Far East and Australasia, and between the Mediterranean and Black Sea area and the Americas.

### *Commercial Anchorage*

This is a general purpose anchorage which is widely used by deep-sea vessels calling in Gibraltar. It is invariably used by passenger liners and the deepest draughted cruise ships, passengers and sightseers being transported to and from the Passenger Wharf terminal by tender. Cruise ships not exceeding a draught of 30 feet generally prefer to berth alongside.

## ***Admiralty Harbour***

The lease from the Admiralty of part of the North Mole including the Western Arm, Jetties Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Extensions, and the Detached Mole, has made 5,500 feet of alongside and protected berths available to merchant shipping for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, for loading and discharging cargo, bunkering, taking on stores and water and for repairs. The Western Arm berths are very popular with passenger cruise ships; 76 cruising ships used this berth in 1967.

An additional 3,000 feet of alongside berths is available on a restricted basis including berths for discharging oil of various grades, for bunkering and for repairs. Minimum depths alongside commercial berths in Admiralty Harbour vary from 27-32 feet.

There is a transporter crane installation at the Western Arm with one crane capable of 5 ton lifts. The Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Company own two mobile cranes of 7 tons and 4 tons capacity respectively which can be made available for auxiliary work at any berth. There is a sheerlegs at H.M. Dockyard wharf capable of lifts up to 100 tons, No. 1 Drydock has a 50 ton crane, and a floating crane capable of lifts up to 25 tons is available on application and subject to Service requirements.

There is a fleet of 34 commercial lighters.

## ***The Passenger Wharf***

This jetty, approximately 800 feet in length and with alongside depths of 9 feet to 15 feet, is used as a terminal for the passenger/car ferry m.v. "Mons Calpe" which provides daily services to Tangier; as a terminal for the passenger tender "Mons Abyla" which services the passenger liners and the larger cruise ships calling at the port; it also provides a berth for waterboats and space for lighters to load and discharge motorcars and other heavy lifts. This latter berth is serviced by two cranes capable of lifting at 30 feet radius 2.4 tons and 8 tons respectively.

## ***Waterport Wharf (including Revenue Wharf Enclosure)***

This wharf, 850 feet in length and with minimum depths alongside of from 6 feet to 9 feet, is used as a terminal for the Algeiras Passenger ferry boat which makes frequent daily sailings, and by lighters which service ocean-going shipping for the loading and discharging of general cargo within the Revenue Wharf Enclosure. The Enclosure is serviced by four cranes each capable of lifting 2.4 tons at 30 feet.

## ***Waterport Cross Berth***

This berth affords 200 feet of occasional berths for miscellaneous small craft with minimum depths of 7 feet.

### ***Small Craft Anchorage***

This anchorage with minimum depths of up to 7 feet provides limited anchorage for small craft of various types and fronts the Yacht Marina.

### ***Yacht Marina***

A fully equipped Yacht Marina with a quay frontage of 300 feet and a jetty extending for over 200 feet, which is equipped with fresh water and gas-oil delivery pipes, offers well protected berths for yachts and provides many auxiliary facilities; these include a permanent boat shelter, fully equipped workshops for engine and hull repairs, servicing with the latest equipment, battery charging, the supply of fresh water, bunker fuel, butane gas and stores and equipment of all kinds. The premises are equipped with toilets, showers, a lounge-foyer and an enlarged chandlery.

A block of yachtsmen's flats is situated on a site adjacent to the Marina. This development is intended to include a Cafeteria, Mini-Market and launderette which should be completed in 1968.

### ***Repair and Drydock Facilities***

A commercial ship repair yard and foundry, capable of all types of repairs to hulls and marine engines, is situated north of the Airport runway. H.M. Dockyard drydock, slipway and repair facilities are available on application and subject to Service requirements; No. 1 drydock, equipped with a 50 ton crane, is 904.8 feet in length (caisson in outer stop), 122.7 feet breadth at entrance and the sill is 36.5 feet below chart datum.

### ***Tug Services***

Services were regularly supplied by the Shell tug "Palencia" until October when she was withdrawn after 21 years service in the port and replaced by a more powerful tug, "Palencia II". H.M. Dockyard tugs were also supplied whenever requested.

## **SHIPPING**

A total of 3,413 merchant vessels of 13,510,796 net registered tons entered the Commercial Port of Gibraltar during the year. An additional 966 non-trading vessels amounting to 323,254 net registered tons comprised of Yachts and R.F. Auxiliaries also called at the Port. During 1967, 2,331 deep-sea merchant ships of 13,237,086 net registered tons entered the port compared with 2,262 ships of 13,470,970 net registered tons for the previous year.



The Hydrofoil ferry service Gibraltar/Tangier introduced in April, 1966, ceased calling here in June, 1967. During the period January to June, 1967, 281 trips were undertaken.

Total operations conducted in the port by deep-sea shipping are shown in Appendix XV.

The largest ships to enter port were the R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth" and the R.M.S. "Queen Mary" of 83,673 and 81,237 gross tons respectively. The vessel with the deepest draught was the British Tanker "Esso Yorkshire" drawing 49 feet. The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside using pontoon fenders was the Russian "Nikolai Podvoisky" drawing 31 feet 6 inches. The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside without pontoon fenders was the Greek Tanker "Spyridon" drawing 30 feet 10 inches. The largest vessel to berth alongside was the Liberian Tanker "Mobil Japan" of 43,265 gross tons and 835 feet in length. The largest passenger ship to berth alongside was the Israeli "Shalom" of 25,320 gross tons and 627 feet in length.

#### MAIN IMPORTS

(Tons deadweight)

	1966	1967 (+) or (—)	
			on 1966
General Cargo (a) (b) .....	83,356	90,128	+ 6,772
Fuel Oils .....	153,178	196,828	+ 43,650
Miscellaneous Oils including Lubricants .....	14,204	14,750	+ 546
Coal .....	1,693	—	— 1,693
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>252,431</b>	<b>301,706</b>	<b>+ 49,275</b>

Imports of fresh water are not shown in the above figures and amount to 74,334 tons in 1966 and 60,741 tons in 1967.

#### EXPORTS (in ships over 150 tons net register)

(Tons deadweight)

	1966	1967 (+) or (—)	
			in 1966
General Cargo (c) (d) .....	3,338	5,388	+ 2,050

(a) Excludes items imported by small craft berthing at Waterport and Services' cargo discharged at H.M. Dockyard.

(b) This tonnage includes motor vehicles (except those from Tangier) and building materials.

- (c) This tonnage includes motor vehicles shipped by travellers in transit (except those to Tangier).
- (d) Excludes scrap metal and ships' stores.

### *Cargo Handling*

The main imports of general cargo again showed an increase this year owing to the continued expansion of building development projects within the colony.

### *Passenger Services*

96 regular scheduled liners called at the port during the year. This is a lesser number of calls than in 1966 mainly due to the discontinuance of the Union Castle Line service to East Africa in April, to the reduction of the B.I. service to the same area and to the diversion via the Cape of Good Hope of the residual B.I. service as well as the P. & O. and Orient Line's services to the Far East and Australia, and partly due to the closure of the frontier to vehicular traffic by the Spanish authorities which caused Klosters Sunward Ferries to withdraw their car/passenger ferry service, which plied to and from Southampton, in November, 1966.

The liner companies regularly calling at the port at the end of the year were the Italia Line and the American Export Line. These companies provide a regular service between the U.S.A. and Italy, the latter company's ships operate a slower, cruise schedule.

In addition to the liner calls, 124 cruise ships included Gibraltar in their itinerary, this being an increase of 21 ships compared with 1966.

Altogether 87 passenger ships berthed alongside including 76 cruise ships, the largest of which was the Israeli "Shalom" of 25,320 gross tons.

45,689 passengers disembarked, there were an additional 99,568 sightseeing passengers and 48,397 passengers embarked from Gibraltar during the year (by sea). Terminal passengers were reduced in number for the reasons given above. On the other hand cruise passengers and other sightseers increased by over 11,000 persons.

## **BUNKERING SERVICES**

### *Oil*

A quick and efficient bunkering service is provided on a 24-hour basis at alongside and anchorage berths. Ships arriving at night are required to give prior notice before 4 p.m. on the day of arrival. The requirement is the same on Sundays and weekdays.

Fuels of various grades were supplied to shipping throughout the year from piped installations at all alongside berths (with the exception of the Detached Mole) using the latest metered bunkering techniques. The grades include marine fuel, thin fuel, marine diesel fuel and gas oil. Ships at the Detached Mole and in the Commercial Anchorage were serviced by lighters. This supply to ships is handled as a joint venture by the Shell International, Mobil, Caltex and B.P. oil companies and is managed by the Shell Company of Gibraltar Limited, who own the main share of the installations.

The bunkering installation at Gibraltar, which was the first in the world to provide metered deliveries at shipside, also includes two Fisher-in-Line Blending units to ensure rapid delivery of fuel oils of any viscosity. Oil bunkers can be delivered up to 300 tons per hour per ship's connection at alongside berths. Deliveries are normally restricted only by ship's acceptance capacity. Similar rapid bunkering is provided in the anchorage by fuel lighters.

Ships calling for bunkers and not conducting operations involving passengers or cargo are not required to pay berthing charges provided the stay alongside does not exceed 4 hours in addition to the bunkering period.

### *Coal*

Coal bunkers, Welsh and Yorkshire, are available at berths alongside the Western Arm. Bunkering is carried out by transporter cranes and conveyor belt.

### *Fresh Water Supplies*

Piped fresh water is available at all alongside berths with the exception of the Detached Mole. The present price is 5/7.2d. per ton delivered.

Fresh water is supplied to ships at anchor and at the Detached Mole by lighter. This lighter service is maintained by two firms and a combined fleet of 4 water boats of 450 tons capacity.

### *Yachts*

In 1967 the number of yachts calling at the port amounted to 885, of which 541 were under the British Flag. These craft bring a number of sightseers to Gibraltar, which is additional to the figures given in the section dealing with Passenger Services.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### *Port Signal Station*

The signal station at the Port Office which is manned continuously by day and night functioned efficiently throughout the

year. Its functions include the hoisting of strong wind warnings and the display of control signals for merchant shipping with regard to the use of the northern and southern entrances to the Admiralty Harbour.

The station is equipped with a modern PYE V.H.F. Shore/Ship Radio Telephone installation which conforms to international maritime V.H.F. radio-telephone standards and is provided with two frequencies: the international Calling and Safety Frequency (channel 16) on which continuous listening watch is kept, and the international Port Operations Service frequency (channel 12).

The Department launches "Admiral Rooke" and "General Elliott" are each equipped with these two frequencies and with ship to ship frequency (channel 6). This furnishes efficient communications between ships, Port Medical Officers, the Police, the Boarding Officers and the Captain of the Port. Numerous calls were received by the station during the year on the international calling frequency. The Port Operations frequency was in constant use by Port Staff.

#### *Port Department Launches*

The department maintained two launches: "Admiral Rooke" and "General Elliott."

These launches provide services for the Port Health Officers in addition to Port Department duties.

The "Admiral Rooke" and the "General Elliott" were laid up for 1 month and 11 months respectively. During their periods of service these launches steamed an average of 191 and 124 hours respectively per month.

#### *Shipping Circulars*

During the year 6 circulars were issued to the shipping community and other persons concerned.

### **PILOTAGE AUTHORITY**

During the year the number of licensed pilots on Station was seven. Pilots carried out their duties efficiently throughout 1967, and conducted a total of 3,895 movements. Reported sickness amounted to 156 man days and was mainly confined to the latter part of the year.

### **PORT MEDICAL SERVICE**

The statutory function of the service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system

of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 221 medical visits to ships during the year and 149 persons were landed due to illness; of these 49 were landed from British ships and 100 from foreign ships.

137 ships called into the port for the purpose of landing sick seamen.

#### SALVAGE SERVICE AND MARINE CASUALTIES

A number of shipping casualties were reported during the year as follows: 9 vessels with engine trouble, 5 vessels stranded, 5 collisions involving 10 ships of which 2 subsequently sank, 14 vessels on fire including 2 due to collisions and 3 which subsequently sank (one following explosion), 4 vessels sank due to flooding, 3 vessels experienced steering gear breakdowns and 1 vessel suffered damage from an explosion.

The British tanker "Constantia S" which was en route to Gibraltar with a cargo of fresh water stranded and sank in the English Channel in the vicinity of the Casquets on 24th January, 1967.

On 26th January the Danish m.v. "Magdala," carrying general cargo from Copenhagen to India, arrived into port with fire in No. 4 Hold which had originally broken out three days earlier. The Dockyard Fire Service commenced operations at 1300 hours and the fire was extinguished by the following morning.

On the 29th May the German m.v. "Julia C. Ertel" arrived into port, having had fire in the bridge accommodation, with the compass, radio, telegraph and other navigational aids completely burnt.

On the 2nd June the German tanker "Essberger Chemist" parted in two following an explosion in the Atlantic. The fore part of the vessel was eventually sunk at owners request with the assistance of the Royal Navy.

Following a collision with the Greek s.s. "Iriní" in the Strait on the 10th June, fire occurred in the forepeak of the Liberian Tanker "Russell H. Green" and assistance was rendered by the s.t. "Herkules".

The British yacht "Tri-one" was reported on fire at 0325 on the 15th July one mile West of Europa Point and sank within a few minutes. The skipper, who was the only person on board, was rescued by a Spanish fishing vessel.

The Spanish yacht "Cristina Cesar" was reported on fire on the 22nd August, 2 miles east of the runway. The fire was put out by the Royal Air Force Rescue Launch which towed the yacht to Gibraltar. The yacht subsequently proceeded to Algeciras.

The Moroccan m.v. "Bogedor", en route to Gibraltar with a cargo of leather goods was reported on fire on the 28th August and sank 1 mile off Europa Point. The crew of 3 men were picked up by the Yacht "Rosa" and brought to this Port.

The British Yacht "Savourna" whilst berthed alongside at this port reported a fire in the engine room at 1030 on the 16th September. Immediate assistance was rendered with fire extinguishers by the Port Launch "Admiral Rooke", and the Dockyard Fire Tender finally extinguished the fire within a few minutes of arriving on the scene.

The Russian s.s. "Admiral Ushakov" which arrived at 0630 hours on 23rd October, 1967 and anchored without a Pilot was found to be aground at 0600 on the 24th October, no damage was sustained and the vessel was refloated at 1800 hours the same day.

The Norwegian salvage tug "Herkules" was stationed at this port throughout the year.

From 1st January to 10th March, 1967 the Greek salvage tug "Nissos Zakynthos" was also stationed at Gibraltar and the "Nissos Chios" was stationed from 17th August to the end of the year.

#### SURVEYS AND REPAIRS

During the year 133 ships of 1,148,172 gross tons were repaired under survey, 33 of which were major repairs. 12 vessels were surveyed in connection with British Registry, 6 ships were surveyed for Passenger Certificates and 2 ships were surveyed with regard to Life-saving Appliances.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE

##### *Seamen*

A total of 1,783 seamen were signed on and off in Gibraltar during the year as follows: —

	<i>Seamen Signed On</i>	<i>Seamen Signed Off</i>
Foreign-going	661	824
Home Trade	160	138

The number of Articles of Agreement opened at Gibraltar during the year was 17 Foreign-going and 4 Home Trade.

During the course of the year, 653 seamen were dealt with in respect of 142 Articles opened at other ports, involving 117 visits on board ships.

A total of 41 seamen were taken on charge during the year: 35 were landed for medical reasons (13 for injuries, 22 for illnesses), 31 of which were admitted to hospitals and 4 for

repatriation, 1 seaman was landed and sent home on compassionate leave, and 5 missed ship at Gibraltar.

Of these seamen, 37 were eventually repatriated to their home ports and 4 rejoined their ships.

Only one enquiry into deaths on board Foreign-going British ships was carried out during the year, concerning a crew member who died on board and was subsequently landed and buried at Gibraltar. It is recorded with regret that an additional Finnish seaman died on board the Port Launch in the Bay of Gibraltar on his way to hospital. He was buried at this Port.

The total number of seamen landed through sickness, injury, &c., was 134. Of these 43 were from British ships and 91 from Foreign ships.

#### REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS

*Ships Registered under Part I, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*

5 steamships of 10,176 tons net and 78 motor vessels of 27,174 tons net remained on the Gibraltar Register on 31st December, 1967.

*Ships not exceeding 60 tons net with Terminable Certificates of Registry under Section 90, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*

8 motor vessels totalling 50.84 tons net were on the Register on 31st December, 1967.

*Vessels Licensed under Section 19 of the Port Ordinance and Port Rule 71*

A total of 201 licences were in force on the 31st December, 1967, 19 less than in the previous year.

#### AIR TRAFFIC

Gibraltar Airport is situated at North Front, approximately 1,900 yards from the town and has a runway 2,000 yards long. Air Traffic Control meteorological facilities and the maintenance and operation of Gibraltar Airport are the responsibility of the R.A.F. who have an agreement with Gibraltar Airways for the handling by the latter of all civil aircraft. Operational clearance for Gibraltar must be obtained from the Air Ministry in London. There are regular air services operated by British European Airways and British United Airways direct from London to Gibraltar. There is also a BEA service twice weekly to Madrid. Gibraltar Airways operate a Gibraltar-Tangier service with two flights daily in each direction. There was a total of 1,504 commercial flights during the year, the main operators being BEA, Gibair, BUA and British Eagle.

## POSTS

Overland mails to and from Great Britain and the Continent continued to be channelled daily through Spain and France during the year.

Mails to the United States of America were despatched by direct sea route by vessels of the Italia Line on an average of three outlets per month.

"Mons Calpe" provided the direct sea route mail service to Tangier four times weekly whilst Gibraltar Airways maintained the link by air with daily services.

An average of eight flights weekly to London direct and two via Madrid by British European Airways provided as many Air Mail outlets during 1967.

An average of four parcel post despatches from London were received up to the month of October. This average was seriously affected by the unofficial strike of stevedores both in London and Liverpool during the latter part of the year and only six despatches were received between October and December. Despatches to London of parcel mails by both P. & O. liners and cargo vessels averaged two a month.

A new definitive set of pictorial stamps depicting ships connected with Gibraltar was placed on sale in early April. This issue was well received and sales proved to be very satisfactory.

The policy of issuing commemorative stamps continued throughout the year with three sets issued to commemorate the International Tourist Year, Christmas and the 250th Anniversary of the Birth of General Eliott.

The two latter sets proved to be very popular. The Christmas issue was sold out before a month had elapsed from the date of issue and the "General Eliott" sales have been extremely satisfactory.

## TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Public Telephone Service is owned and operated by the City Council of Gibraltar.

The total number of telephones, inclusive of extension instruments, connected by the end of the year stood at 5,180, an increase of 557 or 10.7% on the previous year.

A total of 7,445,041 effective calls were made through the Telephone Exchange during the year.

By midsummer 1967 the eighth extension to the Telephone Exchange was completed on schedule. Equipment for additional 600 subscribers was installed and 300 existing subscribers exchange equipment renewed.

Because of lack of space and other factors, no further extensions can be installed in the existing building and plans are



going ahead for the construction of a new building in which space has been allocated for new telephone plant to cope with immediate and future requirements.

The additional equipment was quickly taken up by subscribers on the waiting list and by the end of the year a new waiting list existed with 130 prospective subscribers.

The eighth extension also provided an additional service, namely, the Time Announcer.

## ROADS AND VEHICLES

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles in the city, 6 miles in the South district and about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 5,406 vehicles exclusive of service vehicles were licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1966. This total is made up as follows: —

Cars and Taxis .....	4,549
Goods Vehicles .....	418
Buses, Coaches, etc. ....	62
Other Road Vehicles .....	24
Motor Cycles .....	353

## Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Information Service

### Press

The following newspapers were published in Gibraltar during 1967: —

	Language
Gibraltar Chronicle (daily) .....	English
	panish
	panish
	panish
	raltar
	vell as
	obsta-
	ter of
	large
	teams

from Britain and many other countries visited Gibraltar once again in 1967.

Many of the visiting journalists interviewed local political personalities including the Minister for Public Relations. The Public Relations Department in the Secretariat provided the necessary statistical and other informative material.

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Administrative Secretary assisted, because of increased activity in the Department, by two senior officers in the Secretariat. Apart from dealing with visiting journalists the department carried out its usual functions such as the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and maintaining liaison with all local information services.

## **BROADCASTING**

### ***Radio***

A wired system has been in operation since 1934 but in 1958 Radio Gibraltar was inaugurated with two  $\frac{1}{2}$  Kw. transmitters operating on a frequency of 1484 Kcs. and a wavelength of 202.2 metres. A third transmitter operating on 1 Kw. was installed in 1961. The station has twin control rooms, studios and transmitter-rooms as well as an administrative section and a record library of some 11,000 records. It is on the air daily from 8 a.m. until midnight and its programmes include relays from the General Overseas and the European Services of the B.B.C. Revenue has been derived from licence fees and commercial advertising. The staff is comprised of 7, all of whom have been recruited locally. 3,322 radio licences were issued in 1967.

### ***Television***

A Television Station, under licence to a commercial concern, was initiated in October, 1962. The power of the station is 50 watts 200 ERP and it operates on frequency allocations of E6 182.25-187. 75-7000 MK/S link. The premises used are adjacent to the Radio Station and were specially constructed for the purpose. They comprise studios, control rooms, and a large administrative block which covers all ancillary requirements. The station operates from 7.30 p.m. to 12.00 midnight daily and employs 23 persons. Revenue is derived from licence fees and commercial advertising. 5,596 T.V. licences were issued during 1967.

### ***Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation***

Late in 1963, agreement was reached with the commercial concern responsible for T.V. to form an independent Corpora-

tion responsible for sound and television broadcasting. As a result the merger of both organisations took place on the 1st October, 1963, and Messrs. Thomson Television International were appointed as Managing Agents. The Corporation maintains the services enumerated above and aims to expand and improve them. Its revenue is derived from licence fees, commercial advertising and a Government subsidy, any deficit thereafter being borne by the Managing Agents.

## Chapter 13: Local Forces

The military training of Gibraltarians was first considered during 1938 in connection with the planning for the possible evacuation of civilians. It was suggested that men of suitable age should be retained for local recruitment to the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided to raise by voluntary enlistment a self-contained unit to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force and the Ordinance giving legislative effect to this decision was enacted in March, 1939.

An Anti-Aircraft Section was raised soon afterwards and by the outbreak of war in September 1939 this part of the Force had already been fully trained. Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were then embodied and intensive training immediately commenced. Subsequently a number of young men who had been under the age for military service when evacuation took place in 1940 were allowed to volunteer and return to Gibraltar for enlistment in the Force. During the course of the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men so released were transferred to the Anti-Aircraft Section.

After the return of the evacuated civil population in 1944 it was decided to make six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force compulsory for all fit men between the ages of 18 and 22 and the Ordinance was amended accordingly. In 1947 further amendments extended the age limit to 41 and made all British subjects of relevant age, whether Gibraltarians or not, with certain exceptions, liable to be called up for six months' compulsory service in Gibraltar. All who had served in the Force were to remain liable to further call-up in an emergency so long as they were under the age of 41, while those below the age of 28 were also liable to two weeks' refresher courses every alternate year.

In December 1956 the Defence Force Ordinance was repealed and replaced by an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance which followed the same general principles but widened the scope. It made provision, for example, for the establishment of a Regular Force, consisting of the permanent cadre and such recruits as might be under training at

any time, and in addition a Reserve of Officers and a Reserve of soldiers. Thirty-eight officers were commissioned for the Reserve of Officers during 1957.

Early in 1958 as part of the reorganization of the Garrison the Gibraltar Defence Force assumed an infantry role and on the 30th August, 1958, was renamed "The Gibraltar Regiment" but a Gunner Troop (Coast Artillery) was still included in the establishment of this Regiment which thus retains the link established with the Royal Artillery at the Force's inception in 1939.

Further changes were made in 1960. Provision was made whereby persons who wished to do their military service at the age of 17 could volunteer to do so. A Reserve of non-commissioned officers was established. From December of that year the period of compulsory initial training was reduced from six months to four and arrangements were made for two intakes to be received for training each year. On the 28th April, 1960, the Regiment became of age and in the course of anniversary ceremonies to mark the occasion the Regiment received a new badge.

The Regiment has always taken a full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and special parades. Since its inception the permanent officers of the Regiment, including the Commanding Officer, have been Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission. 130 men, including volunteers aged 17, were called up for training in 1967.

#### **THE HEADQUARTERS UNIT, ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE, GIBRALTAR, H.M.S. CALPE**

The Maritime Headquarters were re-habilitated for use during 1963, and were in operation from 1964.

As there were no Naval Reservists in Gibraltar, the Maritime Headquarters could not be adequately manned in an emergency, or for large scale exercises, by regular personnel available in Gibraltar. To make up the short-fall by sending out reservists from Britain would be costly and, in emergency conditions, unreliable. Emergency plans provide for similar Headquarters in Britain to be manned up by reservists in such circumstances.

After studying various alternatives, it was decided in 1963 to form a Headquarters Unit, Royal Naval Reserve at Gibraltar which, like similar Units in Britain, would have the limited but important function of manning the Headquarters when required.

Details of conditions of service, training and employment were worked out, and approval from Ministry of Defence (Navy) and the Gibraltar Government finally obtained by January, 1965.

Advertising and recruiting began in March 1965, and approval was given for the Unit to be called Her Majesty's Ship 'Calpe'. After the necessary processing of applicants, the first enrolments took place in August 1965. Kitting up and training followed immediately. Commander P. J. Coombes, a marine engineer officer in the Royal Navy Reserve, agreed to transfer to another list in order to command the Unit. But there are few residents of Gibraltar with former naval experience, and the Commanding Officer is the only one to have joined the Unit. This has given rise to some problems in training in comparison with Units in Britain where a considerable proportion of the reservists are ex-naval people. However, the keenness of the Gibraltar reservists has done much to overcome these difficulties.

Two of the original applicants were commissioned from the outset in order to help the Commanding Officer run the Unit. One of these officers has since left Gibraltar (but continues to serve in the Royal Navy Reserve in Britain) and the other having been promoted Lieutenant, is now the Second in Command. Two more men and one woman were promoted to officer rank during 1966. Six reservists have been advanced to Acting Grade I.

Training has been undertaken from the start by officers and senior ratings on the staff of the Flag Officer Gibraltar, but as the unit gains in experience, its own officers and senior ratings will take over some of the training and most of the administrative work.

Her Majesty's Ship 'Calpe' formally commissioned on 18th November, 1965, and on 12th July, 1966 took possession of premises in Her Majesty's Dockyard which had been adapted for use as the unit's training centre. During 1967, the unit took part in one major exercise, and acquitted themselves well, establishing their value and potentialities, several local exercises were carried out.

The planned strength of the unit is 10 officers and 92 ratings, and recruiting is open to men and women. By the end of 1967, the unit had reached just over half strength, and the process of selecting and training potential officers and senior ratings was well under way.

## Chapter 14: Cultural Activities

The Calpe Institute has now ceased to exist, having been replaced by a new and magnificent building which was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th April, 1964. John Mackintosh Hall, as the new building is called, was built—in the words of the Commemorative Plaque—"For the people of Gibraltar by the Trustees of the Will of John Mackintosh in pursuance of his wishes for the promotion of closer links with Great Britain by the furtherance of English Culture and Education."

There is no membership of John Mackintosh Hall, and every one is most welcome to make use of what it has to offer.

The new and increased facilities include a Theatre, Gymnasium, Snack Bar and Dark Room and the scope of the Library is being steadily increased, whilst the British Council continue to provide some periodicals and speech records.

Since the last report a lending library of gramophone records has been opened and some 450 records have been purchased. These include opera, classical music and musical shows.

The provision of a new Exhibition Room has resulted in a greatly increased number of exhibitions.

Over 400 documentary films are contained in the John Mackintosh Hall Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the general public. Films are also borrowed frequently by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals and Army Units.

Thanks to the generosity of the Mackintosh Trust, a considerable sum of money was made available for the purchase of colour slides from the National Gallery, and John Mackintosh Hall now possesses a very fine collection.

The Theatre had a record year, with the performance of *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE* by a cast drawn from the Schools of Gibraltar, six full-length adult productions and one locally written Operetta.

An Annual Drama Festival is organised each winter by the Royal Army Educational Corps, and held in the Theatre of Ince's Hall.

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society arranged a number of lectures and demonstrations and their Annual Flower Show, held in April, is now a well established event.

### THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

The Gibraltar Museum, probably at one time part of a Moorish palace, is housed within a building known as the "Ordnance House" or "Bomb House". For over two hundred years it was the official quarters of the Ordnance Officer in Gibraltar.

The Museum was opened in 1930 by the Governor, Sir Alexander J. Godley. It has always been run by the Government of Gibraltar, though at first the Gibraltar Society, founded the previous year, gave it some help.

During World War II the Museum was closed from mid-1939 to late 1946, when Mr. Michael McEwen, a former journalist, was appointed as Curator.

From 1951-1954 a party from the Institute of Archaeology, London, under Dr. J. d'A. Waechter undertook excavations at Gorham's Cave on the South-East side of Gibraltar. Many of the objects found are now on show at the Museum.

Later in 1959 Dr. D. B. Harden, Director of the London Museum, spent about a week in Gibraltar and wrote a report on the action needed to modernise the Museum. This was begun by Mr. A. D. Lacaille, formerly of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum who came to Gibraltar for a period of 7 months.

The Museum contains the only Natural History collection on public view within a radius of a few hundred miles. It covers both the Geology and Biology of the Rock. Of particular interest are: the collection of bones of animals which formerly lived in Gibraltar—lion, leopard, lynx, wolf, hyaena, rhinoceros, elephant, etc, a series of embalmed birds and the display on the Barbary "Apes" of Gibraltar.

There is a fine collection of both Old and New Stone Age material found in the Gibraltar Caves and also a cast of the skull found in Forbes Quarry in 1848 which was the first "Ape-man" skull ever to be found and preceded the discovery of the Neanderthal skull by eight years.

Also to be seen are objects from Gorham's Cave dating from the time of the Phoenicians (the Canaanites of the Bible) who lived on the Spanish coast around Cadiz for about 450 years (c. 650-210 B.C.).

The Roman period is illustrated by material from Gibraltar itself, the sea around it, and from Carteya—a ruined Roman town about three miles from Gibraltar. There are also collections of Moorish and Spanish origin.

The greater part of the collection covers Gibraltar since the British occupation in 1704. This includes the everyday life of the people of Gibraltar, portraits of past Governors, early paintings and prints of Gibraltar and a model of the Rock in the scale 1 in. to 50 ft. completed about a hundred years ago.

The military collection is substantial. It comprises items of Naval and Army uniforms, equipment, prints and weapons. Of particular interest are the collections covering the Great Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-1783, and Admiral Nelson, 1758-1805.

In the basement of the Museum there is a well preserved 14th century Moorish bath-house built soon after the occupation of Gibraltar by Abu'l Hassan the Marinid dynasty King of Morocco. It is made up of three barrel-vaulted rooms and one

large room with pillars. Only three rooms are at present open to the public; the Entrance Hall was partially excavated during 1967 but has not yet been restored.

The present Curator/Archivist arrived from Britain in February, 1967, following Dr. Harden's report.

During the year most of the displays were re-arranged, including a room on "Old Gibraltar" covering civil life since 1704 which replaced the earlier coins and stamps display.

About 300 items were individually acquired and accessed during the year. In addition a collection of late 18th to early 19th century material found in batteries at North Front was acquired and included nearly 1,000 early Artillery buttons. Fossil bones from Gorham's Cave were returned by the British Museum (N.H.) and arrangements have been made for all the remaining Gorham's Cave material to be returned eventually. The Alexander collection, including both Gorham's Cave material and local Natural History, it is hoped will be acquired in 1968.

There were about 13,000 visits to the Museum during the year.

#### CAVE EXPLORATION

Explorations in a cave on the East side of the Rock resulted in the discovery of some important rock engravings which are being investigated by archaeologists in London.

The explorations were carried out during the summer by members of the Cave Research Group of the Gibraltar Society. The initial discovery was made on the 30th May, 1966. On the 6th August, 1966, a further visit was made to the cave with the express object of undertaking a series of observations as outlined by archaeologists who had been consulted and particularly to take impressions and photographs of the engravings.

The archaeologists who have been consulted believe that the Gibraltar carvings appear to refer to the early phase of Old Stone Age, or Palaeolithic, cave-art, going back perhaps to the French Aurignacian period, i.e., between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago. The engravings would therefore be ascribable to a date between the Mousterian of Forbes Quarry, where the Gibraltar Skull was found, Devil's Tower Cave, and the Magdalenian of Gorham's Cave. This opinion would have to be supported by other evidence such as stone implements and other faunal remains.

Whether or not this will be confirmed, or if the sculpturings are eventually assigned to less remote antiquity, it is certain that such figures as those of the fishes are of the utmost interest and are very rare in prehistoric cave-art. The archaeologists consulted by the Gibraltar Museum know of only one other example from any site South of the Pyrenees. The figures of man, conceivably hunters, appear to be perfectly in keeping with other work performed by prehistoric man.



## Chapter 15: Tourism

### *Key Changes*

The total number of tourists, excursionists and passengers in transit visiting Gibraltar during 1967 was 463,642, a drop of 7.2% over 1966.

In May, 1967, the imposition by the Spanish authorities of a prohibited air zone over an area of Southern Spain adjacent to Gibraltar led initially to some loss of tourist and transit business during the peak summer months.

137 Cruise ships called at Gibraltar during the year. These came mainly from British ports and brought 90,210 excursion visitors to see the tourist attractions of Gibraltar and to take advantage of the virtually duty-free shopping in Gibraltar. This represented a 4.7% increase in excursion visitors over 1966.

An £80,000 programme of improvements to beaches and related tourist facilities, financed by the Ministry of Overseas Development, was completed. Full beach amenities, terraces, landscaping, a children's pool and changing rooms at Camp Bay, a very pleasant promenade along the defensive walls at Rosia Saluting Battery, and resurfacing and the provision of lighting along Engineer Road, leading to the Upper Rock recreational area, were the major items.

A number of changes were made in the organisation of the Gibraltar Tourist Office. Administrative headquarters were moved to the Old Fortress Headquarters and an excellent Information Centre was opened in a key position in the middle of town. A new appointment of Director of Tourism was made, as well as other changes in the establishment of the Department to enable it to meet a greatly increased work-load.

The GIB logotype with the slogan "Come on over to Gib" was adopted and speedily gained publicity and wide acceptance as a brand name for Gibraltar.

### *Tourism — indicators*

	1967	1966	%
1. All arriving visitors	463,642	499,351	— 7.2
2. Arrivals at frontiers: —			
Air	59,476	63,458	— 6.3
Sea	208,022	186,667	+11.5
Land	196,144	249,226	—21.4
3. Estimated number of arrivals in each category during 1967			
Tourists (stay over 24 hours)			80,000
Visitors in transit—Spain or Morocco			60,800
Excursionists			322,800

4. Arrivals at Hotels in 1967	53,052
Sleeper nights spent	185,139
Sleeper occupancy as %	55.3
Average length of stay in days	3.5
5. Estimate of tourist spending	£1,690,000
6. Gibraltar Tourist Office expenditure	£ 61,348
7. Overseas journalists and travel writers received in Gibraltar	88
8. Travel agents visits to Gibraltar	165
9. Literature distributed by Gibraltar Tourist Office	450,000 pieces

### *Development*

The year 1967 was designated by the United Nations as International Tourist Year with the slogan "Tourism Passport to Peace." Despite the strong support given to this concept by all member nations the events of the year, local and international, caused setbacks and undoubtedly some of the repercussions were unfavourable to the development of Gibraltar as a tourist resort.

Perhaps the most important development in the promotion of Gibraltar was the introduction of specialist brochures offering accommodation on an inclusive-tour basis at lower prices than ever before, £45 for a 7 day winter sunshine holiday, and £74 for two weeks during the summer. For the first time, visitors on such holidays represented a significant share of the market—8% of arrivals but representing some 25% of sleeper nights.

In Gibraltar's present circumstances the key factor in promoting tourism is the provision of hotel beds. A programme of hotel development aid was drawn up by the Government in consultation with the Gibraltar Tourist Office. With help from Her Majesty's Government it is hoped to be able to implement this programme during the 4 years 1968-71 by providing an increase in the accommodation available from the present 800 beds of tourist standard to 2,300, a threefold increase.

The Suez crisis helped increase the number of cruise ships calling at Gibraltar to an all-time record of 137 liners making cruise-type voyages. An all-out effort was made to sell the advantages of berthing alongside and to a great extent this succeeded. 82 ships berthed alongside and 55 required the service of tenders or used their own boats. The ease of disembarking and the freedom to return to the ship, moored barely a mile from the centre of Town, ensured that in the 6—8 hours usually available to excursion visitors they were able to enjoy the longest possible stay ashore.

R.M.S. Queen Mary visited Gibraltar on 4th October on her last cruise. A truly fitting send-off was given to the great Cunarder. Smallcraft, firefloats and other vessels followed her out to

sea while R.A.F. Hunters flew low in final salute. Ashore a Brass Band had played the passengers off on the tender to the strains of 'Auld Lang Syne'.

A Fly-Cruise programme was operated by BEA in conjunction with Cunard. In March and April R.M.S. Sylvania carried out 6 cruises based on Gibraltar. This represented a bold attempt to introduce a new approach to winter and early spring cruising avoiding the discomforts of sailing across the Bay of Biscay.

There was a considerable increase in use of the Marina, mainly by yachts flying the British flag and in passage from U.K. ports to Mediterranean destinations. The advantages of a sterling area port, with good maintenance and servicing facilities, also contributed to an increase in the number of yachts wintering in Gibraltar.

A number of hotels improved their facilities and several new restaurants were opened, some offering a specialised and national cuisine.

Professor Fuller, Professor of Hotel Management and Director of the Scottish Hotel School, University of Strathclyde, was invited to visit Gibraltar to carry out a survey of hotels and to make recommendations for a scheme of grading. His report, submitted in September, 1967, is being considered by Government.

Messrs. L. B. Curzon and W. J. Philpott, Principal and Head of the Department of Management and Merchandising of the London College for the Distributive Trades, came to make recommendations regarding the training of shop assistants and so help improve the appeal of our City as a shopping centre. This visit was sponsored by the Department with the approval of the Inner London Education Authority.

The report was very favourably received by all the bodies concerned, the trades represented by the Main Street Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the shop assistants themselves and the departments of Education, Ports & Trade and Tourism. It is planned to implement the report in 1968.

### *Marketing Programme*

#### *United Kingdom*

A new range of brochures was introduced including guides entitled "Where to Stay" and "Where to Eat" which gave full details of the facilities Gibraltar has to offer.

An extensive advertising campaign was carried out in the national press. Utilising the Gib logo and a factual approach spaces were taken in the leading dailies and class Sundays which produced some 9,000 coupon replies asking for information about Summer holidays.

A more modest campaign was undertaken in the autumn stimulating the "Winter Sunshine" appeals of Gibraltar.

With the close co-operation of the Public Relations consultants a 4-day visit to Gibraltar and Tangier was arranged for members of the Guild of Travel Writers. 64 writers made the visit and were impressed with the efforts being made to transform Gibraltar into a stay-tourist resort.

Other visits were made to Gibraltar by press writers and travel agents. The largest group consisted of 104 who spent a memorable 24 hours between arrival on the R.H.M.S. Australis and their departure to London by British Eagle charter flight.

The important decision was taken to establish a Branch Office of the Gibraltar Tourist Office in London from which to service direct enquiries from the travel trade and the public. Suitable premises were obtained in Trafalgar Square, for operations to commence the following year.

Cruise ship companies were the subject of a series of promotional visits made by the Director. Every effort was made to ensure that managements were aware of Gibraltar's potential as an excellent port of call offering good facilities, reasonably priced excursions, a casino, a cable car and a host of other attractions including virtually duty-free shopping. These, coupled with lack of language problems, and the freedom to spend in sterling, proved worthwhile attractions to a number of shipping companies who entered into increasing commitments for future years.

As a complete innovation a team of U.K. recruited "Gib Dollies"—attractive young ladies dressed in bright new orange and white costumes—visited Gibraltar as a preliminary to their undertaking a promotional tour of the leading 1,300 travel agents in the U.K. Sales literature was distributed and point of sale material placed. The effects of the campaign, in late November, 1967, were to be a significant factor in the marketing plan for 1968.

### *Morocco*

Close liaison was established with travel agency circles in Morocco, particularly Tangier and the North of the country. Promotion was limited to distribution of brochures in French and Arabic and the use of road-side hoardings inviting visitors to travel the short distance across the Straits.

### *France*

In France efforts to promote Gibraltar were confined to the earliest early warning posters possible! "Do your shopping in Gibraltar" say the road-side posters in the region of Hendaye, immediately before the frontier with Spain and over 1,000 miles from Gibraltar.

U.S.A.

Limited advertising in specialist publications was aimed to attract those people who had already made the decision to travel to Europe, enjoining them to "stop off" in Gibraltar.

### *Gibraltar Tourist Office Sites*

The Gibraltar Tourist Office continued to manage the attractions on the Upper Rock—St. Michael's Cave, the Upper Galleries and the Moorish Castle. Improvements were made to the first two with the aim of attracting more visitors. Over 125,000 persons paid to enter these sites.

Revenue, including rents received from the Caravan Parking Site and fees at the Miniature Golf Course, was in excess of £12,700, a valuable contribution towards the operating expenses of the Department.

Weekly Concerts of Classical Recorded Music in St. Michael's Cave and a more limited programme of pop concerts in the same venue attracted 8,327 visitors, both tourists and local residents.

### *Festivals*

Continuing the policy of support to Festivals, Fairs and Processions, the Gibraltar Tourist Office helped to organise a Fashion Festival (stage-managed by the well-known designer Miss Ann Lambton), a Shark Angling Festival, the Gibraltar Fair, a Deep Sea Angling Festival and an International Painting Exhibition. Financial contributions were also made to help the organisation of the International Rowing Regatta, the Festival of Our Lady of Europa and the Third Song Festival. Total expenditure for all these items amounted to £8,049.

### *Relations with International Organisations*

Gibraltar as a full member of I.U.O.T.O. has participated in the programme of that body which enjoys consultative status with the U.N. A member of the Gibraltar Tourist Office was awarded a scholarship for studies in the field of tourism at the University of Surrey.

The Minister for Tourism visited the A.B.T.A. Conference in Bournemouth in October, 1967. He was invited to address all delegates on Gibraltar's problems. Coming soon after the Referendum this speech received a very warm response and considerable press coverage.

The Director of Tourism visited Malta as a member of the U.K. delegation to the Commonwealth Conference on Co-operation in the Field of Tourism, and also the Trans-Atlantic Travel Congress in Dublin.

Advice was sought from a number of other national tourist bodies—Bord Failte Eirann, British Travel Association, the Cyprus Tourist Board and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board. This information, freely given, proved of great help in establishing the 'new look' for the Gibraltar Tourist Office operation.

## PART III.

### Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude  $36^{\circ} 7' N$  and longitude  $5^{\circ} 21' W$  and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the east. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide and has a total area of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-edge ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

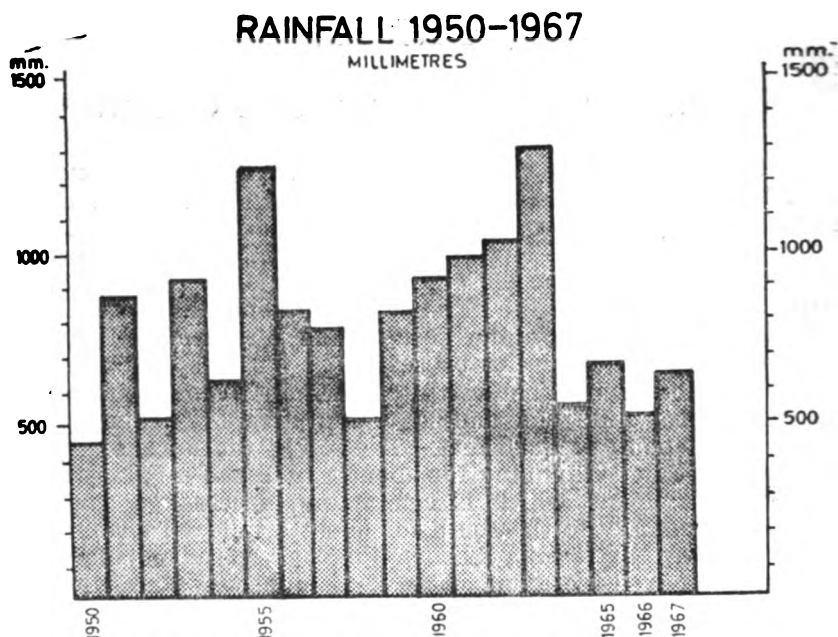
Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north, which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself, extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, the two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are  $54^{\circ}F$  and  $65^{\circ}F$  respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During

this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.



Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing in the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or *Iberis Gibraltarica*, being found nowhere else in Europe. These include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs, such as Mimosa pudia, Magnolias, Wild Mallows and Acacia. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are

gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing has created new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications.

#### WEATHER SUMMARY

*January:* Though westerly winds predominated as usual they were seldom rain-bearing and the month was very dry, though otherwise unexceptional.

*February:* In a very changeable pressure distribution there were many occasions of strong winds especially from the east, and some gales. A feature was a rainfall more than double the normal value, with a general excess of cloud which however held off the colder nights usually to be expected.

*March:* With above average sunshine but with winds continuing strong especially from the east, the temperatures deviated little from normal. Rain was markedly absent, and the total fall was the lowest in the current records, i.e., since 1930.

*April:* Generally cool, with an excess of wind and cloudiness due to prevalence of low pressure systems. The thundery rain areas from these however, seldom affected Gibraltar.

*May:* Predominantly westerly winds brought some cloud and mainly light rain for half the month, but the total fall was lower than usual. It was generally cool, with a foretaste of Levanter at the end.

*June:* An excess of Levanter winds often strong, bringing rather variable cloud and humidity, was broken occasionally by Westerly troughs which however remained dry. In mid month the seasonal thundery conditions became static nearby, and gave four days of unusual rainfall. The total fall of over 2 inches was the highest since 1930. It was generally cool.

*July:* Very stable air was accompanied by much Levanter cloud and more than normal fogs and periods of poor visibility. Nights were cool, but in gentle winds one afternoon maximum temperature equalled the July record. A few drops of rain added nothing to the cumulative rain-year total which amounted to 513 mm. (20.2in), less than two-thirds expectation.



- August:** Most elements were as normal at this time of year. However sea temperatures were low, and there was much sea mist, with some aerodrome fog, and the usual Levanters felt worse than usual.
- September:** Exceptionally S.W. to W. winds were prevalent but were again dry, and the little rain was from adjacent thunder outbreaks. It was much cooler than usual especially at night. A long period of poor visibility in easterlies towards the month end was the worst ever noted at North Front.
- October:** A fairly typical month, though most of the rain fell in three days, occasionally very heavy.
- November:** Complex low pressure areas oscillated nearby, and gave substantial rains in 16 "raindays", accompanied by storms. Temperatures and sunshine were only little affected and humidities were not high even in Levanter periods.
- December:** A marked deficit of rainfall due to unseasonably positioned high pressure systems accompanied an often persistent airflow from some northerly point. Some humidities were unusually low, and were felt keenly. In general it was much colder than normal, one spell being exceptional with two nights of ground frost. Bright sunshine was however above average.

#### CLIMATOLOGICAL NOTES

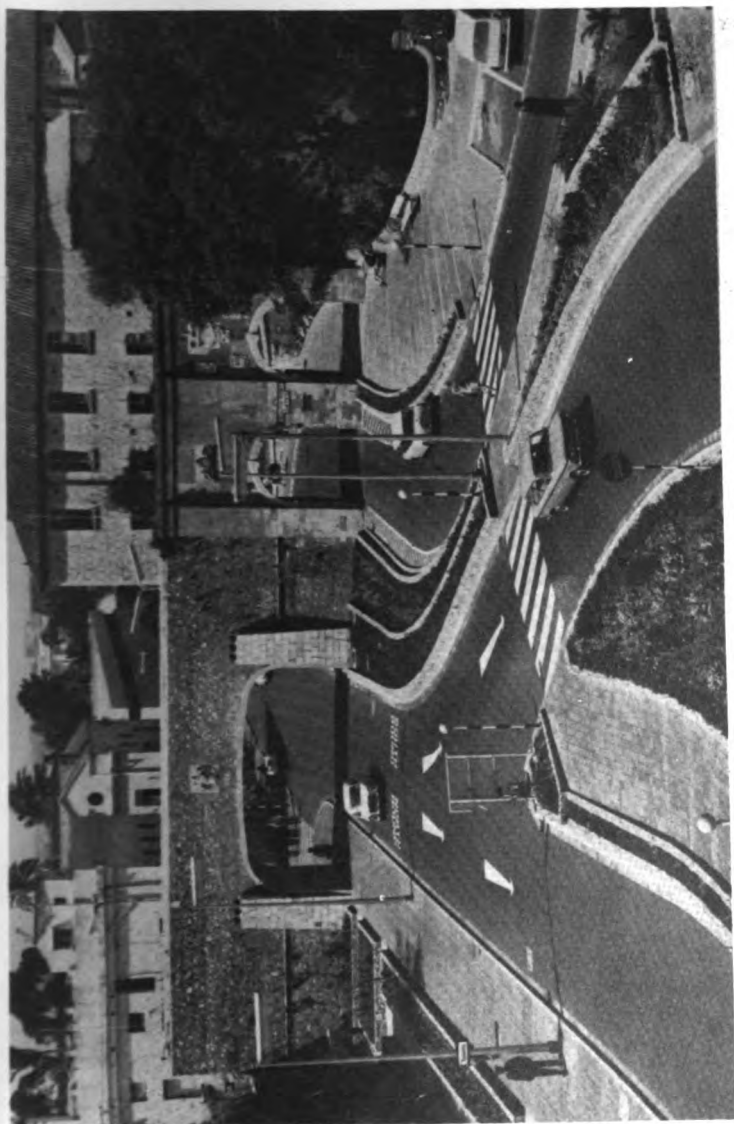
- Rainfall:** A wet February saved the 1966/67 rain-year from complete disaster but only brought the cumulative total to 513 mm. (20.2 inches). The onset of winter was more normal and brought the total for the calendar year up to about 85% of the 30-year average, continuing the deficit of the past three years.
- Sunshine:** There is seldom much over-all yearly variation and the daily average of 7.7 hours was exactly as normal. Individual months varied considerably, February being rather low, but March and December very sunny in compensation.
- Temperature:** In general this year was slightly cooler than usual, particularly at night, almost throughout the whole year. Only in January and July did day temperatures rise above normals. Sea temperatures also tended to be low, markedly in September.
- Humidity:** Relative humidity is a function of temperature and therefore can be misleading. It is being discontinued internationally for climatological comparisons. Our figures for February and June are rather high, while



**Statue of General George Augustus Eliott, later created Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar, at present in the patio of the Convent.**



10th September, 1967—Referendum Day—The counting of the votes.



DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

New Road complex at Southport Gates. Incorporating New Archway  
—Part of Old Charles V. Wall.



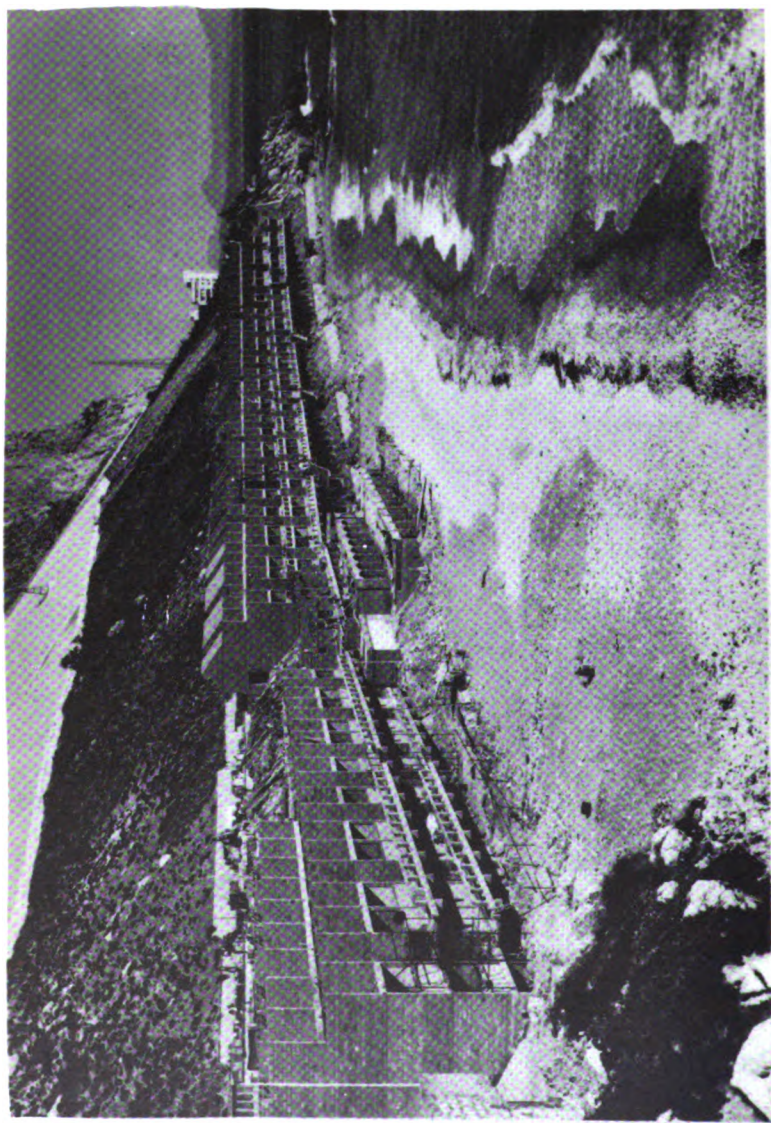


Moorish Baths—Gibraltar Museum.



10th September, 1967—Referendum Day—Voters.





Work in progress at Hoods Holiday Village in Sandy Bay.



The Piazza.

Photograph GIBRALTAR TOURIST OFFICE.





September and particularly December were unusually low. The Levanter months were uneven, August being rather more humid at night but quite normal by day.

**Wind.** Although there is a long term trend for "westerlies" in Winter and "easterlies" in Summer it is not unusual as this year, for the proportions to be reversed. Mean strengths tended to be a little low, with few gales. Of the winter months only February and March and November were typical whilst January had few strong winds. In summer, July was very gentle.

## Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq ibn Ziyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa ibn Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land on the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar" is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jabal Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jabal al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest), found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club", wielded by successive Moslems monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the extant Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong, the "Moorish

Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam", but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on the 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, arrived at the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45, when Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Strait clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point of convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres

In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever-increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in Britain and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7 were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. aerodrome which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa. Land communications have been hampered, since 1964, by the Spanish restrictions imposed at the frontier.

The last few years have seen a number of changes and developments in the economic sphere. Chief among these are the transformation of Gibraltar into an up-to-date and attractive tourist resort and shopping centre and the development of the Port to provide modern facilities and thus attract even greater number of ships than in the past.

Early in September, 1963, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation considered a proposal, sponsored by a number of members, that the future of Gibraltar should be discussed between Britain and Spain. On the 17th September, the Committee having agreed that representatives from Gibraltar should appear before it as petitioners, the Chief Member of the Legislative Council and the Member for Education flew to New York to explain the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

The delegation made it clear to the Committee that Gibraltar had already achieved a very large measure of internal self-government, that further constitutional changes were under discussion, and that the ultimate aspiration of the people was to

achieve full internal self-government by means of a free association with Britain. The suggestion that the sovereignty of Gibraltar should be discussed with Spain was vigorously resisted.

On their return from New York the delegates were welcomed by a massive demonstration of support in which virtually the whole population took part.

The debate was resumed in September, 1964. The representatives from Gibraltar once again made it clear to the Committee that the people of Gibraltar had achieved a very large measure of internal self-government and that they wished to continue in close association with Britain. They again strongly resisted the Spanish claim to Gibraltar.

On the 16th October, 1964, the Committee adopted a consensus—which did not, however, meet with the full agreement of either the British or the Australian delegates—to the effect that Britain and Spain should hold conversations in order to find a negotiated solution to the problems raised by Spain concerning Gibraltar. On the 17th October, the Spanish Government began a series of restrictive measures at the Gibraltar frontier, which were later gradually intensified, and which compelled Britain to state that the conversations recommended by the Committee of 24 could not be held so long as the Spanish attempt to influence the situation, through the application of the restrictions, continued. Spanish measures against Gibraltar were subsequently intensified.

In July 1965 the elected members in the Legislature agreed that, in the situation created by the Spanish restrictions, a political truce would be in the best interest of Gibraltar and a coalition was formed.

Another result of the Spanish campaign, in the context of local politics, was the emergence of a movement for the integration of Gibraltar with Britain. The question of Gibraltar's future constitutional relationship with the mother country aroused great public interest and a number of alternative forms were suggested and debated in the Press and elsewhere.

In November, the United Nations Fourth Committee, in the course of their consideration of the report of the Committee of 24, began a debate on Gibraltar. The Chief Minister and his Deputy went to New York once again to be present during the discussions and to act as advisers on the situation in Gibraltar to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations. In December the General Assembly passed a resolution submitted to it by the Fourth Committee once again calling on Britain and Spain to hold talks on Gibraltar.

An economic survey carried out by the Senior Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office was followed in April, 1965, by the

appointment of a Study Group of British architects, town-planners and economists to carry out a detailed survey of all aspects of the economy with a view to the preparation of a master plan for the comprehensive development of Gibraltar. As a result of discussions in London the sum of £1,000,000 was made available over a three-year period under the Overseas Development and Service Act together with £200,000 in Exchequer loans if required. A further special grant of £100,000 was made in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred as a result of Spanish measures. Local taxation measures were also introduced.

In January, 1966, member countries of N.A.T.O. were informed that any of their aircraft which were assigned to N.A.T.O. duties would not be allowed to fly over Spanish territory if bound for Gibraltar. This ban was later extended, in August, to apply to all British military aircraft, and was followed, in September and October, by a number of complaints by the Spanish Government about alleged violations of Spanish air space north of the frontier fence.

In September tourist excursions from Spain to Gibraltar were unofficially discouraged and the frontier gates were finally closed to all vehicular traffic in October. The ban on exports from Spain to Gibraltar was then also made complete by including fish, fruit and vegetables.

In August, some 2,000 Spanish females formerly entering Gibraltar daily to work were prohibited from doing so by their own Government.

The British Government, as in 1965, made a special grant of £100,000 in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred by the Gibraltar Government as a result of Spanish measures.

Detailed consideration was given to the Report of the Study Group of architects, town-planners and economists which had been appointed in July, 1965, to carry out a survey of all aspects of the economy with a view to the comprehensive development of Gibraltar. From this Report the Government prepared its basic development plan for the next four-year period.

In October Mr. Fred Lee, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Gibraltar for consultations on political and financial matters. During this visit he announced the British Government's acceptance of the general objectives of the Gibraltar Government's development plan and the grant of a first instalment of £600,000 to enable an immediate start to be made.

The first major development in the political field during 1966 was the British Government's decision to hold talks with Spain about Gibraltar. This decision was taken after the 1964 consensus of the Committee of 24 to this effect had been endorsed by a resolution passed by the General Assembly in December, 1965.

The talks began in London on the 18th May, and, after the

first round, British Government officials taking part in the talks visited Gibraltar for further discussions. Further sessions of the talks were held in July, September and October. Throughout the talks the British Government made it clear that it had no doubt about its sovereignty over Gibraltar and that it would protect the interests of the inhabitants. At the talks held in October the British Government proposed that the legal issues in the dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. This proposal was later rejected by Spain.

In December, the question of Gibraltar, which had once again been under consideration by the Committee of 24, came before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Chief Minister and his Deputy appeared again as petitioners on behalf of Gibraltar. Eventually a Resolution was adopted which made specific reference to the need to take into account the interests of the people of Gibraltar. The resolution, which both Britain and Spain supported, called on Britain to expedite, in consultation with Spain, the decolonisation of Gibraltar and to report to the Committee of 24 not later than the next session of the Assembly.

## Chapter 3: Administration

### *Constitution*

A new Constitution for Gibraltar came into force in August, 1964. This was the result of talks held in Gibraltar in April of that year between Lord Lansdowne, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Constitution is contained in the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1964. The purpose behind the changes in the Constitution was to enable the people of Gibraltar to enjoy a fuller control of internal affairs and this was achieved by making a number of changes in the structure of both the Legislative and the Executive Councils.

### *Legislative Council*

The previous composition of the Legislative Council was 7 elected members, 2 nominated members and 3 official members, —the Permanent Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. Under the new Constitution the system of nominated members was abolished; the number of elected members was increased to 11; the Permanent Secretary ceased to be a member of the Council, and the Chief Minister became the Leader of the House and was vested with the direction of Government business.

As a result of the first elections held under the new Constitution, six of the elected members became Ministers (5 of

them being members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and one being an independent) and the remaining five (all independents) became the opposition.

The Legislative Council was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950. In addition to the 11 elected and 2 official members there is a Speaker who is appointed by the Governor. The formal assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

The normal life of the Legislative Council is five years. Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950. Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British Subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of twelve months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during part or the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar, are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used in voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

The fifth election for the Legislative Council was held on 9th September, 1964. Fifteen candidates were nominated for the eleven available seats. 10,342 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 13,564 the proportion of registered electors who voted being 76.3%.

### ***Gibraltar Council***

The former Executive Council — which consisted of the Governor as President, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Permanent Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary as ex officio members and four elected members of the Legislative Council—was re-named the Gibraltar Council and its composition was altered by the addition of one more elected member, thus providing an unofficial majority. Of the five elected members in the Council, one is the Chief Minister—who is the elected member of the Legislative Council who, in the judgment of the Governor, is most likely to command the greatest measure of confidence among the other elected members—



and the remaining four are appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister.

### ***Council of Ministers***

Before the enactment of the new Constitution, elected members of the Legislative Council had been "associated" with Government Departments under an unofficial arrangement which enabled members to work closely with heads of Government Departments both on policy matters and on matters of administration. Under the new Constitution this arrangement was formally recognised and members associated with departments became responsible Ministers.

Another former unofficial arrangement, the Council of Members, enabled those of the elected members who were also members of Executive Council to discuss among themselves those domestic issues which were referred to them by the Governor prior to consideration and ratification in full Executive Council. The new Constitution formally converted the Council of Members into a Council of Ministers presided over by the Chief Minister. Matters falling within the responsibility of Ministers now normally go direct to the Council of Ministers, which also deals with such other matters as may be referred to it by the Gibraltar Council. The Council's recommendations on matters of purely domestic concern are as a general rule endorsed by the Gibraltar Council.

The Council of Ministers consists of those Ministers who are members of the Gibraltar Council together with such other Ministers as may be designated by the Chief Minister. Following the elections in September, 1964, a Council of Ministers consisting of the Chief Minister and 5 other Ministers was formed. While Ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislative Council with respect to any matters with which they are charged, the general direction and control of the Government are vested in the Gibraltar Council. The latter is thus, in effect, the "Government of Gibraltar" and when the term "Government" is used collectively in relation to Ministers in the Legislative Council, it denotes those elected members who, in the Legislature, pursue the policies agreed or endorsed by the Gibraltar Council.

In July, 1965, following consultations between the Government and Opposition members, agreement was reached on the formation of a coalition. While differences existed between the two groups on a number of internal matters, there was no division of opinion on the policy in relation to the Spanish restrictions and on the desire to maintain and strengthen Gibraltar's connections with Britain. It was therefore decided to form a coalition which would be maintained for so long as circumstances warranted its continuation. A number of changes in the allocation of ministerial responsibility for Government departments were made as the result of the coalition arrangements.

## ***City Council***

**Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 11 members. Four Councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces (the Service Departments in Gibraltar being ratepayers) holding office during the Governor's pleasure. The fourth nominated member is a Government official who maintains liaison between the Government and the Municipality. Seven Councillors are elected and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must have the usual voters' qualifications, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants. Nine candidates were nominated for the City Council election held on the 1st December, 1965. Of the seven persons elected 6 had previously served in the Council. Four belonged to the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and three were independents.**

**The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible, for instance, for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, supervising the public markets, providing water, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle, driving, and dog licences.**

## ***Administrative Appointments***

**Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the higher offices being made by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on the selection of the Ministry of Overseas Development. The principal executive officers are the Permanent Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Administrative Secretary, Medical Administrator, Chief Education Officer, Director of Labour and Social Security, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works most of whom are Gibraltarians. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court, a Judge for the Court of First Instance and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Magistrates' Court. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.**

## **Chapter 4: Weights and Measures**

**Imperial weights and measures are in use.**

**The Police carried out 25 inspections during the year; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, vendors, shops, market stalls, petrol stations, etc.**

## Chapter 5: Reading List

- ABBOT, W. C.** An introduction of the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar 1704-1934. London, Macmillan, 1935.
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- FRERE, Sir B. H. T.** Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. Gibraltar, 1910.
- GARRATT, G. T.** Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. London. Cape, 1939.
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- KENYON, Major-General E. R.** Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton. Edited and revised by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sansom. London, Methuen, 1938.
- LOPEZ DE AYALA, IGNACIO** Historia de Gibraltar. Madrid, 1782.
- MONTERO, FRANCISCO-MARIA** Historia de Gibraltar y de su Campo. Cadiz, 1860.
- H.M.S.O., LONDON** Gibraltar, Recent Differences with Spain (Miscellaneous No. 12 (1965))
- H.M.S.O., LONDON** Gibraltar, Talks with Spain (Miscellaneous No. 13 (1966))
- H.M.S.O., LONDON** Further Documents on Gibraltar (Miscellaneous No. 6 (1967))
- (Cmnd. 2632) April, 1965.
- (Cmnd. 3131) May, October, 1966.
- (Cmnd. 3325) October 1966-June 1967.

# APPENDIX I

## CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1967

	ADULTS		CHILDREN		Total	Grand Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
GIBRALTARIANS:	6347	7884	14231	2648	5011	19,242
OTHER BRITISH:	1025	1289	2314	939	1849	4,163
ALIENS:	1498	352	1850	13	26	1,876
	8870	9525	18395	3600	6886	25,281

## COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION

BRITISH SUBJECTS						ALIENS					
Adults			Children			Adults			Children		
Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL
1965:	7141	9416	3682	3421	23,660	1079	505	1610	16	10	25,270
1966:	7245	9475	3640	3397	23,757	1133	272	1427	13	9	25,184
1967:	7372	9173	3587	3273	23,405	1498	352	1876	13	13	25,281

# APPENDIX II

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS

Income	Earned Income Relief	T A X P A Y A B L E							
		Single person	Married No Children	Married 1 child	Married 2 children	Married 3 children	Married 4 children		
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
376	75	— 8	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
501	100	3 3 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1,000	200	15 12 6	10 18 9	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
1,500	300	40 12 6	31 5 0	25 0 0	18 15 0	14 1 3	10 18 9	— —	— —
2,500	300	143 15 0	125 0 0	112 10 0	100 0 0	87 10 0	75 0 0	— —	— —
3,000	300	206 5 0	187 10 0	175 0 0	162 10 0	150 0 0	137 10 0	— —	— —
4,000	300	387 10 0	359 7 6	340 12 6	321 17 6	303 2 6	284 7 6	— —	— —
5,000	300	603 2 6	570 6 3	548 8 9	526 11 3	504 13 9	482 16 3	— —	— —
10,000	300	1,850 0 0	1,812 10 0	1,787 10 0	1,762 10 0	1,737 10 0	1,712 10 0	— —	— —

# APPENDIX III

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

Description	1965			1966			1967		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
I. Foodstuffs ... ..	—	17,808	2,303,407	—	16,998	2,266,240	—	16,298	2,142,784
II. Manufactured Goods	—	—	5,302,459	—	—	5,099,729	—	—	5,335,963
III. Fuels ... ..	—	11,991	174,852	—	17,470	153,296	—	16,465	166,299
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco ... ..	667,493	350	1,444,178	594,340	168	845,725	568,727	151	599,538
	Total ...		9,224,896	Total ...		8,367,990	Total ...		8,244,564

# APPENDIX IV

## EXPORTS

Classification	1965			1966			1967		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
Wines, Spirits and Malt ...	107,358	—	211,088	112,517	—	207,940	102,958	—	253,250
Petroleum Products ...	—	160,699	1,285,592	—	145,496	977,783	—	189,401	1,221,046
Tobacco, Foodstuffs, and Manufactured Goods ...	—	—	1,586,356	—	—	1,353,705	—	—	1,140,294
	Total ...		3,083,038	Total ...		2,539,428	Total ...		2,614,580

# APPENDIX V

## NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENT BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

31st DECEMBER, 1967.

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING			TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	ENROLMENT				Schools	ENROLMENT			Schools	ENROLMENT		Schools	ENROLMENT		
	SCHOOLS			Male		Female	Total	Male		Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
	Schools	Male	Female												
Government Schools	13	1329	1283	2612	8	853	803	1656	—	—	—	2	55	51	106
Local Authority Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools not included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools	3	222	298	520	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	1551	1561	3112	8	853	853	1706	—	—	—	2	55	51	106



## TABLE I

### Full-Time Teachers in Schools and Colleges Classified by Qualifications.

**31st DECEMBER, 1967**

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# APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

## TEACHER TRAINING

YEAR 1967									
Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June, 1967			Students passing final examination	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	
Three Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teachers' Certificate)	—	4	13	17	17	14	31	15	100%

YEAR 1967

# APPENDIX VII A

TABLE III GENERAL EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE

## A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)

31st DECEMBER, 1967

Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:	Basic Primary Classes (Infants)								Senior Primary Classes (Juniors)								TOTALS	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Under 6 .....	225	212	118	111	12	9	28	12	39	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	332
6 and under 7	2	—	118	103	90	124	31	17	89	114	46	—	—	—	—	—	277	259
7 and under 8	—	—	1	—	82	115	38	68	140	71	131	4	—	—	—	—	249	250
8 and under 9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	60	21	100	51	—	—	—	361	239
9 and under 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	32	44	17	80	53	2	95	186
10 and under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	67	73	40	95	88	204	199
11 and under 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	82	82	70	82	44	45	116	209
12 and under 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	33	4	4	5	37
Over 13 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	227	212	237	214	185	248	97	97	277	269	231	297	212	235	197	139	1663	1711
TOTALS ...																	3374	

**TABLE III. GENERAL EDUCATION. ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE.**

**(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)**

**31st DECEMBER, 1967.**

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# APPENDIX VII A

TABLE III GENERAL EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE

## A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)

31st DECEMBER, 1967

	Basic Primary Classes (Infants)								Senior Primary Classes (Juniors)								TOTALS		
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:																			
Under 6 .....	225	212	118	111	13	9	28	12	39	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	355	332	
6 and under 7	2	—	118	103	90	124	31	17	89	114	46	4	—	—	—	—	277	259	
7 and under 8	—	—	1	—	82	115	38	68	140	71	131	100	51	—	—	—	249	250	
8 and under 9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	60	21	44	17	80	53	2	361	239	
9 and under 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	32	67	73	40	95	88	95	186	
10 and under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	82	70	82	44	45	204	199	
11 and under 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	4	4	116	209	
12 and under 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	37	
Over 13 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	227	212	237	214	185	248	97	97	277	269	231	297	212	235	197	189	1683	1711	
TOTALS ...																		3374	

# APPENDIX VII B

TABLE III. GENERAL EDUCATION. ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE.

## B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)

31st DECEMBER, 1967.

	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:															
Under 11 .....	58	52	129	162	43	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and under 12	—	—	65	37	128	153	—	3	—	—	—	—	230	228	
12 and under 13	—	—	1	2	49	29	106	154	36	2	—	—	193	193	
13 and under 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	29	10	44	1	—	193	187	
14 and under 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	27	37	9	—	68	73	
15 and under 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	7	—	38	44	
16 and under 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	3	16	
17 and under 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	11	
18 and under 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	3	4	21	
Over 19 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Totals ...	50	52	195	201	220	196	159	193	76	84	21	50	729	776	

Technical Course (2) ...	TOTAL ...	1505
" (3) ...	... ..	17 boys
Grand Total ...	... ..	18 boys
		<u>1540</u>

# APPENDIX VIII

## ENROLMENT IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COURSE OTHER THAN TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Aided			Unaided			Totals		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Technical College												
(a) Apprentices Minor Trades and Yard Boys on Day Releases .....	159	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—	159
(b) Full time Technical Course .....	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
(c) Secondary Technical ...	55	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	55
(d) Commercial .....	—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	51

## A. ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE.

	RECURRENT						Non- Recurrent (Total)	Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Other Education	Adminis- trative (non- allocated)	Total	
By Education Dept. (excluding grants to local authorities	£ 90,598	£ 72,479	£ 26,634	£ 12,367	£ 7,200	£ 10,582	£ 219,860	£ 223,681
By Local Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By other e.g. University College, self-governing Technical Colleges, Public Corporations, Voluntary Agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

## B. Source of Expenditure

## (1) By Education Department:

From territorial revenue .....	£223,681
From United Kingdom .....	*£61,149
From other sources .....	NIL
	<u>£284,830</u>

## (2) By Local Authorities:

From Local Authorities revenue .....	NIL
From Grants by Central Government	NIL
From other sources .....	NIL
Total ...	<u>NIL</u>

improvement and Development Fund.



# APPENDIX X

DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1967.

	Adults
Discharges ...	217
Convictions ...	1,134

## TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	First Offenders Act or Warnings
—	73	—	892	169









—  
Ag  
D  
A

Ag  
R  
O

Ag  
M  
S  
G

A  
O

T  
R  
R  
R  
S  
F

R  
M  
A  
O

Other  
Law  
F  
D  
O

—



# APPENDIX XI

TABLE II

PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES YEAR ENDING 31.12.67.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED																Otherwise disposed of							
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Dealt with by H.M. Forces	Total				Imprisonment				Corporal Punishment				Fine				Persons awaiting Trial						
						Juvs.				Juvs.				Juvs.				Juvs.				Juvs.						
						M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.				
						Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.		Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.	Juvs.			
Against Traffic Ordinance ...	1090	914	34	122	20	861	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	818	46	—	—	92	1	—	—	38	5	—
Against Township Ordinance	58	38	20	—	—	43	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	6	—
Against Liquor Ordinance ..	20	17	3	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Gambling .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	72	50	22	—	—	68	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	3	—
Total ...	1240	1019	79	122	20	992	63	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	895	56	—	—	92	1	—	—	91	11	3

NOTE: (a) The column "Dealt with by H.M. Forces" refers to members of the Armed Services handed over by Police after investigation for offences committed in Service Areas and trivial offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.  
 (b) Not included in the above Table:—During the year 1,423 cases, first offenders, were cautioned by the Commissioner of Police for trivial traffic offences.  
 (c) Persons "Awaiting Trial" — Not included in totals.



## APPENDIX XII

**TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Serious Injuries</b>	<b>Minor Injuries</b>	<b>Total Persons Involved in Vehicular Accidents</b>
1965	4	24	109	137
1966	4	14	76	94
1967	2	16	67	85

# APPENDIX XIII

## STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE PRISON, GIBRALTAR, FOR 1967.

	Number committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment.				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions.				Daily average in Prison.	Daily average on Sick list.	Admission to Hospital.	Deaths (Excluding executions).	Executions.
	Total number of persons committed during the year.	For debt.	For safe custody (Subsequently discharged, including lunatics).	For imprisonment.	18 months and over.	12 months and less than 18.	6 months and less than 12.	3 months and less than 6.	1 month and less than 3.	Under 1 month.	Those first committed to prison for a serious offence.	Recidivists.	Others.						
Men Women Young Persons } Boys Girls	67	—	12	55	1	3	7	11	27	6	21	4	3	8.23	.21	3	—	—	
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		70	—	12	58	1	3	9	11	28	6	21	4	5	8.59	.21	3	—	—
Totals ...																			
1966	40	1	3	36	1	1	4	10	15	5	24	4	—	6.88	.21	3	—	—	
1965	81	2	11	68	3	6	11	5	22	21	26	2	3	16.4	.51	4	—	—	
1964	80	—	18	62	2	2	11	13	13	20	29	2	4	14.47	.13	2	—	—	

# APPENDIX XIV

## PRISON STATISTICS

### (a) POPULATION

In custody on 31.12.66	Receptions during 1967	Discharges during 1967	In custody on 31.12.67
<u>7</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>10</u>

### (b) DAILY AVERAGES

Total Daily Average	Convicted Females	Daily Average Unconvicted	Daily Average Males
<u>8.59</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>.85</u>	<u>7.74</u>

### (c) RELIGIONS

Roman Catholic	Church of England	Mahometan	Evangelist	No Religion
<u>37</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Total 70

### (d) AGE GROUP

Under 16 Years	16 years to 20 years	20 years to 25 years	25 years to 50 years	Over 50 Years	Total
<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>70</u>

### (e) NATIONALITIES

British (U.K.)	23
Gibraltarians	28
American	2
Moroccan	11
Spanish	2
Canadian	1
Danish	1
Germans	2
	<u>—</u>
Total ...	70
	<u>—</u>

# APPENDIX XV

## DEEP-SEA MERCHANT SHIPPING: TOTAL OPERATIONS

	Passengers	Cargo	Bunkers	Repairs	Others
Anchorage .....	174	40	115	61	900
Group "A" Berths .....	87	332	623	54	184
No. 3 Jetty Extension ...	—	15	2	—	1
Detached Mole (South)...	—	1	—	9	1
Group "D" 7/2 Berth ...	—	9	3	2	12
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1,098</b>

NOTE: Reasons for "Other" calls include:—

Charts, to obtain	Medical Assistance
Crew Changes	Orders, awaiting
Crew Leave	Provisions
Currency (Russian Ships)	Shelter
D.G. Ranging	Survey
Landing Survivors	Water, replenishment.

# APPENDIX XVI

LAT 38° 00' N LONG. 05° 21' W.

RAINGAUGE 10 ft. ABOVE M.S.L.

BAROMETRIC HEIGHT 24 ft.

Year 1967	RAINFALL			SUNSHINE		WEATHER								
	Month	Total (mm)	Max in 24 Hours (mm)	Date	Daily Mean (Hrs)	% of Possi- ble	Number of day of							
							Rain Over- 0.1mm)	Snow	Hail	Thun- der	Over- cast Sky	Clear Sky	Fog	Gale
JANUARY	27.5	8.4	30th	5.82	58.2	8	—	—	1	4	6	—	—	—
FEBRUARY	162.0	29.4	3rd	3.89	35.3	16	—	2	4	6	3	—	1	—
MARCH	14.3	11.1	8th	7.84	65.3	4	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—
APRIL	45.5	19.0	14th	7.64	58.3	9	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
MAY	16.9	12.6	16th	9.83	69.6	8	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
JUNE	53.1	22.1	17th	9.44	64.8	7	—	—	3	3	5	2	—	—
JULY	Trace	Trace	2nd	11.00	76.7	—	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	—
AUGUST	Trace	Trace	4th	10.59	78.3	—	—	—	—	—	9	6	—	—
SEPTEMBER	2.3	2.3	1st	8.21	66.2	1	—	—	2	—	4	6	—	—
OCTOBER	71.1	25.4	23rd	7.41	65.9	7	—	—	4	3	12	6	—	—
NOVEMBER	206.7	36.2	8th	4.47	43.4	16	—	—	5	4	2	—	—	—
DECEMBER	51.3	45.7	24th	6.46	66.2	4	—	1	1	—	9	—	—	2
YEAR	650.7	45.7	24/12	7.72	62.3	80	—	3	21	24	72	31	1	2

# APPENDIX XVII

## WIND

FREQUENCY AT 0300, 0900, 1500 AND 2100 GMT.

Force 1/3 = 1-10kt; 4/5 = 11-21kt; 6/7 = 22-33kt; 8 or over = 34kt. or more.

YEAR 1967	FORCE					DIRECTION							
	8 or Over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
JANUARY	—	2	49	63	10	1	8	26	5	2	14	53	5
FEBRUARY	—	19	43	48	2	1	5	51	5	3	17	27	1
MARCH	—	15	55	54	—	2	2	65	3	4	20	24	4
APRIL	—	9	47	64	—	—	3	40	6	5	22	37	7
MAY	—	—	35	84	5	—	5	28	7	9	33	36	1
JUNE	—	1	55	64	—	1	11	64	4	8	20	11	1
JULY	—	—	28	91	5	1	6	48	4	15	28	16	1
AUGUST	—	—	35	88	1	1	9	58	1	10	32	20	2
SEPTEMBER	—	1	56	60	3	—	7	33	1	9	32	33	3
OCTOBER	—	—	33	89	2	1	9	44	4	8	23	33	3
NOVEMBER	—	7	52	59	2	2	7	37	8	4	20	36	4
DECEMBER	—	5	62	53	4	4	7	26	4	2	16	53	8
YEAR	—	59	550	817	34	14	79	520	52	79	268	379	35

EL  
JN  
R  
P

**LAT. 36° 09'N**

**RAINGAUGE 10 FT. ABOVE M.S.L.**

**M E A N S**

YEAR 1967	RELATIVE HUMIDITY (PER CENT) Fixed			CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS) Hours (GMT)			
	09	15	21	03	09	15	21
JANUARY .....	82	66	78	3.0	4.1	4.2	3.4
FEBRUARY ..	81	73	83	4.6	5.3	5.1	4.2
MARCH .....	76	64	79	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.4
APRIL .....	75	59	77	3.9	5.0	4.5	3.0
MAY .....	75	61	78	3.1	3.9	3.2	2.9
JUNE .....	77	64	82	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.7
JULY .....	72	58	79	1.8	2.5	1.1	1.4
AUGUST .....	76	60	77	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.9
SEPTEMBER ..	75	61	75	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.7
OCTOBER .....	80	67	81	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.4
NOVEMBER ...	81	73	84	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.6
DECEMBER ...	74	63	72	2.0	2.8	3.1	1.9
YEAR .....	77	64	79	3.2	3.8	3.4	2.8



**Ex-Officio Members—**

**The Hon. Attorney-General (C. B. O'Beirne,  
Esq., C.B.E., Q.C.).**

**The Hon. the Financial Secretary  
(E. H. Davis, Esq., O.B.E.).**

**Clerk of the Council—J. L. Pitaluga, Esq., M.B.E.**

**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

**Composed of all the Ministers elected to Legislative Council.**

## APPENDIX XX

*Text of the announcement made in the House  
of Commons on the 14th June, 1967, by  
Mrs. Judith Hart, M.P., Minister of State for  
Commonwealth Affairs*

The House will recall that on 20th December, 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a Resolution, No. 2231 (XXI), calling upon Britain and Spain to continue their negotiations about Gibraltar, taking into account the interests of the people of Gibraltar and asking Britain, in consultation with Spain, to expedite the decolonisation of Gibraltar. Spain voted for this Resolution. So also did Britain, with the statement, by our Permanent Representative at the United Nations, that Britain could never agree that decolonisation would mean the incorporation of Gibraltar into Spain against the wishes of its people, and also that nothing could prejudice the question of the type of decolonisation which would best fit the circumstances of Gibraltar.

We have been considering our policy towards Gibraltar in the light of this Resolution. In doing so we must have regard to the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular article 73 which expresses the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of a non-self-governing territory are paramount. We must also have regard to our obligation under the Treaty of Utrecht.

As the House knows, we duly arranged to hold talks with the Spanish Government in pursuance of the U.N. Resolution. The first meeting between delegations of the two countries was to have taken place in London in April. We greatly deplored the action of the Spanish Government in announcing, on the eve of the talks, new restrictions plainly aimed against the economy of Gibraltar. Such action was in clear conflict with the terms of the General Assembly's Resolution, which regretted the occurrence of acts which had prejudiced the progress of the previous Anglo-Spanish negotiations. The talks were postponed in order to enable us to consider the new situation. As Hon. Members know, we raised the matter in the International Civil Aviation Organisation and have also attempted to resolve the problem in bilateral talks with the Spanish Government. We are taking steps to bring the matter before the Council of I.C.A.O. once more, this time as a dispute under Article 84 of the Chicago Convention. I should prefer not to go further at this stage into the international aspect of the problem, which is primarily a matter for my Rt. Hon. Friend the Foreign Secretary.

But we should not be deterred by this dispute or by the difficulties which Spain has made over the holding of talks from pursuing the objectives of the U.N. Resolution.

I must repeat H.M.G.'s firm belief that decolonisation cannot consist in the transfer of one population, however small, to the rule of another country, without regard to their own opinions and interests. We therefore think that the next step in pursuance of the United Nations Resolution should be to give the people of Gibraltar an opportunity to express their views, by a formal and deliberate act, on what would best serve their interests.

H.M.G. have accordingly decided that a Referendum should be held in Gibraltar in which the people of Gibraltar should be invited to say which of the following alternative courses would best serve their interests:

- A. To pass under Spanish sovereignty in accordance with the terms proposed by the Spanish Government to H.M.G. on 18th May 1966; or
- B. Voluntarily to retain their link with Britain, with democratic local institutions and with Britain retaining its present responsibilities.

If the majority of the people of Gibraltar vote in favour of the first alternative, H.M.G. will be ready to enter into negotiations with the Spanish Government accordingly.

If the majority of the people of Gibraltar vote in favour of the second alternative, H.M.G. will regard this choice as constituting, in the circumstances of Gibraltar, a free and voluntary relationship of the people of Gibraltar with Britain. H.M.G. will thereafter discuss with the Representatives of the people of Gibraltar appropriate constitutional changes which may be desired.

If the majority vote for the second alternative, provision will also be made for the people of Gibraltar to retain the right at any future time to express by a free and democratic choice the desire to modify their status by joining with Spain, in which event H.M.G. would be ready to approach the Spanish Government accordingly.

H.M.G. attach great importance to the Referendum being held in conditions of complete impartiality. We wish the people of Gibraltar to be able to think calmly where their interests lie and to express their choice free from pressures of any kind. We are bringing our intention to the notice of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and we should much welcome the presence of any observer he might wish to send to Gibraltar during the Referendum proceedings. We are ready to welcome an observer from Spain too and to give the Spanish Government facilities to explain their own proposals to the people of Gibraltar if they so wish. We also have in mind to invite observers from one or two other Commonwealth countries.

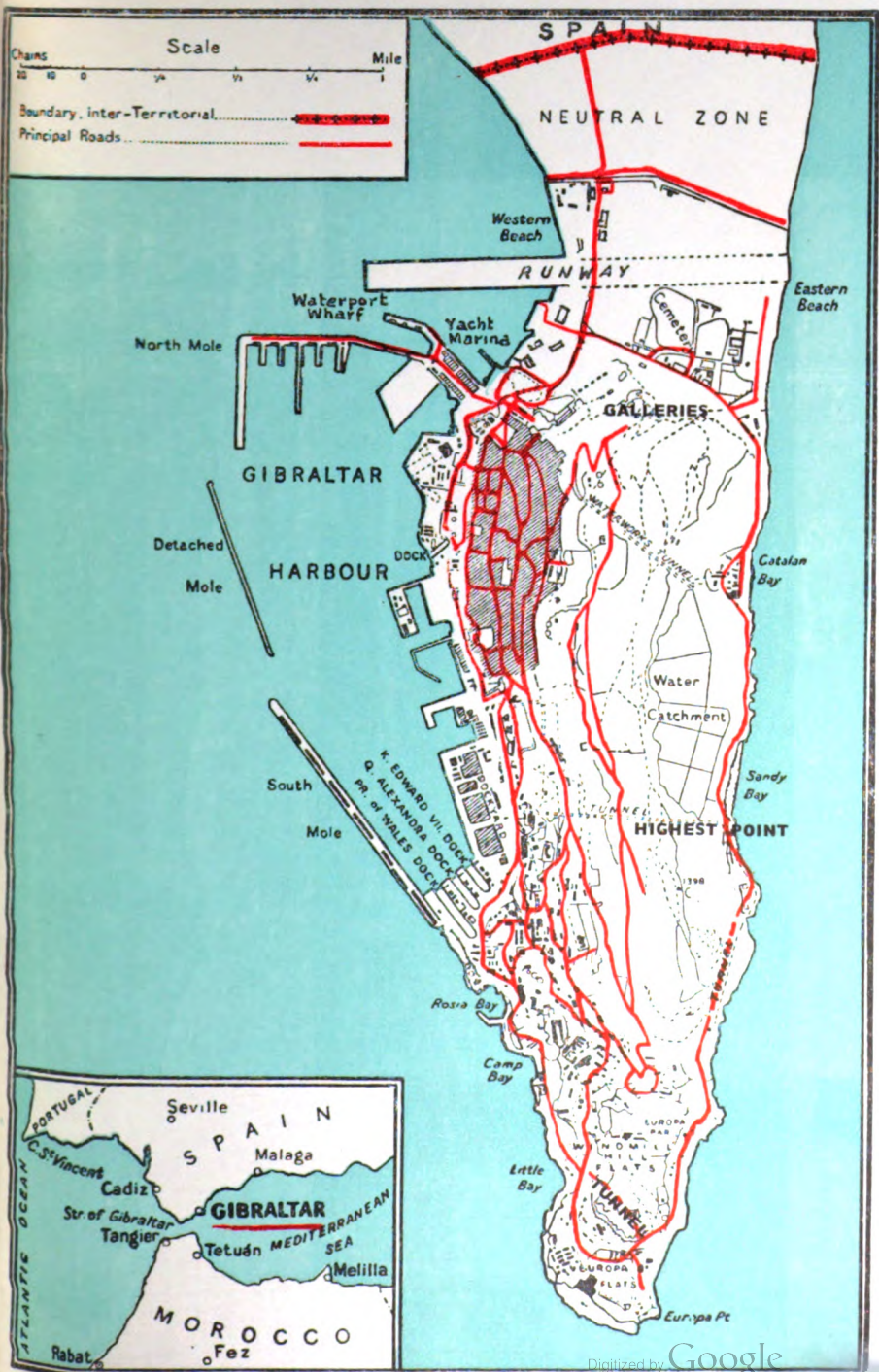
**It is our intention to hold this Referendum as soon as suitable arrangements have been made for the registration of persons entitled to vote. These arrangements will necessarily take some time. Our present expectation is that the Referendum will be held early in September.**







# GIBRALTAR







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# Gibraltar

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# **GIBRALTAR**

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**Report for the year  
1968**

**LONDON  
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1971**

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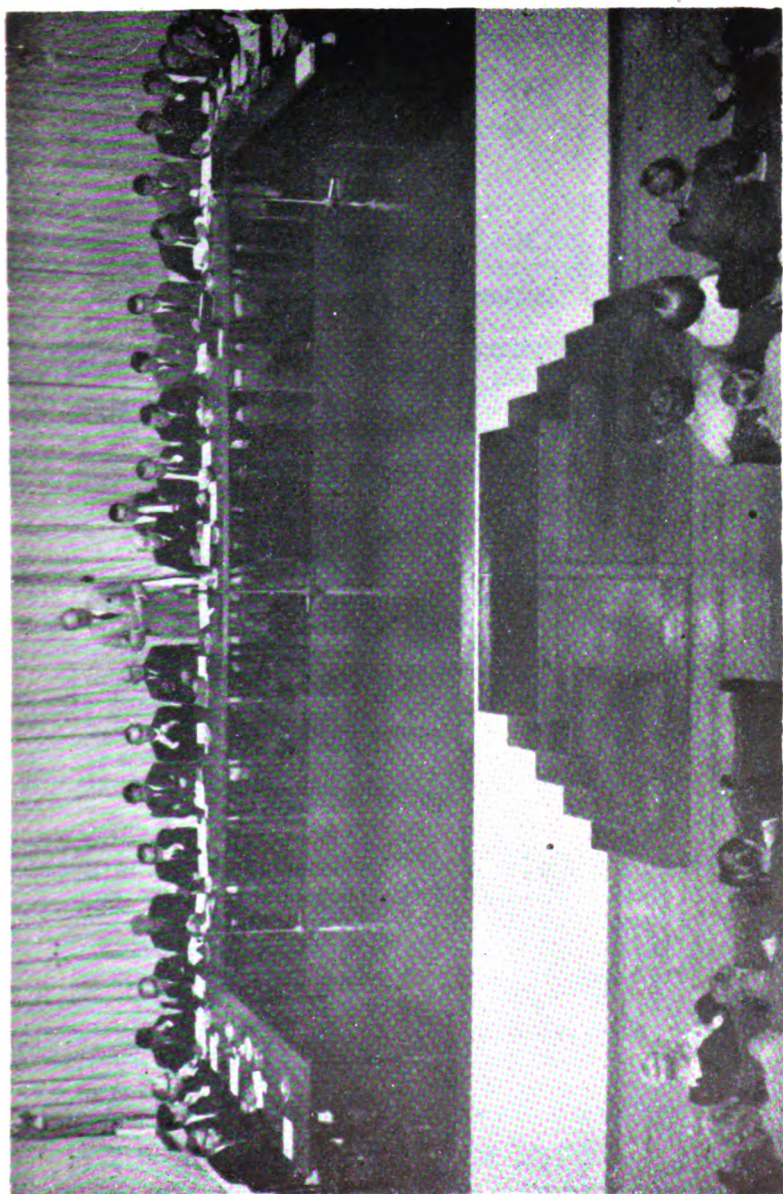
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*A map will be found facing the last page.*





**The Constitutional Conference, July, 1968.**





314.62

5792

1968

## **CORRIGENDA**

### **Part I Chapter 9: Police, Immigration, page 56**

for 117,891 substitute 117,819 in line 4

### **Part II Chapter 14: Cultural Activities, page 86**

include the following new section

#### **CAVE EXPLORATION**

Explorations in a cave on the East side of the Rock resulted in the discovery of some important rock engravings which are being investigated by archaeologists in London.

The explorations were carried out during the summer by members of the Cave Research Group of the Gibraltar Society. The initial discovery was made on the 30th May, 1966. On the 6th August, 1966, a further visit was made to the cave with the express object of undertaking a series of observations as outlined by archaeologists who had been consulted and particularly to take impressions and photographs of the engravings.

The archaeologists who have been consulted believe that the Gibraltar carvings appear to refer to the early phase of Old Stone Age, or Palaeolithic, cave-art, going back perhaps to the French Aurignacian period, i.e., between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago. The engravings would therefore be ascribable to a date between the Mousterian of Forbes Quarry, where the Gibraltar Skull was found, Devil's Tower Cave, and the Magdalenian of Gorham's Cave. This opinion would have to be supported by other evidence such as stone implements and other faunal remains.

Whether or not this will be confirmed, or if the sculpturings are eventually assigned to less remote antiquity, it is certain that such figures as those of the fishes are of the utmost interest and are very rare in pre-historic cave-art. The archaeologists consulted by the Gibraltar Museum know of only one other example from any site South of the Pyrenees. The figures of man,, conceivably hunters, appear to be perfectly in keeping with other work performed by prehistoric man.

### **Part III Chapter 3: Administration—Legislative Council, page 105**

for "new" substitute "1964" in line 4.

#### **CHAPTER 7 — Social Security**

##### **Under 11 — Non-Contributory Schemes page 45**

Insert new paragraph

"(3) Unemployment Benefit"



## PART I.

### General Review

In June, 1967, when announcing the decision to hold a Referendum in Gibraltar, the British Government had stated that if the majority of the people of Gibraltar voted in favour of retaining their link with Britain, appropriate constitutional changes which might be desired would be discussed with the representatives of the people of Gibraltar. The Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, Lord Shepherd, visited Gibraltar in February for preliminary discussions with elected members of the Legislative Council and other representative bodies prior to the more formal talks later in the year.

Early in March the committee of Elected Members of the Legislative Council which had been considering proposals for constitutional changes published its report. During April a number of meetings were held between the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister and representatives of the Integration with Britain Party to discuss the recommendations in the Constitution Committee's Report. A joint communique issued on the 4th May listed five principles on which agreement had been reached.

In April a group of six Gibraltarians, calling themselves "The Doves", published articles suggesting that the only solution to Gibraltar's difficulties lay in a negotiated settlement between Britain and Spain and setting out proposals for such a settlement. These suggestions were unanimously rejected by the elected members of the Legislative Council and by the Integration with Britain Party on the grounds that a settlement would be acceptable to the Spanish Government only if sovereignty were to be transferred to them and that such a transfer would be unacceptable to the people of Gibraltar. The publication of the proposals led to an outbreak of violence which resulted in some damage to property belonging to members of the group. A number of prosecutions followed, and a Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances was subsequently set up by the Governor.

On the 6th May the Spanish Government closed the frontier with Gibraltar to all persons except Spanish nationals entering Gibraltar daily to work and civilian residents of Gibraltar who wished to apply for special passes to cross the frontier. This was a further move in the economic isolation of Gibraltar and was aimed at cutting off those tourists who, since the closing of the frontier to vehicles in October, 1966, were entering Gibraltar on foot. The only remaining unrestricted communication with Spain was the ferry across the bay to Algeciras.

Later in the year, during the peak of the tourist season, new Spanish instructions about the import and export of goods from Algeciras gave rise to difficulties and delays for tourists wishing to visit Gibraltar on the ferry. The matter was taken up by the British Government with the Spanish Government in August.

On the 6th May the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister left for London for further preliminary talks on the Constitution and to discuss the latest restrictions at the frontier. The talks were continued during a visit to Gibraltar later in the month by Mr. George Thomson, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs. During the visit Mr. Thomson received a memorandum addressed to him by the representative bodies of Gibraltar requesting measures to be taken to counteract the effects of Spanish restrictions and reiterating the five principles previously agreed upon by the elected members and the Integration with Britain Party.

At the end of his visit Mr. Thomson gave an undertaking that, within the total number of vouchers available for the whole Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, all the Gibraltarians who wished to go to Britain would be able to do so. He announced also the appointment of a Mission to review Gibraltar's manpower requirements.

(The two members of the mission were Lord Beeching and Lord Delacourt-Smith, who arrived in Gibraltar for their first visit in August.)

The formal constitutional talks opened on the 16th July and ended on the 24th. They were held in Gibraltar under the chairmanship of the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, Lord Shepherd, and were attended by all the elected members of the Legislative Council and City Council and by representatives of the Integration with Britain Party (the only political party not represented in either Council). The main points on which agreement was reached are set out in Part III, Chapter 3, Administration.

Two announcements were made during the year about further assistance to Gibraltar by the British Government. In February the Ministry of Overseas Development announced a grant of £1,036,000 to help finance the building of 560 flats over a four-year period. In December the Ministry stated that a sum of £600,000 would be provided for further hotel development over a similar period. The completion of the hotel development projects proposed would result in an increase of approximately 2,000 in the number of tourist beds available in Gibraltar. Among these projects was the construction of 138 chalets in a holiday centre on the eastern side of the Rock, which were expected to be ready for occupation in April, 1969.

Improvements of tourist amenities during the year included the completion, in March, of a large Piazza in the centre of the City while work commenced on another Piazza in July. Three

other schemes in the second phase of the Tourist Development Programme, including improvements to beaches, were started during the year. Considerable assistance in the improvement of amenities was given by the Royal Engineers stationed on the Rock. A Gibraltar Tourist Office in London was opened in May, while a new Tourist Information Centre was provided in Main Street.

A new Secondary School for over 300 pupils was opened by Lord Shepherd during his visit to Gibraltar in February. The school was intended to form the basis for the building of a comprehensive school complex. Work continued on the construction of a new wing to the St. Bernard's Hospital, to provide 77 additional rooms, financed by the John Mackintosh Trust, and on the building of a new water distilling plant which, when ready, will produce 225,000 gallons a day.

The Minister of Defence paid a visit to Gibraltar in May as part of his tour of British Services stationed in the Mediterranean. General Sir Robert Bray, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Europe, also visited Gibraltar in May. Other visitors to Gibraltar during the year included Members of Parliament and Mr. James Mancham, leader of the Democratic Party of the Seychelles.

Sir Darrell Bates, Permanent Secretary to the Government of Gibraltar since 1953, left Gibraltar on retirement in October and was succeeded by Mr. T. Oates, former High Commissioner in Aden. In December it was announced that General Sir Gerald Lathbury would be completing his term of office as Governor in the Spring of 1969 and that he would be succeeded by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, former Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord.

In March the Royal Highland Fusiliers took over from the Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers on completion of their six-month tour of service in Gibraltar. The R.H.F. were themselves relieved, towards the end of the year, by the 2nd Battalion the Royal Anglian Regiment.

An election to the City Council was due to be held in December but, in view of the impending merger with the Government, which had been agreed on at the Constitutional talks, the life of the Council was extended by an Ordinance passed in October. Sir Walter Coutts, former Governor-General of Uganda, was appointed to advise on the administrative arrangements required for the merger. He paid a preliminary visit to Gibraltar in December.

On the 18th December the General Assembly of the United Nations passed a resolution calling on Britain and Spain to enter into negotiations and requesting Britain to "terminate the Colonial situation in Gibraltar not later than 1st October, 1969. The United Kingdom voted against the resolution which, as Britain's representative emphasised, was contrary to the principle in Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount.

## PART II.

### Chapter 1: Population

Up to the end of the Great Siege, the size, and indeed, from time to time, the nationality, of the population of Gibraltar was subject primarily to the exigencies of war. Whenever Gibraltar changed hands the entire conquered population always made a point of leaving Gibraltar, and the conquerors had to introduce new blood not only for the purposes of defence but also to maintain Gibraltar as a town.

Although there is archaeological evidence that pre-historic man lived in Gibraltar, the first settlement for which there is any historical evidence is that which took place when the Moors landed at Gibraltar under Tariq ibn Zeyad in 711. This first settlement was in fact the foundation of Gibraltar, the name itself, it is generally agreed, being derived from the Arabic "Jebel Tariq" or Mountain of Tariq. As the original inhabitants, the Moors were responsible for the construction of the first fortifications and dwellings and, during their uninterrupted stay of nearly 600 years, they extended these until, by the time of the first Spanish occupation, Gibraltar had become an important and extremely well fortified citadel.

The first change in population occurred in 1309 when Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards after a siege lasting about a month. The defenders surrendered subject to the condition that they should be returned to North Africa and, when this had been arranged, King Ferdinand the Fourth of Castille, aware of the strategic value of Gibraltar in the wars with the Moors, ordered the fortifications to be repaired and a strong garrison to be maintained in the town. He then appointed a Mayor and other officials to govern the town and, in an effort to attract population, he decreed that all its inhabitants should be exempt from military service and from the payment of all royal taxes and duties, that the boundaries of Gibraltar should be the same as they were when it was held by the Moors, and that Gibraltar should be a sanctuary for criminals escaping from justice whose crimes would be pardoned if they resided there for a year and a day.

24 years later the Moors laid siege to Gibraltar and after 4½ months the town was surrendered, on the condition, once again, that all the inhabitants should be allowed to leave.

Four sieges later, in 1462, Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards and again it was a condition of the surrender that all the

inhabitants should be permitted to leave. It is not clear, in the confusion arising from the disputes among Spanish noblemen besieging the city, whether this condition was in fact fulfilled, but it is certain that the conquerors once again had difficulty in finding enough people to reside in Gibraltar, both because of the continued threat of invasion from North Africa and because of disputes about the ownership of Gibraltar between the King of Castille and the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the latter actually laying siege to Gibraltar in 1467 and capturing it from the King's representative. Eventually, in 1501, Gibraltar was formally taken over by Ferdinand and Isabella but conditions were still not ripe for the establishment of a stable resident population and they found it necessary to turn Gibraltar for a time into a penal settlement to which convicts sentenced in Granada to life imprisonment were sent. In 1506 the Duke of Medina Sidonia again laid siege to Gibraltar and in 1540 some 2,000 Turks raided and looted the town taking away a number of captives. The danger of further attacks continued to be feared until about 1620 after which began a relatively peaceful period of Gibraltar's history in the course of which the population grew to some 5,000 persons.

In 1704 the British captured Gibraltar and once again the Spanish population left the town and settled in the neighbouring countryside. Only a small number of Spaniards and about 30 Genoese families remained.

For some 25 years after the British capture there was a danger that attempts might be made to recapture Gibraltar—in fact the Spaniards laid siege to it immediately after the British capture and again in 1727—and once again therefore there was little opportunity for the establishment and growth of a civilian population. However, after the siege of 1727 there was a quieter period, lasting until the Great Siege of 1779, in the course of which the main elements of the present population were firmly established. By 1753 for instance there was a civilian population of 434 British, 597 Genoese, 575 Jews, 185 Spaniards and 25 Portuguese, a total of 1,816. The military population at the time was about 4,500 of whom some 1,500 were women and children.

At this time, the English element in the population consisted mainly of time expired soldiers; the Jewish element came mainly from Morocco and was due to the trading activity with that country, the Genoese element was due to contacts through sailors plying the Mediterranean at a time when Genoa was a great sea-faring and commercial city; while the Spanish element included a number who returned across the border.

1779 saw the beginning of the Great Siege by the Spanish and French. Owing to the scarcity of food, civilians were encouraged to leave Gibraltar and a number of them did so, returning, together with a new influx, after the end of the Siege, so that, by



1787, the civilian population had increased to 3,386. This figure was doubled shortly after the beginning of the 19th century and the main element both in the existing population and among the newcomers was undoubtedly Genoese. This sudden numerous influx consisted of Genoese refugees from the Napoleonic wars who, unwilling to live under French rule, had chosen to leave their homes and settle in Gibraltar. One may note the curious parallel between the reasons for the departure of the Spanish population in 1704—and, indeed, of former populations of Gibraltar — and the motives which led to the arrival of the new settlers.

The end of the Napoleonic wars meant the beginning of the real commercial development of Gibraltar and a period of great prosperity with a consequent increase in population, which, by 1814, numbered 10,136. By this time the town and its civilian population were firmly established as such, and while Gibraltar continued to be primarily a fortress the civilian inhabitants were no longer merely serving the needs of the garrison but were engaged in considerable external trade. With the main foundations of the population already laid, the concept of a Gibraltarian population, as distinct from immigrants living in Gibraltar, came into being about this time. For the purposes of classification in population registers, the distinction was now made between natives of Gibraltar and those living in Gibraltar on permits instead of, as formerly, according to religion or place of origin.

By 1826 the population had increased to 15,480 civilians. These were predominantly of Genoese extraction, (it is interesting to note that there was a Genoese Consul in Gibraltar as early as 1716) the next two largest elements — apart from British — being Portuguese and Spanish, of whom many came from Minorca owing to the latter's former connection with Britain.

The proclamation of a new charter of justice and the grant of civil liberties in 1830 was legal recognition of the actual development of a civilian population and commercial community which had been taking place for some years. During the mid-19th century the population fluctuated around 16,000-17,000.

The growth of the population in the second half of the century led to the enactment of legislation to require British subjects, other than those born in Gibraltar, to obtain permits to reside in Gibraltar, a requirement previously applied only to aliens. Thus the concept of the Gibraltarian, as distinct from British subjects of United Kingdom or other origin, which had already been established in fact at the beginning of the century, was given legal definition.

At the beginning of the 20th century the civilian population reached a peak of over 20,000 the average total thereafter, and up to the beginning of the second world war, remaining at about 18,000. While Gibraltar played a valuable part in the first

world war, there was no major disturbance of population, but in 1939, as in 1789, the exigencies of war were once again felt. In 1940 all women and children were evacuated, the majority of them to Britain. Repatriation began in 1944 and the first post-war census, taken in 1951, showed a total civilian population of 22,848 which ten years later had increased to 24,075.

In 1965, the population was increased by the influx of some 800 persons formerly residing in neighbouring Spanish towns and compelled, as a result of the Spanish restrictions, to take up residence in Gibraltar. The estimated civilian population at the end of 1968 was 26,007.

The law governing the right to reside in Gibraltar has been amended from time to time over the years. Under a new Gibraltarian Status Ordinance enacted in 1962, a Register of Gibraltarians was established and a Gibraltarian was defined as a person whose name is entered in the Register. Birth in Gibraltar before the 30th June, 1925, or legitimate male descent from a person so born, are the principal qualifications for registration though provision is made for the registration of persons meeting other qualifications mainly those establishing a close connection with Gibraltar.

The remarkable expansion of the city of Gibraltar, particularly in trade and tourism, and the political development of the city reflect the achievement of a firmly-established civilian population, compounded of a number of different elements, owing much to its various ethnological origins, greatly influenced by British law, government and politics, and strongly welded into a cohesive community with a deep sense of unity.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

## Chapter 2: Employment, Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

### *Labour Force — Supply and Demand*

The labour force available from the resident population is insufficient to meet the demand, particularly with the many existing and projected development works. A substantial part of the labour force, therefore, consists of alien non-domiciled workers, the majority of whom live in neighbouring Spanish territory and who enter daily by land from La Linea or by sea from Algeciras, under frontier documents issued and controlled by the authorities on both sides of the frontier.

Since 1954, the Spanish Authorities, for political reasons, have been imposing restrictions on the issue of new frontier passes. Further restrictions on the movement of workers between Spain and Gibraltar have been imposed since October,

1964, when Spain's campaign to gain territorial sovereignty over Gibraltar was intensified, with the result that, through unreplaced wastage and actual withdrawals of frontier passes, the numbers of such workers from this source (for centuries an arrangement of mutual benefit to both Gibraltar and neighbouring Spanish territory) have been significantly reduced.

Notwithstanding, and in spite of the Spanish restrictions, there has been little unsatisfied demand, as employment permits have been readily granted to non-Spanish labour to enter Gibraltar on short-term residential contracts. This influx has to a great extent met the demand. In addition, the demand for labour has been reduced by the introduction of increased mechanisation.

In the latter half of 1968 a two-man mission composed of Lord Beeching and Lord Delacourt-Smith visited Gibraltar to review the territory's man-power requirements.

### *Employment Policy*

The employment policy of the Government of Gibraltar is to ensure priority of opportunity of employment to Gibraltarians. To achieve this, in a territory as small as Gibraltar, it has been necessary to restrict the right of entry and residence in Gibraltar for purposes of employment, and the Control of Employment Ordinance prohibits the employment of non-Gibraltarians, whether British or Alien, without a permit issued by the Director of Labour & Social Security. Such permits are issued freely in present circumstances if there are no suitable Gibraltarian workers available and willing to take up the employment. The policy is carried out by the Central Employment Exchange as a complement to its normal service of placing people in employment.

### *Insured Labour Force*

Persons engaged under a contract of service, including all those employed in manual labour as well as non-manual workers, are required to be compulsorily insured (see Chapter 7) and the main manpower statistics are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year.

The total number of insured persons at the end of 1968 was 12,115.

It is estimated that, in addition, there are some 3,000 domiciled persons in gainful occupation who are self-employed or who opted out of the Social Insurance Scheme when the earnings limit of £500 was abolished on the 1st January, 1968.

### *Industrial Distribution of the Labour Force*

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and opportunities for employment are provided mainly by the Offi-

cial Employers (the Government of Gibraltar, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Public Building and Works and the City Council) and by the wholesale or retail trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services and the building industry.

### *Unemployment*

The policy of priority in opportunity of employment for Gibraltarians ensures that unemployment among able-bodied males is kept to a minimum. The majority of those so registered are either physically handicapped or elderly persons.

The unemployment figures in respect of frontier workers discharged from employment in Gibraltar are insignificant. These workers are issued with special permits (which have no time limit) to enable them to enter Gibraltar daily during the week, and report at the Central Employment Exchange for possible re-employment.

All unemployed workers who regularly prove unemployment at the Central Employment Exchange are granted credits in respect of contributions under the Social Insurance Scheme, and if they satisfy the necessary conditions are also eligible for Unemployment Benefit.

### *Under-Employment*

There was no significant under-employment during the year.

### *Wages and Conditions of Employment* *Wages and Salaries Review*

During 1968 the statutory minimum wages for omnibus drivers and conductors and for employees in the retail distributive trade were increased in consonance with the increase which most other workers in both official and private employment had received in 1967 as the first stage of the recommendations in the Marsh Report.

Otherwise wages and salaries of most industrial and clerical workers remained unchanged. Because of the financial implications involved, the second stage of the increases recommended in the Marsh Report (i.e. 10% for industrial workers and 7% for clerical workers) was deferred. However, by the end of the year the Official Employers and most of the principal private employers had announced their intention to implement this second stage on 1st January, 1969, i.e. six months after the date originally recommended.

## ***Official Employers—Industrial Employees***

Some 3,000 or 25%, of the insured labour force are resident industrial workers employed by the Official Employers. The wages and conditions of employment of this group are governed by the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council. The remaining 2,500 industrial workers in Official employment are frontier workers excluded from its scope because they are not allowed by the Spanish authorities to join the representative trade unions in Gibraltar. They are, nevertheless, granted Joint Industrial Council conditions except for the flat rate Cost of Living Allowance of 31/- per week mentioned below. The operation of the Fair Wages Clauses in contracts entered into by the Official Employers requires the application of the Joint Industrial Council rates as minima to a substantial number of building and civil engineering operatives in private industry.

The wage rate payable by the Official Employers at the end of the year to an adult male labourer resident in Gibraltar was 150/- for a standard 5-day 42-hour week. This amount includes a flat rate Cost of Living Allowance of 31/- a week applicable only to those workers domiciled in Gibraltar where the cost of living is considerably higher than in the neighbouring territory.

The principal inclusive wage rates now being paid are: —

	<i>Inclusive Rates</i>
Labourers	150/-
Skilled Labourers	157/- to 164/-
Titular grades	170/- to 177/6
Tradesmen	183/-* to 202/6
	*190/6 for ex-apprentices.

Women in industrial employment are paid  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the comparable male rates, including Cost of Living Allowance, where applicable.

## ***Official Employers—Non-Industrial Employees***

The Government of Gibraltar and the City Council have Whitley-type committees to negotiate salaries and conditions of service for clerical and other non-industrial grades. A joint committee of both authorities aims at maintaining uniformity of policy, as far as possible, between them. The three Service Departments and the Ministry of Public Building & Works have a standard salary structure and conditions of service which do not differ materially from those of the Government and the City Council.

Female non-industrial employees of all the Official Employers are paid nine-tenths of the male rate for comparable work.

## ***Private Employers***

In the field of private employment, statutory minimum rates are prescribed for omnibus drivers and conductors and for employees in the retail distributive trade.

Formal agreements between one of the Trade Unions and the two main port employers govern the conditions of employment of dock workers employed in stevedoring at the commercial wharf.

In practice the standards set by them are applied by almost all other cargo handling employers in the port area.

An almost identical agreement between the same employers and a small group of 28 of their frontier workers cover their conditions of service as lightermen.

Collective agreements govern the conditions of service of two other very small groups of workers engaged as loaders at the Airport and in servicing and maintaining civil aircraft at the Airport.

In a number of other industrial groups, notably the building contracting industry, road haulage, the crews of small craft employed in the commercial harbour and the staff of a bottling plant (in all of which the majority of the labour force is composed of alien frontier workers not associated in registered trade unions) the conditions of employment have resulted from negotiations between employers or associations of employers and representatives of their employees elected for the purpose at the work place by their fellows.

The wage rates in most of these cases are substantially similar to those paid to non-resident workers in official employment.

## ***Hours of Work***

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers work a 42-hour 5-day week.

In private industry some employers have also adopted the 42-hour week. The majority of employers operate a 44-hour week over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days but there are still some fields in which a 47 to 50-hour week spread over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 days is the more usual. This is the case in the catering industry.

The Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (Hours of Employment) Regulations made under the Traffic Ordinance limit the working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors while the Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work for young persons employed in shops and warehouses and prescribes closing hours for shops. These provisions tend to limit the normal working week of all shop assistants to some 44-hours weekly.

## *Night Work*

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts are worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

## *Rest Days*

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. As industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers and in a substantial sector of private industrial employment are conditioned to a 5-day week, they have 2 weekly rest days on Saturdays and Sundays. A  $5\frac{1}{2}$  day week is usual in commercial and some private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the Shop Hours Ordinance to one half holiday on Saturdays. They do not normally work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments, including petrol filling stations, confectioners, newsagents, sweet shops, chemists and shops in theatres and cinemas where arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off and a half holiday on every alternate Sunday.

In the Road Passenger Transport industry, the Conditions of Employment (Omnibus Drivers & Conductors) Order prescribes "one whole day off each week" notified to the worker before the commencement of that week, which shall not be a day of customary holiday and failing such notification shall be a Sunday.

## *Holidays*

The Conditions of Employment (Annual and Public Holidays) Order requires that, with certain exceptions, employees on a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 6-day week should be allowed a minimum annual holiday with pay of one and two-thirds working weeks (or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year), and of two full working weeks to employees having three or more years continuous service.

Provision is made in the Order for the payment to a worker whose employment is terminated of accrued holiday pay to cover any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of service in the preceding year, which he has not taken, and also any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year.

The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of nine paid public holidays a year.

The main excepted classes are domestic servants, casually employed dock labourers, and workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. No contract granting holiday conditions better than those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order, which covers approximately 7,000 workers.

Industrial workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council are allowed similar conditions to the above.

### *Apprenticeship Schemes*

Official Employers operate a Common Apprenticeship Scheme to recruit local boys for technical careers in approximately 20 trades with the various departments of the U.K. Government, the Gibraltar Government and the City Council. It is supervised by the Official Employers' Apprentices Board.

The Scheme provides an upper as well as the normal stream of apprentices. The upper stream is intended to attract boys of a higher academic standard who will become the supervising officers of the future or form a small nucleus of highly qualified workmen. The general mechanic force will come from the normal stream.

Boys normally start their apprenticeships between the ages of 15 and 18 and undergo a maximum of 4 years training before they qualify as craftsmen. Practical and technical training is given at their various workplaces, while theoretical education is carried out at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College, which is run jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Gibraltar Government.

Apprentices in H.M. Dockyard undergo group training during the first two years of their apprenticeships and spend most of this time in one of the 3 Apprentice Training Centres learning the basic principles of their trade and the proper use of tools.

Theoretical training has been linked to the particular requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and consists of:

- either (i) A General Engineering Course covering 1 year, followed by a Technician Course for a further 3 years in either Electrical, Mechanical or Shipbuilding subjects.
- or (ii) a Craft Course in the appropriate trade, covering 4 years.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy) operates what is known as an "Equal Opportunities Scheme" under which apprentices who



have requisite basic standard of three 'O' levels and have shown marked ability transfer to the Technician Apprentices' Scheme in a RN Dockyard in Britain. The City Council also sends promising apprentices for specialised training in Britain.

### *Cost of Living*

The present Official Index of Retail Prices introduced on the advice of the Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee, as a result of a household budget Survey conducted by them, is equated to 100 in respect of January, 1966. Its level thus reflects the comparison between prices current at the time of each compilation and those in January, 1966.

The Survey held covered the total expenditure of a number of families selected at random from the census schedules, the number from each census district being proportionate to the population of that district. No attempt was made as in the previous index to pre-determine the structure of an average family.

The Index of Retail Prices is compiled and published quarterly, except for the Foodstuffs Group which is compiled and published monthly. The Indices for 1968 were as follows: —

	<i>January</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>October</i>
General I.R.P.	110.15	111.01	111.49	110.45
Food Group	105.95	109.13	107.50	102.29

The measures of price control introduced to stabilise the prices of essential commodities continued in force. At the end of the year under review, butter, eggs, margarine, cooking oil, potatoes and granulated sugar were price controlled.

### *Safety, Health and Welfare*

A Factories Ordinance based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Acts lays down standards similar to those in Britain. There are seven sets of regulations covering first aid, electricity, wood working, machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates, etc. There is a continued increase in the standards of compliance. There were no fatal accidents reportable under the Factories Ordinance during the year.

### *Trade Unions*

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance requires all associations of employers or workers which fall within the definition of a trade union to be registered. To qualify for registration the constitution and rules of any association of

workers or employers must contain stipulated provisions which generally conform to United Kingdom practice. The Director of Labour & Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

There are 12 Employers' Associations registered with a total membership of 334 and 16 Registered Unions of Workers with an aggregate membership of 3,314. This represents approximately 61% of the resident employed population.

During the year one new Union of workers — The Union of Allied Workers — was registered.

Seven of the registered Unions are branches of entities with Head Offices in Britain and are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and in most cases to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The organisation of the remaining nine unions conforms to the United Kingdom pattern.

Eleven unions representing some 85% of the total trade union membership are associated in the Gibraltar Trades Council which is recognised by the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress.

There is a Police Association composed of officers below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The objects of the Association are to enable Police Officers to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the Force, other than questions of discipline or promotions affecting individuals. The Association may not be associated with any person or body outside the Force and Police Officers may not become members of any other trade union.

### *Joint Consultation*

The policy of Government is to encourage consultation between employers and employees on matters concerning their employment and, as far as conditions permit, to foster joint industrial machinery to determine wages and other conditions of employment. Statutory wage-fixing machinery, which exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, is only invoked when it is evident that adequate standards cannot be maintained by the normal methods of free negotiation owing to the absence of employers' and workers' organisations.

In addition to the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council previously mentioned, which regulates the conditions of service of a majority of industrial grade workers in the labour force, the conditions of service of salaried workers in the service of the Gibraltar Government and the City Council are regulated by Whitley-type Councils.

The United Kingdom departments have a central Whitley Council covering non-industrial workers of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Public Building & Works in which common standards of salaries and conditions of service are negotiated.

There are also Departmental Whitley Councils in many of the Departments of the United Kingdom and Gibraltar Government which deal with internal matters.

The powers of enquiry, formal conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes provided by the Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance were not invoked during the year.

### *Youth Employment Service*

A Youth Employment Service operated by the Education Department maintains close liaison with the Central Employment Exchange on employment matters.

## Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

The economic restrictions imposed by the Spanish Government in 1964 continued to make themselves felt in the volume of trade, but except for an increase of 8/- per thousand on the duty on cigarettes introduced in October, 1968, to meet the cost of a wages award, it did not become necessary to raise additional revenue by means of either direct or indirect taxation during the year.

The Companies (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance, 1967, under which persons who are not Gibraltarians or ordinarily resident in Gibraltar and form investment companies in Gibraltar for the purpose of holding investments outside Gibraltar, are granted income tax and estate duty concessions, started to gather momentum, and a total of 27 such companies were registered under this Ordinance at the end of the year.

Customs duties produced £849,224, Income Tax £394,035, Estate Duties £50,983, and Licences £52,908 while the Government Bonded Stores yielded £12,552 and the Crane Service for the landing of cargo at Waterport Wharf £3,503.

The Government Lottery, which held 52 draws with a gross income of £596,266 and expenditure of £474,410, yielded a net revenue of £121,856.

Import and export licensing, trade licensing and exchange control continued to be administered by the Revenue Department throughout the year in addition to its ordinary Treasury functions.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £2,493,106 and exceeded the estimate by £280,906.

Recurrent expenditure amounted to £2,400,465 representing an increase of £111,475 on the original estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £260,113.

### *Revenue*

	1967	1968
I. Customs ... ..	817,655	849,224
II. Port Harbour and Wharf dues	61,366	55,537
III. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ... ..	400,920	523,419
IV. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid ... ..	257,357	282,814
V. Post Office and Telegraph ...	249,480	182,005
VI. Rents of Government Property	194,246	214,388
VII. Interest ... ..	61,867	121,469
VIII. Lottery ... ..	119,835	121,856
IX. Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	69,667	131,595
X. Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies ... ..	7,580	10,799
XI. Grant from H.M. Govt. ... ..	100,000	
	<hr/> 2,339,973 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,493,106 <hr/>

### *Expenditure*

	1967	1968
Social Services (including Rehousing and Town Planning) ... ..	1,602,856	1,310,311
Public Works ... ..	229,311	262,403
Administration ... ..	89,575	98,988
Justice, Law and Order ... ..	199,200	213,962
Public Services (revenue earning) ...	234,734	232,913
Pensions ... ..	120,972	135,616
Miscellaneous ... ..	374,117	303,789
Contribution to Improvement and Development Fund ... ..	30,000	80,000
Tourist Development Projects ... ..	92,254	184,899
	<hr/> 2,973,019 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,822,881 <hr/>

Expenditure of a capital nature is financed through the Improvement and Development Fund. During the year 1968 the Fund received: —

	1968
Grants from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Funds ...	311,859
Proceeds of land sales ... ..	1,825
Interest on investments ... ..	18,205
City Council contribution ... ..	3,708
Contribution from revenue ... ..	80,000
	<hr/>
	415,597
	<hr/>

The expenditure met out of the Fund was as follows: —

Housing ... ..	257,204
Tourist Development Projects ... ..	105,505
Schools ... ..	20,236
Loan to G.B.C. ... ..	13,172
Other Public Works ... ..	8,597
Road Improvements ... ..	129
Changes in value of Investments ... ..	573
Purchase of "Mons Abyla" ... ..	17,000
	<hr/>
	422,416
	<hr/>

This expenditure is included, duly apportioned, in the total expenditure of £2,824,350 quoted above.

### *Assets and Liabilities*

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1968.

#### *Liabilities*

Remittances Between Chests ... ..	2	14	3
Drafts and Remittances ... ..	19,855	9	2
Deposits ... ..	180,437	7	3
Special Funds ... ..	5,064,756	1	11
Improvements and Development Fund ... ..	262,836	9	8
General Revenue Balance ... ..	1,048,142	17	8
	<hr/>		
	6,576,030	19	11
	<hr/>		

Cash	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,587	4	2
Joint Consolidated Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	422,000	0	0
Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,102,835	2	11
Advances	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,608	12	10

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							6,576,030	19	11
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### *Public Debt*

The Public Debt of Gibraltar at the end of the year consisted of the following: —

3 % Debenture Loan 1967/72	...	...	1,000,000
5 % Debenture Loan 1967/72	...	...	250,000
3½ % Debenture Loan 1970/75	...	...	400,000
6 % Debenture Loan 1981/86	...	...	300,000
6 % Debenture Loan (C.C.E.U.)	...	...	
1971/82	...	...	300,000
Balance of Interest Free Loan of	...	...	
£250,000 from Colonial Development	...	...	
and Welfare Funds	...	...	12,500
Loan from Commonwealth Development	...	...	
Corporation (C.D. & W. Scheme	...	...	
D.5784 — Housing)	...	...	380,702
Exchequer Loan — City Council Development	...	...	
Projects	...	...	196,781
6½ % Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.)	...	...	
1971/87	...	...	350,000
6½ % Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.)	...	...	
1967/91	...	...	46,000
			3,235,983

In addition there was an outstanding balance of the wartime interest-free loan of £108 10 0 at the end of 1968.

### *Main Heads of Taxation*

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1968 were: —

Customs	...	...	...	...	...	849,224
Estate Duties	...	...	...	...	...	50,983
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	...	15,106
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	52,908
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	394,035

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £121,856.

### *Income Tax*

Income Tax is charged on income arising in, derived from, or received in Gibraltar. Dividends, interest and emoluments of office accruing in, derived from or received in any place outside Gibraltar by an individual ordinarily resident in Gibraltar are also chargeable. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the year 1968/69 were: —

Earned Income Relief — One fifth. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Personal allowance — £300. Wife — £150.

Children — £100 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives — £100 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child — £100.

Life Insurance, etc. — Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deduction not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax is 5/- in the £ and applies without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in Gibraltar are: —

For every pound of:	Rate in the £.	
	s.	d.
First £500 of taxable income ... ..	0	10
Next £750 of taxable income ... ..	1	8
Next £1250 of taxable income ... ..	3	4
Next £1000 of taxable income ... ..	4	0
Remainder ... ..	5	0

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax but are liable only at 2/3rds of the standard rates. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in Gibraltar is shown in *Appendix II*.

Under the Development Aid Ordinance, profits accruing from capital invested on approved schemes of development, including schemes of mechanisation, are granted relief from income tax to the extent of the amount of capital invested in the scheme.

### *Customs Tariff*

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates. The following are the rates of import duty: —

	Full Rate	Preferential Rate
Malt Liquors, per gallon .....	2 11	2 8
Motor Spirits, per gallon .....	1 6	1 6
Whisky in casks, per gallon .....	53 0	51 0
Whisky in bottles, per gallon .....	54 0	52 0
Brandy in casks, per gallon .....	52 0	43 0
Brandy in bottles, per gallon .....	54 0	44 0
Rum, Gin and other spirits or strong waters in casks, per gallon .....	60 0	51 0
Rum, Gin in bottles, per gallon .....	62 0	52 0
Liqueurs and Cordials, per gallon .....	62 0	52 0
Perfumed Spirits .....	30 %	25 %
	ad valorem	ad valorem
Cigarettes per lb. ....	14 6	14 0
Plus 16/- per thousand cigarettes		
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb. ....	18 0	17 4
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb. ....	0 10	0 9
Wines, per gallon		
(a) Still		
(i) in bottles .....	10 6	4 6
(ii) in casks or other containers .....	5 4	3 4
(b) Sparkling .....	18 0	8 0
Fuel diesel and gas oil, per gallon .....	0 6	0 6



In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 1/4d a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts	}	10% ad valorem
Motor Vehicle accessories and Spare parts		
Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors		
Radio and Wireless Apparatus & Radiograms		
Watches and Clocks		
Sound Recorders, Sound Reproducers and recording media, gramophones and record players		
Binoculars and telescopes		
Electric Shavers		
Jewellery, imitation jewellery, pearls etc.		5% ad valorem
Fountain pens including Ball Point Pens, and mechanical and propelling pencils		5% ad valorem
Motor Vehicles		8½% ad valorem
Goods not otherwise enumerated		5% ad valorem

The following rates of drawback are payable on goods which are subsequently exported from Gibraltar under certain conditions: —

#### GOODS

Motor Vehicles		Full amount paid
Motor vehicle accessories and spare parts, and internal combustion engines	}	6% ad valorem
Radio receiving sets and radio transmitting sets and components and fashioned parts thereof		
Watches and clocks		8% ad valorem
Fountain pens, including Ball Point Pens and mechanical and propelling pencils		2½% ad valorem
Clothing materials used in local manufacture of garments for export on a commercial basis	}	The full amount paid
Watches and movement therefor, assembled in Gibraltar and exported on a commercial basis		

#### Free Goods

The following are the main items which are free of import duty: —

Foodstuffs  
 Medical supplies and pharmaceutical products  
 Basic building materials  
 Lubricating oil and grease  
 Newspapers and newsprint

## *Stamp Duties*

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1961, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in Britain. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

## *Estate Duty*

The maximum rate of duty was reduced from 33½ to 20 % during 1965. This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1 % on an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 to 20 % on an estate exceeding £100,000 in value. Estates the value of which does not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

# Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

## *Currency*

The legal tender of the territory consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10/- denominations and U.K. silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,632,446 10s. 0d. on the 31st December, 1968.

## *Banking*

The following banks operate in Gibraltar:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.  
Societe Centrale de Banque  
Galliano's Bank  
Mediterranean Bank Ltd.  
The City Bank Ltd.

The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £1,398,604.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

## *Bank Rates*

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus ¾ % to £5,000
	Over £5,000 ½ %.
Mail Transfers:	Cost of Postage plus
	up to £30 1s. 6d. (minimum)
	over £30 ½ %
Demand Transfers:	up to £30 1s. 6d.
	over £30 ½ %

## Chapter 5: Commerce

### IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1968 amounted to £8,875,622. Britain and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal, Western Germany, Japan and the U.S.A.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow all goods other than a few items of essential foodstuffs, gold, jewellery and petrol to be imported under Open General Licence.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix III.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

### EXPORTS

Exports of goods of local origin are negligible and Gibraltar depends to a great extent on the entrepôt trade.

The continued development of the port facilities and measures to attract shipping is reflected in the supplies furnished to visiting ships. Other outlets for re-exports of this nature are provided by the requirements of the Armed Forces and civilian and military aircraft, as well as sales to the large number of visitors coming to Gibraltar by air, land and sea.

## Chapter 6: Production

There are a number of relatively small industrial concerns engaged in the assembly of watches, bottling of beer, mineral waters, etc., mainly for local consumption. A small but important commercial ship-repair yard adds to the attractions of the Port.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *Policy*

The policy of the Education Department is based on four main principles: —

- (a) the equality of educational opportunity for all and the education of every child according to his abilities, aptitudes and needs;

- (b) the fostering of a sense of community and the development of well-founded and well-adjusted personalities looking outward, sympathetic to an understanding of other peoples and other nations in the world;
- (c) the support of the requirements of the community by endeavouring to produce well-educated and well-trained men and women; and
- (d) the maintenance, extension and improvement of existing educational standards.

### *Legislation*

The law on Education is contained in the Education Ordinance which was enacted in 1950 and slightly amended in 1963. No new legislation affecting the educational system was introduced during the year.

### *Finance*

The recurrent expenditure approved in the Estimates for the year was £232,590 representing 10.16% of the total Government recurrent estimated expenditure. The actual expenditure at the end of the financial year was £257,380.

The new Lourdes Secondary Modern School and the extension of St. Anne's Primary School, both in the Glacis area, were completed early in the year. The cost incurred during the year on these buildings amounted to £19,250 and £995 respectively. Minor works and improvements to schools cost a further £3,194. Additional provision of £2,100 was made during the year for Government-sponsored holidays in Morocco for school children.

All salaries paid to teaching, administrative and industrial staff are based on the recommendations of the Marsh Report of 1967. During 1968 machinery was set up by which the application of these recommendations to the teaching profession could be negotiated.

No new posts were established within the Department in 1968.

### *Administration and Organization*

Under the Constitution of 1964, the Minister of Education is responsible for education in Gibraltar. This office was held throughout 1968 by Mr. P. J. Isola O.B.E.

The Chief Education Officer is the principal executive with special responsibility for advising the Minister of Education. He is responsible for the inspection of schools and is assisted in this by the Education Officer. The Education Officer is responsible for developing English Language teaching and for curricula, syllabuses and audiovisual and programmed learning projects. Evening Classes and Cultural activities also come within the schedule of duties of this officer.

The administrative side of the Department's work is supervised by the Administrative Officer, who also has special responsibilities concerning external examinations. In addition he acts as Secretary to the Board of Education.

The Minister is given advice on educational matters by this Board, of which he is the Chairman. The members are the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community and the Senior Education Officers of the Ministry of Defence Departments (Navy, Army, Air Force). There are also on the Board six members of the public with experience and knowledge of education affairs, three of whom are nominated by the Governor in consultation with the Bishop and three nominated by the Bishop.

Under legislation introduced in 1963, two new members were appointed, one representing the Teachers' Association, and the other being a Head Teacher of one of the Secondary Schools nominated by the Bishop. The Board met once during the year.

### *The School Calendar*

The school year runs from 1st September to 31st August. During the last three weeks of the Summer Term and first two weeks of the Autumn Term there was no afternoon work but the morning session was extended.

### *School Population*

The estimated population in Gibraltar in 1968 was 26,007 civil residents. On the 31st December there was a total of 5,072 children enrolled in schools. This represents an increase of 158 over the 1967 figure.

There is free compulsory education for all entitled children between the ages of five and fifteen although children are allowed to enter school at the age of 4+. Pupils can remain in school after the age of fifteen if it is established that they can profit from further education. The children of the Ministry of Defence and M.P.B.W. (U.K.) personnel are admitted to Gibraltar Government Schools under an arrangement by which these Ministries pay a capitation fee for each child to the Gibraltar Government. Planning continued during the year towards the transfer to the Ministry of Defence of the primary education of Services children. This was to take effect from 1st January, 1969. The average school attendance during 1968 was 90.2%.

### *Primary Schools*

There are twelve Government Primary Schools and three Private Schools. At the end of the year there were 2,663 pupils enrolled in Government schools and 605 in Private Schools making a total of 3,268.

## ***Secondary Schools***

All secondary schools are controlled by the Department of Education. On 31st December, 1968, there were 572 pupils in two grammar schools, 1106 pupils in four secondary modern schools, 44 in the Commercial School and 36 in private schools making a total of 1758. There were 25 boys and 21 girls in sixth forms.

## ***Medium of Instruction***

The medium of instruction in the schools is English. Gibraltar is a bilingual community and while this has obvious advantages special techniques are necessary in the Infant and Junior Schools to ensure that the children achieve a high degree of proficiency in the primary language which will enable them to cope with the examination requirements in Britain. At the same time care is taken to cultivate the second language, particularly in the senior schools, once the primary language has become a technically effective medium of expression and communication.

## ***School Examinations***

### ***Internal Examinations***

All pupils wishing to enter the selective schools at 11+ were required to sit for the secondary Selection Test. A 12+ selection procedure was also held for those pupils specifically recommended by Head Teachers as likely to benefit from grammar school education.

The Department also organized a qualifying examination for girls who wished to enter the Commercial School from Secondary schools. Her Majesty's Dockyard held a competitive examination for apprentice entry.

### ***External Examinations***

The schools were given the choice of presenting pupils for either the Cambridge Local Syndicate Examination at 'O' Level and 'A' Level or the Royal Society of Arts Examination. The Department also acts as local Secretary for the Examinations of a number of professional institutions and other bodies.

## ***School Health***

The School Health Service has been functioning throughout the year under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, assisted by a staff of doctors and nurses. All children are examined at the ages of 5 and 11 and again at 15 just prior to leaving school to take up employment. Five medical inspection rooms have been in use. In all 1001 pupils were examined. Special cases were referred for treatment.

## *School Milk*

Milk was provided for all pupils in Infant Schools and for those pupils in Junior Schools for whom it was considered necessary.

## *Handicapped Children*

The Government operates a special school, St. Bernadette's for physically and mentally handicapped children. Fifteen pupils attend regularly but plans are in operation to extend the school and the facilities offered. Extra staff, including a qualified physiotherapist, were engaged during 1968 and considerable help was given to St. Bernadette's by the Handicapped Children's Society and private donors.

## *School Activities*

School clubs and societies of many types are organised in most schools. There is an active Girl Guide and Boy Scout Movement and groups of the St. John's Ambulance and R.S.P.C.A. Animal Defenders are flourishing.

A special feature of youth activities in Gibraltar is drama. Every year the schools get together under a drama organizer and produce a classical play. Last year the combined schools production was 'The Scarlet Cross' By Vivien Dietz. Each Secondary School also enters a play at the Annual Drama Festival where a great wealth of natural talent in drama is revealed.

Sports are very popular with all pupils but owing to the small size of Gibraltar the number of sports grounds is limited. However, although there are no school sports grounds as such, full use is made of the facilities available in both service and civilian grounds. A fully equipped gymnasium in the John Mackintosh Hall is also constantly used by the schools. During the summer months the City Council and the Army offer facilities at the Montagu Sea Bathing Pavilion and Nuffield Pool respectively for the teaching of swimming and life-saving. The Sandpits Tennis Club and Gibraltar Cricket Club are equally generous in the provision of sporting tuition and facilities. There are many youth clubs in Gibraltar. Some of them are patronised by schools and others subsidised by the Government. Most schools have open days when parents are allowed to visit the schools to see the conditions under which their children work and also some of their achievements. At Christmas time most schools hold concerts and exhibitions which are often featured on television and each school holds a sports day in June.

In the Summer of 1968 special Government provision was made for holidays in Morocco for school children. Two minibuses were donated to the Education Department for this purpose and about 120 children accompanied by teachers, enjoyed a ten-day camping holiday under this scheme.

## *Religious and Moral Welfare*

All religious denominations in Gibraltar pay particular attention to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Religious instruction forms part of the school curriculum and is given daily by class teachers. In addition Roman Catholic priests, the Jewish Rabbi and the clergy of the Anglican and other churches visit the schools and children go to the Cathedrals and Churches for Masses and Services.

## *Teachers and Teacher Training*

Statistics of teacher strength are given in Appendix VI, Table I. In 1968, the Department of Education adopted a policy whereby no more unqualified teachers would be recruited and those at present in service would be replaced as soon as sufficient qualified staff became available. At the same time, negotiations began with a view to introducing an Experienced Teacher Grade for serving unqualified teachers with long and satisfactory experience. There is still a particular need for graduate and specialist teachers for secondary work, including remedial classes, and for qualified masters at the junior stage.

## *Recruitment and Training*

The minimum academic standards demanded by training colleges in England are now very high. Most colleges demand that students proceeding to follow a teaching career should have at least two 'A' Levels and in view of this it is now the policy of the Department to encourage prospective teachers to study in the Vith Forms where they can obtain this qualification. Statistics of training are given in Appendix VI, Table II.

## *Training for Serving Teachers*

For the first time, in August, 1968, a vacation course was organized under the auspices of the Ministry of Overseas Development and the British Council to familiarize local teachers with the latest educational developments in the United Kingdom. The Director of Studies, Mr. R. V. Sheppee, M.Sc., was assisted by two other lecturers from British Colleges of Education and the course, attended by 70 teachers, was a notable success. Extensive practical work included an experimental T.V. programme which was broadcast on the public network with the co-operation of the Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation. The subjects covered in the course were English and Mathematics at primary and secondary level.

A similar vacation course is planned for 1969.



## *The Teachers' Organization*

The teachers in Gibraltar are represented by the Teachers' Association of which the majority of the teaching staff are members. The Departmental Whitley Council, on which the Teachers' Association represents the staff side, met on five occasions in 1968.

During the year the Association was extensively engaged in direct negotiations with Government on the pay and conditions of teachers. These negotiations were based on the provisions of the Marsh Report and were aimed at the establishment of a salary structure related, as closely as practicable, to the United Kingdom system.

## *Primary Education*

Statistics for the year can be found in Appendix VII A.

During the year the arrangements were finalised for the transfer to the Ministry of Defence, on the 1st January, 1969, of St. Christopher's and St. George's Schools. Work on the construction of New Camp Primary School was well advanced by the end of the year.

After consultation with the Gibraltar Teachers' Association and the Headteachers of the schools concerned it was agreed that the Department's decision to implement co-education in Junior Schools should take effect in September, 1969.

## *Secondary Selection*

The pupils are transferred to secondary schools at 11+. The selection technique used is based on two Verbal Reasoning Tests and on teachers' assessments.

115 children were transferred to selective schools. This represents about 25% of the relevant age group.

## *Secondary Education*

Detailed statistics for the year can be found in Appendix VII B.

There is now no shortage of Science teachers but the Grammar Schools were unable to follow courses in higher English, Geography and Biology owing to a shortage of Qualified staff. The G.C.E. results of the two selective schools were good at 'O' and at 'A' Level.

## *Technical and Vocational Education*

The Gibraltar & Dockyard Technical College offers a two-year general engineering course leading to City & Guilds recognition. This is designed for school leavers before they enter employment. The college also gives training to yard boys and apprentices from the Dockyard and to official and other employees who attend classes in the evening and on day release. Statistics of technical education are given in Appendix VIII.

### ***Commercial Education***

The Commercial School offered a two-year course for secondary school girls who passed a qualifying examination. The girls are prepared for the Royal Society of Arts examinations. Special emphasis has been laid on improving standards in English, Shorthand and Typing.

### ***Adult Education and Evening Classes***

The interest shown by the public in the classes organised at the John Mackintosh Hall has been maintained. The subjects offered have included English, Dressmaking, Art, Pottery, Spanish, Book-keeping, Typing, Shorthand and Keep-fit.

There have been further increases in the numbers attending elementary English Classes in the beginners and intermediate groups. Classes in English and other subjects have been organized jointly with the Navy for Dockyard Apprentices and with the Hospital for nurses in-training.

### ***Government Scholarships and Grants***

The Government policy whereby any young person who has the ability and the necessary qualifications can be given a chance to study overseas has been maintained. Students are expected to return to Gibraltar to offer their services to the Community, if so required, for a stated number of years. In 1968 the Government awarded 10 scholarships and grants. The awards were made on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

The Trustees of the John Mackintosh Scholarships Fund have continued to finance students at British Universities and technical colleges as well as pupils who are attending VI Form Colleges in Britain because of lack of special facilities in Gibraltar.

### ***Commonwealth Scholarships and Teaching Bursaries***

The local Commonwealth Scholarship Agency under the Chairmanship of the Hon. W. Thomson, O.B.E., J.P., has this year nominated 2 candidates for Commonwealth Scholarships.

The Departmental Appointments Board for the Commonwealth teaching bursaries put forward 22 names (2-1 year; 20-3 year teacher training) tenable in Britain. The final selection rests with the appointment boards in the awarding countries.

### ***Youth Employment & Youth Welfare***

#### ***Youth Employment***

This Department has been very active during the year, and the Youth Employment Officer has visited schools, given talks to school leavers, interviewed them, organised visits to industry, and kept close contact with employers. He has also associated himself with the vocational guidance schemes being run in several schools. The employment situation proved quite satisfactory and 276 youngsters were placed in employment. In addition, the Youth Employment Officer gave vocational guidance to all school-leavers and visited young people at work.

## **Youth Welfare**

The Youth Employment Officer is also Secretary and Executive Officer of the Youth Employment and Welfare Council. There are 10 youths clubs and youth organizations in Gibraltar with a total membership of approximately 1,500. The Executive Officer continued to visit clubs to advise and help them develop their activities. Grants have been made to youth clubs and associations, totalling approximately £2,000, enabling their members inter alia, to organize trips and hold camps in Tangier and elsewhere in Morocco; over 100 young people took part in these activities. In addition, 5 leaders attended an international conference in Geneva and 5 club leaders attended a study week in Britain under the auspices of the United Kingdom Young Christian Workers.

In September, 1968, a selected candidate began a one-year course of training in the United Kingdom to enable him to return to Gibraltar as a full-time Youth Leader.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH**

The Board of Management for the Medical and Health Services is responsible to the Government for the administration of all Government Medical and Health Services and advises the Governor in Council on matters relating to such services.

The Chairman of the Board is the Minister for Medical Services. The Medical Administrator, the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Officer-in-charge, Royal Naval Hospital, are ex-officio members. The remaining members are persons who are not in Government employment, one of whom is a lawyer and the other a woman. The Secretary of the Medical Department is the Secretary of the Board and all its Committees.

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of Hospital Services, Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources), Child Welfare and School Health Services, Domiciliary and Out-Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service, Domiciliary Medical Service and Port and Airport Health Services.

The Health Committee of the Board, on which are represented the civilian and Services health authorities, advises the Governor in Council on matters of public health and secures the co-ordination of policy.

A Medical Committee composed of the Senior Specialists and Consultants employed in the Medical Department advises the Board on general matters of Medical policy and medico-administrative problems.

The Government Hospital Services consist of the following institutions:

(i) St. Bernard's Hospital, with 110 beds, is available for the resident community and for the passengers and crews of ships and planes calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and In-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section, a ward for elderly sick patients and a small isolation unit.

(ii) King George V. Hospital caters for chest and heart diseases and other medical cases. The Hospital has accommodation for 60 beds. A small proportion of these beds is occupied by tuberculous patients.

(iii) St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases has accommodation for 60 patients. Electro-convulsion therapy is available. Out-patient Clinics are held at this Hospital and at St. Bernard's Hospital.

(iv) The Infectious Diseases Hospital kept under the terms of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation has accommodation for 10 beds. No cases were admitted during the year.

Among the more important matters dealt with by the Board of Management during 1968 were the following.

#### *Conversion of King George V. Hospital into a Psychiatric Unit*

Following the decision taken by the Board the previous year a firm of Consultants were asked to prepare a scheme for the conversion of King George V. Hospital into a Psychiatric Unit to which patients now accommodated at St. Joseph's could be transferred when the patients of the former hospital transferred to the new Mackintosh Wing at St. Bernard's Hospital now in the course of construction. The plans were passed by the Board after preliminary discussions with the medical staff. The scheme was approved in principle by the Commonwealth Office as its cost is to be met from a Commonwealth Grant. The new unit will provide 66 beds in two 14-bed dormitories in rooms with up to six beds and in single-bed rooms. This division of beds is aimed at a better segregation of patients which will permit the voluntary, the acute and the chronic to be separated from each other. A new doctor's examination room, also accessible to out-patients from the street, is being built as well as a new workshop, kitchen, rest rooms and staff rooms. A major portion of the King George V. Hospital Garden is being retained and landscape gardening will fill in what is now a car park and thoroughway. It is hoped that the unit will be ready for occupation in the autumn of 1969.

#### *Domiciliary Service*

The Domiciliary Service was initiated in November. The Service is the first phase and pilot scheme of a comprehensive Health Scheme which it is hoped to introduce eventually. This

first phase provided for the creation of a register of persons whose family income does not exceed £9. 6. 0. per week. Persons on the register may call on either of two doctors employed by the Government for domiciliary calls. They are required to pay 5/- per call and this covers the doctor's visit but not the cost of any medicines or investigations prescribed.

### *Nursing Exhibition and Sale of Work*

A number of articles made by patients in St. Joseph's Hospital were exhibited at a Nursing Exhibition held at the John Mackintosh Hall during the month of October. The exhibition was very well attended. The work produced by the psychiatric patients was of a high standard and all the items exhibited were sold at a sale of work held later in the year. The proceeds of this sale, which included articles donated by hospital supporters, in addition to those made by patients, went to the Patients Amenities Fund.

### *Ferrary Trust.*

The Trustees of the Estate of the late Albert Ferrary donated the sum of £5000 for the purchase of intensive care equipment and this enabled the Department to acquire the latest types of instruments and apparatus to equip an Intensive Care Unit and an Intensive Care Cardiac Unit being built in conjunction with the Mackintosh Wing.

Mr. L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Dr. Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist, also of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and Mr. Henry Shaw, F.R.C.S., E.N.T. Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and to operate.

The training of nurses continued as on previous years under the direction of the Nurse Tutor. One male nurse was sent for training in 1968. Two other Gibraltarian nurses completed their training during the year, after obtaining the S.R.N. certificate. One of these also obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Nursing at the Moorfields Eye Hospital.

The preventive side of medicine continued to be shared with the City Council, who are responsible for public health. Good liaison with the Council was maintained through the Health Committee and by virtue of the fact that the Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Board of Management.

The School Health Service is directed by the Medical Officer of Health who is the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors. The immunisation of children is under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health who also gives lectures on health education in the schools and to Nurses.

**Child Welfare Clinics**, under the direction of the Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors, were held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre where advice on infant and child welfare was given by the Paediatrician. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-patient clinics at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting and close liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of St. Bernard's Hospital.

The District Medical Service caters for patients on Public Assistance. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicines and surgical appliances are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the John Mackintosh Homes for the Aged. The District Medical Officer is also Airport Medical Officer.

The Government is responsible for the observance of international agreements in relation to International Sanitary Conventions. Residents and non-resident civilians of all nationalities are given treatment for social diseases free of charge at any time of the day at a special clinic in St. Bernard's Hospital.

Thirty-three patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year, the majority of these went to the Royal Marsden Hospital for post-operative radiotherapy.

The Duty Chemist Scheme continued to work satisfactorily under a voluntary scheme regulated by the Chemists themselves. The Scheme provides for a chemist on duty after closing hours, as well as on Sundays and Public Holidays.

The Board of Management wish to place on record their appreciation of the assistance given by the Services and the support received from members of the public who in many ways helped the Medical Department in 1968.

Expenditure on public health during 1968 by the Government and the City Council totalled £350,014.

## **HOUSING**

The housing programme, now in its twenty-third year, constitutes the principal task of the Lands and Works Department. Tenders were received at the end of 1968 for a scheme providing 263 flats of varying accommodation, including flats for the aged at ground level, together with amenities such as shops, nursery and a community club. The overall cost of the scheme is estimated to be over £1,400,000. Construction should commence early in 1969 and should be completed by mid-1971.

185 flats were completed in 1968, while 230 were under construction at the end of the year. 120 of these will be completed early in 1969.

The expenditure on housing for the year was £257,000 of which £186,700 was granted by the British Government. Work costing £1,723,000 was in hand at the end of the year.

A total of just under £7M has been spent on housing since 1945 when the Government housing programme was initiated. 2143 dwellings, practically all flats, have been provided. This number represents 34% of the housing units available for civilian occupation. A further 16% administered by the Lands and Works Department comprises pre-war construction, Government quarters and reverted leases. The need for further housing continues although the additional 483 flats that should be completed by 1971 should help considerably to alleviate the situation.

In the private sector 169 flats were completed, 156 of which were in new blocks of flats, the largest being of 52, 30 and 40 flats respectively. The 13 other flats were provided in additional floors to existing buildings or as a result of alterations to internal layouts giving increased accommodation with improved sanitary facilities.

<i>The Housing Programme</i>		1960-1971	
<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of flats</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of flats</i>
1960	170	1967	56
1961	107	1968	185
1962	267	Due for completion	
1963	67	1969	120
1964	136	1970	110
1965	40	1971	263*
1966	113	* To be commenced in 1969	

TOTALS 1945—1959  
1960—1968

1002 flats completed  
1141

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TOTAL 2143

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## SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security system administered by the Department of Labour & Social Security is based on the following:

- (1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance;
- (2) The Social Insurance Ordinance;
- (3) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance;
- (4) The Family Allowances Ordinance; and
- (5) The non-statutory Public Assistance Scheme.

### *Contributory Schemes.*

The Contributory Schemes are provided for under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. They cover all persons employed under a contract of service and also provide for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. The schemes are financed from weekly contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government. Both Ordinances were revised by amending legislation which became operative on the 1st January, 1968, the effect of which was to remove the £500 per annum remuneration ceiling for the insurability of non-manual workers, to increase the weekly contribution (9/- for men instead of 2/10d. and pro rata rates for other classes), to increase benefits (30/- a week instead of 12/- per week for basic old age or widow's pension and proportionate increases in other benefits) and to transfer unemployment benefit from the restricted field of the non-contributory scheme to the contributory one which is all-embracing.

Increased rates of benefits under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance became payable on the 1st January, 1968, but only in respect of industrial injuries sustained with effect from this date. Transitional arrangements provide for the payment of proportionately revised benefits in cases where the number of contributions paid at the new rates is insufficient to entitle claimants to the full revised rate of benefit.

Following the practice in the United Kingdom, the normal method of payment of contributions under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance is by means of adhesive insurance stamps fixed to insurance cards. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts from wages the worker's share of the contribution. One stamp is issued for collecting contributions under both Ordinances. Insurance stamps are sold at the Post Office.



Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment or incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

### *Non-Contributory Schemes*

The non-contributory schemes are the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance, the Family Allowances Ordinance and the Schemes of Public Assistance. All three are financed entirely from the general revenue of Gibraltar.

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance covers British Subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar. In addition to providing supplementary benefits to those prescribed in the Social Insurance Ordinance, it provides for the payment of transitional retirement pensions.

The Family Allowances Ordinance and the Public Assistance Scheme cover Gibraltarians as defined in the Gibraltarian Status Ordinance who are domiciled in Gibraltar or in the Consular Districts of Her Majesty's Vice-Consulates at La Linea or Algeciras as well as non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others who are in Gibraltar provided they satisfy certain special conditions as to residence.

## **I — CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES**

### *The Employment Injuries Insurance Schemes*

The three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are: —

- (1) Injury Benefit;
- (2) Disablement Benefit; and
- (3) Industrial Death Benefit.

In addition, free medical treatment for employment injuries and occupational diseases, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances, is provided at the Government hospitals. The Government hospitals were reimbursed from the Employment Injuries Insurance Fund to the amount of £2,281 during 1968, as compared with £2,093 during 1967, for treatment to insured persons.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease. The rate of injury benefit for a man aged 20 or over is 56/- a week, to which may be added dependants' allowance of 14/- a week for a dependent adult, 7/- a week for the first dependent child and 4/1 a week for the second.

414 claims were received during the year (including 9 in respect of occupational disease) of which 410 were approved. The amount paid in respect of injury benefit during the year was £3,558.

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of residual physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease, assessed by a Medical Board on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings. If the degree of disablement is between 1% and 34% inclusive the award is by way of a gratuity varying between £16 and £280, and if it is between 35% and 100% a weekly pension is paid during the period taken into account by the assessment. The pension varies between 19/6 a week and 56/- a week in the case of male adults and 14/9 a week and 42/- a week in the case of female adults. Additional allowances are payable for dependants at the same rates as in the case of injury benefit, and also in certain circumstances when the disabled insured person is receiving approved hospital in-patient treatment, or, being totally disabled, requires constant attendance. If the assessment is for life, or for a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity varying between £288 and £800 instead of the pension.

During the year 52 claims to disablement benefit were received all of which were allowed. 34 claimants received assessment for life. The amount paid was £5,883.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or dependent incapacitated widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease. This pension is payable at the rate of 35/- a week and may be increased by dependants' allowance payable at the same rates and in the same way as for injury or disablement benefits. The rate per orphan is 16/- a week. Subject to certain conditions a widow may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity or £800 instead of the pension but dependants' allowances may not be so commuted. Where there is no widow (or widower), children or parent there is provision for certain other dependants to claim, in which case the benefit is by way of a gratuity of £90. No claims were made during 1968.

#### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

All claims and questions arising under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, other than those relating to disablement, are determined by the Director of Labour & Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Employment Injuries Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. No appeal was received during the year.

The Director of Labour & Social Security is required to submit all claims dealing with a disablement question (i.e. whether or not there has been a loss of faculty, etc.) to a Medical Board consisting of two or more medical practitioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom is the Chairman. There is a right of appeal to a Medical Appeals Tribunal against any final assessment by a Medical Board but not against a provisional assessment for less than two years. The Medical Appeals Tribunal consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) and two specialist medical practitioners who are not members of the Medical Board.

The Medical Appeals Tribunal dealt with 16 appeals received during the year of which 6 were allowed.

On questions of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

### *The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund*

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1968 was £18,132. The expenditure on benefits was £9,728 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £104,473.

### *Social Insurance Scheme*

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of:

- (1) Old Age Pension;
- (2) Guardian's Allowances;
- (3) Maternity Benefits;
- (4) Death Grants;
- (5) Widow's Benefit; and
- (6) Unemployment Benefits.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions but provision has been made for the payment of benefits at reduced rates where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

### *Old Age Pensions*

Old Age Pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60 who satisfy the required conditions. The basic rate of pension was increased from 12/- to 30/- a week in 1968. During the year, 343 new claims were received, two of which were disallowed. The following table shows the number of pensions in payment at the end of the year: —

Male British	...	...	378	
Female British	...	...	427	
Male Alien	...	...	540	) With very few exceptions, all
			)	these are Spanish nationals
Female Alien	...	...	963	) living in Spain.

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2,308

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The cost to the Fund during the year amounted to £63,410.

### *Guardian's Allowance*

Guardian's Allowance is a payment of 10/- a week to the person who takes into his family an orphan child both of whose parents or step-parents are dead. Special rules apply to the children of divorced parents, adopted children, illegitimate children and children whose parents cannot be traced. One claim was received and approved in 1968.

*Maternity Benefit* is a grant of £10 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. During 1968, 530 claims were received, of which 526 were allowed. 281 of these claims were in respect of alien insured persons. A grant was paid in respect of twins and 15 grants were paid at reduced rates because of a deficient contribution record. The total amount paid was £3,724.

*Death Grant* is payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person, or of the wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £20 in the case of the death of an adult. Reduced rates are also payable in the case of children or when the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

During the year, 155 claims were received. Of these 154 were allowed, 98 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £1,979.

*Widow's Benefit* is payable to the widow of a deceased insured person who has satisfied the necessary contribution conditions. There are three kinds of widow's benefits, only one of which is payable at any one time, as follows:

- (a) *Widow's Allowance* is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at the standard rate of 40/- per week with increases of 5/- per week for each child up to a maximum of 4 children;

(b) *Widowed Mother's Allowance* is payable to a widow left with a dependent child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is 30/- a week with increases of 5/- per week for each dependent child; and

(c) *Widow's Pension* is payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is 30/- a week.

During the year, 51 claims were received, one of which was disallowed. 41 claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year, including benefits in respect of claims approved in previous years, was £10,751.

#### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour & Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Social Insurance Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. 4 appeals were received during the year, of which 1 was allowed.

On a question of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal from the Board's decision lies to the Supreme Court.

#### *Unemployment Benefit*

Unemployment Benefit is a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 78 days (Sundays excluded) made to any person under pensionable age who is unemployed, capable of work and available to take work if offered, and who during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made was in insurable employment for not less than 30 weeks, or his yearly average of weeks of insurable employment is not less than 30.

The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- a week for any one adult dependant and 5/- a week for each dependent child up to a maximum of four children. Lower weekly rates are payable to claimants without dependants who are either married women or under the age of 20.

During the year 486 claims were received. Of these, 473 were allowed, 158 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid was £2,909.

#### *The Social Insurance Fund*

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1968 was £225,334. The expenditure on benefits was £82,822 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £1,308,840.

### ***Advisory Committees***

Advisory Committees have been appointed under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance to give advice and assistance to the Director in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Ordinance and to perform any other duties allotted to them. The Committees include representatives of employers and workers and have an independent chairman.

### ***Inspections***

The number of establishments visited was 43 and the total number of insurance cards inspected was 280. Domestic servants are not included in these figures.

### ***Prosecutions***

Legal proceedings were instituted against one employer for failing to obtain and stamp an insurance card in respect of an employee. A conviction was obtained on another charge related to the employment of the same person, and the case was withdrawn on payment of the contributions due.

## **II — NON-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES**

### **THE NON-CONTRIBUTORY SOCIAL INSURANCE BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ORDINANCE**

The whole of the Ordinance applies to all persons who are insured persons under the Social Insurance Ordinance, or the wives or widows of such persons who are either:

- (a) British Subjects; or
- (b) domiciled in Gibraltar.

The provisions of the Ordinance relating to Unemployment Benefits apply to all insured persons without restrictions.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are: —

- (1) Transitional Retirement Pension; and
- (2) Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance.

Retirement pensions were specifically introduced for the older insured persons who would not qualify for Old Age pension when payment of this benefit became operative in 1965. Now that most insured persons have established a title to Old Age Pension the number of Retirement Pensions is expected to decrease gradually over the years. During 1968 only one claim was received and allowed. The total amount paid was £10,009.

The weekly rate of retirement pension is 20/- with increases of 12/- a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment record of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 12/- a week for a married woman and 20/- a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 5/- a week for each child up to a maximum of four children.

### *Supplements to Social Insurance Benefits*

These are weekly payments paid to persons to whom the Non-Contributory Social Insurance (Benefit) Ordinance applies.

Supplementary benefits paid during the year to widow pensioners amounted to £3,474 and Old Age pensioners received £25,944.

### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is also used for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance (Benefit) Ordinance.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

The Social Welfare activities of the Department of Labour and Social Security cover the administration of a Public Assistance Scheme and the Family Allowance Ordinance, and the fields of child care, adoption, prevention of delinquency, probation, care of the aged, welfare of the blind, conciliation in matrimonial disputes, the rehabilitation of problem families and the co-ordination of voluntary social and child welfare services.

### *Family Allowances*

The Family Allowances Ordinance provides for payment of allowances in respect of each child, except the first, under the age of 15. For children staying on at school the age limit may be extended to 18.

There is a general residence condition to be satisfied by Gibraltarians and a special residence condition for others, whether British Subjects or not, who are resident in Gibraltar.

The allowance is at the rate of 4/- a week for each child and is paid irrespective of need or resources. No contribution is required, the whole scheme being financed from the General Revenues. It is disregarded for purposes of assessment under the Public Assistance Scheme.

Expenditure on Family Allowance during 1968 totalled £29,287.

### *Public Assistance Scheme*

This scheme is designed to provide financial assistance on a basis of need to Gibraltarians, other British Subjects who have resided in Gibraltar for a continuous period of not less than 3 years, and certain other nationals permanently resident in Gibraltar since 1936.

As a result of a review carried out in 1967, the basic weekly rates of allowances for persons living on their own were increased in January, 1968, to 38/6 for a single person and 62/- for a married couple. The rates for dependent children were also increased. New additional allowances were also introduced for bedridden cases, and for persons who have been on public assistance continuously for over two years. In addition, the Director of Labour and Social Security may approve discretionary allowances where applicants or dependants are certified to be in need of extra nourishment or where, in special circumstances, domestic assistance is necessary.

Blind and partially-sighted persons are paid grants slightly above the basic rates.

Persons in receipt of public assistance may apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Lands and Works Department. Those who do not qualify for relief may still be helped with discretionary rent allowances.

The total expenditure on public assistance during 1968 was £73,317 and was met entirely from the General Revenues. The sum of £8,146 was also allowed in rent relief.

### *Compulsory Service Grants*

This is a Ministry of Defence (Army) scheme designed to alleviate hardship to families of wage earners called up for Military Service. It provides for grants to be related to pre-service earnings. The maximum allowance payable is £2.10.0 a week whilst the recruit's weekly voluntary allotment is 17/6d. If need is established and the maximum grant does not bring the recruit's pay and allowances up to 75% of pre-service earnings, Government supplements the grant from Public Assistance funds.

No applications for grants under this scheme were received during 1968.

### *Discharged Prisoners' Aid*

This scheme is designed to assist discharged prisoners normally resident in Gibraltar by immediate cash payments (if need is established), the provision of essential clothing and help in obtaining employment.

The expenditure incurred during the year was £45.



### *Sponsored Hospital Patients' Scheme*

Under this scheme persons suffering from conditions which require specialised medical treatment not obtainable in Gibraltar are sent to hospitals, usually in Britain, under arrangements made by the Medical Department. Arrangements for departure and reception are made by the Department of Labour and Social Security which meets the cost of transport and pays the appropriate allowances.

In 1968 the number of persons assisted under the scheme was 34.

The expenditure incurred by the Department was £2,758.

### *Child Care*

The Child Care Committee, which brings together representatives of all the bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children under the chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, who has wide experience of institutions and organisations for child care, continued to meet regularly each month. The Committee, which also advised on delinquency and probation, has been able to ensure the maximum co-ordination of all the agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of care.

The Committee continued its series of talks and meetings designed to increase interest in the child care field in Gibraltar. The meetings held during 1968 were well attended.

The Committee gives special attention to children identified as potential delinquents, including persistent truants from school. Case work is carried out by the three Probation Officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security.

The Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent boys continued the good work it has performed since it was opened in 1966. There were seven boys in care at the end of 1968.

### *Probation*

Thirteen Probation Orders were made during 1968, compared with 10 in 1967. Six of these were in respect of adults (five males and one female) and seven in respect of male juveniles.

### *Imprisonment of Juveniles*

There is no approved school or Borstal establishment to deal with the more recalcitrant cases of delinquency. Juvenile offenders who exhaust the limited means of treatment available are therefore sent to prison. No child under 14 years of age may, however, be sent to prison.

Two young male persons were remanded in custody towards the end of the year, to await trial early in 1969.

There is no separate prison for juveniles but young prisoners are kept segregated from adult prisoners.

### ***Corporal Punishment of Juveniles***

The Courts do not view corporal punishment for juveniles with favour, but in the absence of facilities for approved schools or Borstal treatment, it has been retained reluctantly as a necessary part of the limited means available for the treatment of delinquents.

The Court did not impose any corporal punishment during 1968.

### ***Children in Need of Care and Protection***

During 1968 two boys, aged 7 and 12 respectively, were brought before the Juvenile Court as being in need of care and protection. Both were committed under a Fit Person Order to the care of the Warden of the Edmund Rice Home until they attain their eighteenth birthday.

### ***The Foster Parents Scheme***

The need for foster parents has arisen only once during the last few years. The arrangements made in that case are working very satisfactorily.

### ***Prevention of Delinquency***

The Department of Labour and Social Security maintained a high level of family case work and gave special attention to problem families with children who are identified as potential delinquents.

There is an Attendance Centre at the City Fire Station. During 1968 one young person satisfactorily completed the attendance required.

The Police also continue to operate the "Liverpool Scheme" very successfully. During 1968, 14 cases were dealt with under this scheme.

### ***Adoption***

Only one case of adoption came before the Court during 1968, but it was withdrawn before an Order was made. One of the Welfare Officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security is normally appointed Guardian *ad litem* in cases of adoption, including those coming before the United Kingdom Courts if any of the parties involved are in Gibraltar.

### *Care of the Aged*

The institutional care of the aged continues to be undertaken by the Board of Governors of the John Mackintosh Homes. These homes, of which there are three, cater for a total of 168 persons.

Residents in the homes who are without means are maintained free of charge, and continue to receive a pocket money allowance from public assistance funds at the rate of 7/6d. a week. Those with private incomes are required to contribute towards their maintenance.

### *Welfare of the Blind*

The Annual Report of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness shows that, for some years the number of blind and partially sighted persons has remained at about 100. There are no children registered as blind. The Society's efforts to rehabilitate a young man after the loss of his sight met with success when suitable employment was found for him in the Dockyard.

### *Matrimonial Reconciliations*

Five cases of matrimonial disputes were referred by the Courts to the Probation Officers. Three were settled satisfactorily.

### *Community Welfare and Community Development*

The social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the community are catered for by a number of social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the John Mackintosh Hall which provides a library and cultural, educational, social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The running of the Hall is financed by the Government. The British Council continued to provide generous support with materials such as books, films, magazines, gramophone records, music etc. This cultural centre is exceptionally well-equipped in premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh.

Smaller centres exist similar to the institutes and Parish Halls to be found in Britain. These function mainly on a religious denominational basis.

Although there is no Government organisation in Gibraltar responsible for community development, the Government's general policy is to encourage and support such activities. Successful community centres now exist at two of the Government's housing estates.

### ***Relationship with Voluntary Organisations***

Excellent relationships exist between the Department of Labour & Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations, especially those catering for the aged or in the field of Child Care.

## Chapter 8: Legislation

Thirty-five Ordinances were passed during the year 1968, the most important of which were: —

Number of Ordinance.	Subject Matter.
1.	<i>Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance.</i> “The purpose of this Ordinance is to extend the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance regarding allowance for depreciation of premises”.
5.	<i>Enforcement of Conditions in Government Contracts Ordinance.</i> “The purpose of this Ordinance is to enable penalties which would be unenforceable at common law as being <i>in terrorem</i> to be enforced, subject to certain safeguards, in contracts relating to land development where the land is being made available by the Government.”
19.	<i>Merchant Shipping (Taxation and Concessions) (Amendment) Ordinance.</i> “The purpose of this Ordinance is to remove the requirement that a British registered ship must be registered at the port of Gibraltar before she can be registered as an exempt ship under the Merchant Shipping (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance.”
24.	<i>Mental Health Ordinance.</i> “The purpose of this Ordinance is to repeal the Mental Treatment Ordinance and establish an up-to-date code for the treatment and care of mentally disordered persons and the management of their property and affairs.” (This Ordinance has not yet come into force).
26.	<i>Local Loan (No. 3) Ordinance.</i> “The purpose of this Ordinance is to make provision for the raising locally of a loan of up to five hundred thousand pounds sterling by the issue of debentures”
27.	<i>Consular Relations Ordinance.</i> “The purpose of this Ordinance, which closely follows the provisions of the Consular Relations Act, 1968, of the United Kingdom, enables corresponding effect to be given in Gibraltar to those Articles of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations to which effect has or will be given in the United Kingdom

when that Convention is ratified in the near future.”  
(This Ordinance has not yet come into force).

**28. City Council (Continuance) Ordinance.**

“The purpose of this Ordinance is to obviate the need for an election of members of the City Council to be held in December, 1968, since it is intended that the Legislative and City Councils shall be abolished in 1969 and replaced by a House of Assembly”.

**33. Savings Bank (Amendment) Ordinance.**

“The purpose of this Ordinance is to enable the Postmaster to transfer to the general revenues of the Government a number of Savings Bank Accounts which have been dormant for over twenty years and the balance standing to the credit of any one of which is under £1.”

## **Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons**

### **J U S T I C E**

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrates' Court. The Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of First Instance, a Stipendiary Magistrate and 25 Justices of the Peace at present comprise the Judiciary. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is 13, two of them being Queen's Counsel. In the Colony, barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both appellate and original jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice and the Assize Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Court of First Instance, the Magistrates' Court and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes. Decisions of the Supreme Court are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in cases of treason, murder or any felony punishable by death, of twelve. There is provision for majority verdicts except in cases of treason, murder and felony punishable by death when the verdict must be unanimous.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar consists partly of the English law as contained in the Application of English Law Ordinance (Cap. 216) in so far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly or by necessary implication applied to Gibraltar, the Common law to date, Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court of England, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice.

The Criminal practice of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Court of First Instance has jurisdiction comparable to that of the County Courts of England and Wales and is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in the case of his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in Criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that under the Magistrates' Court Act 1952 in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Magistrates' Court is also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace are to some extent disproportionate to the size of the Colony by reason of the considerable floating population passing through Gibraltar.

Provision is made for legal aid for accused persons and appellants in criminal cases, and for legal assistance to persons in civil matters.

In the Supreme Court there were 17 trials on indictment in which 35 persons were involved compared with 10 trials concerning 13 persons in 1967 and 7 trials concerning 7 persons

in 1966. In the plenary jurisdiction 74 civil cases were commenced in the Supreme Court. There were 2 criminal appeals heard during the year under review, and one civil appeal.

The Court of First Instance dealt with 147 summonses and 40 judgment summonses.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 1,995 cases taken in Court, including 797 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance, and 101 concerning Larceny and kindred offences. Civil debt cases totalled 199 out of which 169 did not come for hearing. There were 12 Juveniles involved in the Juvenile Court as against 18 in 1967 and 24 in 1966. In addition 42 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court. During the year under review 13 probation orders were made by this Court. A further 289 cases (not heard in Court) of minor breaches of the Traffic Ordinance were dealt with by the imposition of the "Statutory Fixed Penalty."

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place as usual, the Judiciary, officers of the Court and the members of the Bar participating.

## **POLICE**

The Gibraltar Police is responsible for law and order in the City area, the Bay and the Admiralty Dockyard. In addition it has responsibility for Immigration Control, Civil population registration, the Ambulance service, car park attendants, school crossing wardens and weights and measures.

### *Establishment and Strength*

The establishment of the Force was 248 all ranks, and the strength on the 31st December, 1968, was 188. There were therefore 60 vacancies, equivalent to 25 % under establishment. The authorised police working week is 44 hours but as this cannot be applied owing to the number of vacancies, personnel work a 48-hour week with an extra duty bonus payment.

### *Recruiting and Training*

There were 25 applicants for the Force in 1968 of whom 8 were accepted as compared with 53 in 1967 of whom 7 were accepted. All recruits were trained locally and only 3 were able to go to the Metropolitan Police Training School during the year. The problem of attracting the right type of young men into the Police service is an acute one, as it has been for a number of years, and seems likely to continue.

During the year 2 Sergeants attended the CID course at Preston.



## **Crime**

The number of offences investigated during the year was 1,738 compared with 2,392 in 1967, a decrease of 654. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of thefts, fraud and disorderly conduct but an increase in the number of cases of breaking into premises, malicious damage to property, grievous bodily harm and wounding. There were 2 cases of dangerous drugs more than in the previous year. Assault on Police increased from 18 in 1967 to 20. The detection rate of actual crime was 42%.

## **Traffic**

The number of traffic offences recorded in 1968 was 1968 against 2606 in the previous year, a decrease of 638. As in previous years the bulk of the offences consisted of contraventions of parking regulations. There were 5432 civilian registered vehicles in Gibraltar in December, 1968, and in addition a large number of HM Services transport, which are in circulation on little more than 19 miles of highway. The shortage of car parks and garages results in street parking and, as most streets are narrow, parking prohibitions have to be enforced to allow for free flow of traffic. It is hoped that, as development progresses, facilities will be made available for parking off those streets where the presence of unattended vehicles causes obstruction.

There were 480 accidents as compared with 537 in 1967, a drop of 57. As a result of accidents 1 person was fatally injured, a decrease of 1 on the previous year. Most of the accidents reported were of a minor nature.

## **Immigration**

The Police control all entry points to Gibraltar by land, sea and air.

In 1968, 241,900 persons passed through the Immigration Control on passports, a decrease of 117,891 on the previous year. In addition a large number were landed from cruise and passenger liners for sightseeing trips. Workers who enter Gibraltar from Spain daily are not included in the figures.

## **Transport**

The Force transport consists of 2 station wagons for patrols, 1 saloon car as staff car, 1 diesel van for general transport purposes, 12 motor cycles for traffic and mobile patrols and 3 ambulances. The Admiralty supplies a vehicle for Dockyard patrols. The Force carries out its own repairs and maintenance.

All vehicles covered a high mileage on duty.

## ***Housing***

The Force has 163 accommodation units, some of which are still occupied by former police officers now on pension. At the end of the year all officers requiring housing had been accommodated. If, however, strength were to build up to establishment, there will be a further demand, which at present cannot be met.

## ***Communication***

All police stations, four wheeled vehicles and marine launches are fitted with trans-receivers. In addition 5 motor cycles are similarly equipped and the policy of equipping all motor cycles continues. The Force has 8 "Bantam" sets which come into use as the situation demands and have proved invaluable.

The City Fire Brigade's and Naval Shore patrol's equipment is maintained by the Police Radio Workshop.

The Communications Room is manned by civilian operators by day and police by night.

## ***Marine Section***

Considerable difficulty has been experienced throughout the year in maintaining the necessary patrols owing to mechanical breakdowns, consequent on the age of launches. The situation is now improving. This section consists of 4 launches, each crew consisting of 3 policemen. Launches are in radio contact with the Radio Control Room. A refitted and re-equipped ex-naval 45-foot launch will come into operation shortly.

## ***Ambulance Section***

The Force are responsible for running the whole ambulance service for Gibraltar and not just for emergencies. It has 3 ambulances, two on immediate call and one in reserve, all equipped with two-way radio.

In 1968, 1,176 calls were answered, including 6 from outside the territory.

Ambulances proceeding outside Gibraltar carry a trained nurse.

## ***Underwater Squad***

The Underwater Squad continues to give good service. Although operational dives are not very numerous the squad remains active and in a state of readiness at all times. The squad, which now consists of 8 officers, practises regularly and carries out, on average, two dives per week.

The most important operational dive carried out by the squad this year was to effect emergency repairs on the hull of the Government-owned "Mons Abyla" which had developed a serious leak whilst in harbour.

### *Police Association*

This Association continued to function efficiently and were active in negotiations with Government for obtaining payment for extra hours of duty worked.

### *Life Saving*

The Police provided life-saving facilities at all beaches throughout the bathing season by having teams of Beach Guards from off-duty volunteers who are members of the Royal Life Saving Society.

### *St. John Ambulance*

The St. John Ambulance certificate is a necessary qualification for a recruit to complete his training and for obtaining annual increments. The Force has three Divisions of the Brigade and the Secretary of the St. John Council is a police officer.

There are a number of lay lecturers who in their off-duty time lecture police and members of the public.

During the year a police officer obtained his Air Attendant's certificate. It is the first time the award has been made in Gibraltar.

### *Police Welfare Fund*

This fund continues to have 100% membership on weekly subscription and defrays medical costs not met from Government funds plus benefits to dependants of officers who die in the service.

## PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the North end of the Rock facing West. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are part of the original Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The staff of the prison consists of a Superintendent, a Principal Officer, a Senior Officer and eight prison officers.

The number of prisoners received during 1968 was 52. The daily average in prison was 9.5 compared with 8.59 in 1967. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

Owing to the size of the prison and the small number of its inmates complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and young persons are committed to prison but, when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class". Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. One prisoner was upgraded to this class in 1968.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than thirty-one days.

Seven breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. All were dealt with by the Superintendent. The discipline of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were no escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Prisoners are put to work normally carried out by unskilled labourers, such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. There is a working day of seven hours. There is no system of extra-mural labour.

All prisoners may enter a wage-earning scheme on admission to prison. The scheme enable prisoners to earn up to 3/- week and from this they can spend 2/- on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison once a week and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to discharge. During the year under review no prisoners were admitted to Hospital. Nine prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison for minor ailments. Six received dental treatment and one prisoner received physiotherapy treatment.

A Chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Facilities are given to all prisoners desiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners and the fact that many do not speak English, it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible classes are arranged by Members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all

prisoners. When sufficient English-speaking prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,600 books. Magazines and periodicals are obtained from charitable sources.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly during the year by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits. Holy Mass was said every Sunday for Roman Catholics and Religious Services were held for Church of England inmates at regular intervals.

There is a Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme which applies to all discharged prisoners, other than Debtors, who are British Subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases, when no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British Subjects. The scheme does not apply to Spanish nationals nor to other aliens except those who have been in prison for more than one year and for whom Consular assistance is not available. Assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 4/- per day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he may receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme if he has not by that time found employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 in any one period of 12 months.

British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners Aid Scheme of which Gibraltar is a member.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the City Council of Gibraltar, potable and sanitary.

#### *Potable Water*

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, from shallow wells and from a 70,000 gallons per day multi-flash evaporator using waste heat from the Council's Electricity Generating Station. During 1968 water was also imported from Tangier by means of a small water tanker with a capacity of 100,000 gallons.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Council's gauges was 23.65 inches in 1968.

The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought down to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being Chloraminated (i.e., treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank, into which is also pumped the distilled and imported waters, and thence lifted into the Council's reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the Council's reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

The Ministry of Public Building and Works also have rain-water collecting areas, reservoirs, and distilling plants.

A new 225,000 g.p.d. distiller was erected during 1968 and is expected to be in commission by mid-1969.

The consumption of potable water during 1968 was 85,698,252 gallons.

### *Sanitary Water*

This water is obtained from the sea and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the city. An intercommunication system of distribution pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes. Over 461 million gallons of sea water were supplied in 1968.

### **ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

The electricity undertaking of the City Council generated 39,259,840 Board of Trade Units during 1968.

The rates of charges for the supply of electricity, which were applied with effect from the accounts for the month of January, 1968, were: —

### *Flat Rate Tariffs*

Tariff No. 1	—	Lighting: 7d. per unit
Tariff No. 2	—	Power : 5d. per unit

## **Block Tariffs**

<b>Tariff No. 3</b>	—	<b>Three-part Fixed Block Tariffs for Domestic Consumers: —</b>
<b>Primary Charge</b>	—	<b>First 20 units per month:</b> 7d. per unit
<b>Secondary Charge</b>	—	<b>Next 40 units per month:</b> 5d. per unit
<b>Tertiary Charge</b>	—	<b>All additional units per month:</b> 2d. per unit
<b>Tariff No. 4</b>	—	<b>Three-part Variable Block Tariff for Business, Commercial and General Consumers: —</b>
<b>Primary Charge</b>	—	<b>First 20% of monthly consumption (minimum 20 units):</b> 7d. per unit.
<b>Secondary Charge</b>	—	<b>Next 20% of monthly consumption (minimum 40 units):</b> 5d. per unit
<b>Tertiary Charge</b>	—	<b>Remainder of total monthly consumption:</b> 2d. per unit

Maximum Demand, Off-peak and Summer Air-Conditioning Tariffs were also applied.

## **GAS SUPPLY**

The Gas Undertaking was closed down on the 30th April, 1968.

The quantity of gas (corrected to standard temperature and pressure) sent out from the City Council Gas works up to the time of closing down was 3,917,700 cubic feet, made up of 2,959,800 cubic feet Oil Gas and 957,900 cubic feet Producer Gas.

Fuel Oil used for gasmaking and steam raising was 117.95 tons. Coke used for C.W.G. was 15 cwts, and waste timber was used for Producer Gas manufacture.

10,460 gallons of waste oil were used for steam raising.

The charge for the supply of gas was 19s.2d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

## **PUBLIC WORKS 1968**

Total expenditure by the Lands and Works Department during 1968 was £757,300 of which £257,200 was spent on the housing programme as described in Chapter 7.

With the exception of two large Tower Blocks, the contract for which was awarded to a joint venture by a United Kingdom and a Gibraltarian firm, and the new wing for St. Bernard's Hospital, which is being constructed by a United Kingdom contractor, all major work was carried out by contract by Gibraltarian firms.

The new wing for the St. Bernard's Hospital, costing just over £250,000 and being financed by the John Mackintosh Trust, is due for completion in June, 1969. Work commenced in September, 1967, and all the structural work and carcasing was completed by the end of the year.

A Piazza in the centre of the City was completed by the Department after the contractor was declared bankrupt. The Piazza was opened in March and has proved to be a great attraction to residents and non-residents alike.

Under the programme to make Gibraltar more attractive, the Upper Rock continued to be given a face-lift. Disused military installations are being removed and old batteries are being converted into look-outs. The conversions of two batteries were carried out by 50 Field Squadron Royal Engineers with building materials supplied by the Lands and Works Department.

The construction of Our Lady of Lourdes School was completed at the end of the year. The School was officially opened by Lord Shepherd, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs.

The maintenance of dwellings comprising about 50% of the total available for the civilian population continued to be a major part of the work undertaken by the Department. Requisitions for repairs etc., received from tenants exceeded 15,000, only 300 remaining unattended at the end of the year.

A local quarry supplies all requirements for crushed stone. Sand and bricks are imported from Portugal while cement is obtained from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Portugal.

A feasibility study for the mining of sand and stone from the Talus on the eastern side of the Rock was carried out by a United Kingdom mining prospecting firm. The firm's report was considered by the Works Co-ordinating Committee and the Economic Development Committee, and it was decided, because of the low estimated consumption and because of the disruption of traffic and touristic amenities, that it would not be advisable to mine from the area for the present.

The number of workmen employed directly by the Lands and Works Department fluctuated around 350, over half of whom were Gibraltarians. Labour relations were excellent during the year.

The largest project in the private sector was a holiday camp costing £540,000 which consists of eight blocks of apartments at Sandy Bay. It provides 420 beds, and has been partially financed by a loan of £125,000 granted under a C.D. & W. Scheme. This project commenced in November 1967 and is due for completion in April, 1969.

Gibraltar Heights on a central site in Main Street was completed during the year. The building includes a bank, a United Kingdom clothing store and a supermarket at street level with offices, stores and 40 flats above.



## TOWN PLANNING

After the second World War the Government concentrated on housing, which had always been a problem in Gibraltar, but which had become acute with the return of families who had been evacuated during the period of hostilities.

A high-level Town Planning Committee was formed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and included the Financial Secretary, the Mayor of Gibraltar and a Service representative.

In 1947 the Building (Interim Control) Ordinance was promulgated with the object of controlling building development for a limited period pending the preparation and coming into force of planning schemes. A Central Town Planning Commission was appointed. Rules relating to the matters to be included in building permit applications were made in the same year.

No further planning legislation was made until 1968 when, on the advice of the newly-appointed Chief Planning Officer, the Government approved rules to control density and car parking.

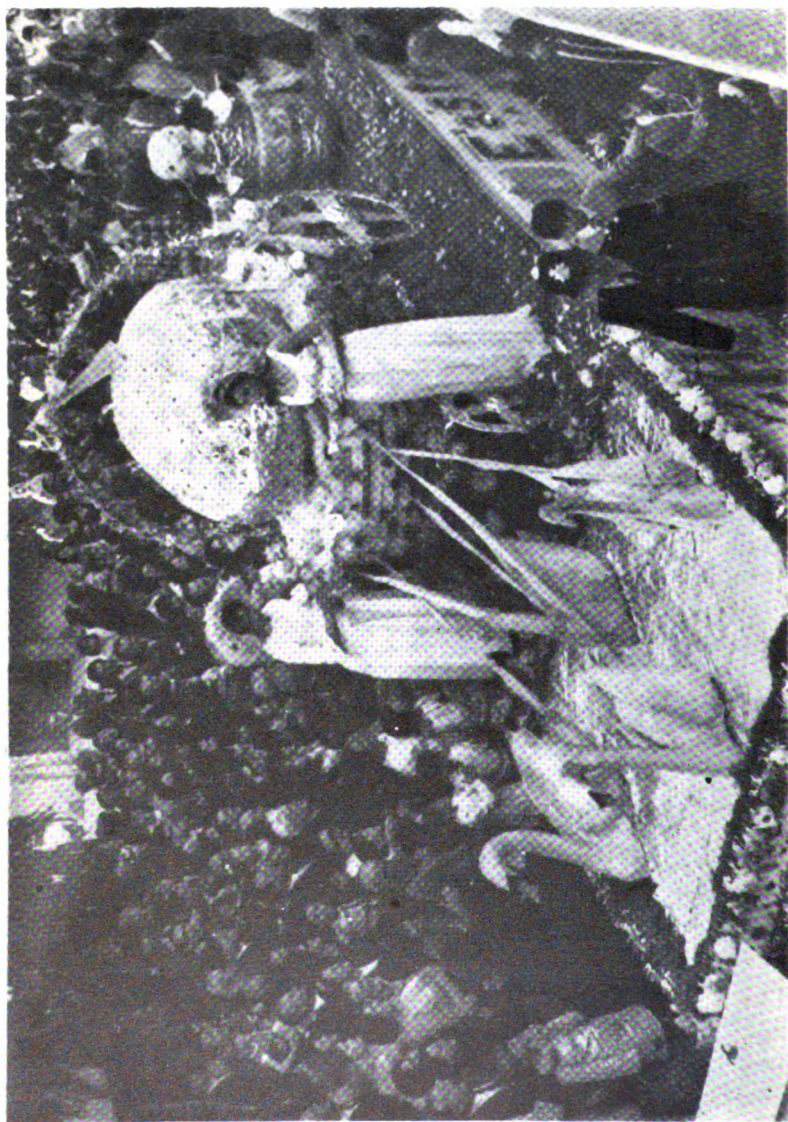
Meetings of the Central Planning Commission were held at intervals and an outline Planning Scheme, consisting of maps and a written statement, was drawn up by the late Mr. Clifford Holliday in 1947. This included zoning and road proposals and formed the background to decisions on development taken by the Central Planning Commission from 1947 onwards. In 1954, a decision was taken by the Military authorities to move to the Windmill Hill area to the south of the Rock and to vacate sites in the town for civilian re-development. Up-to-date barracks and quarters of various kinds were then planned and action continues by the Military authorities to carry out the mass planning scheme prepared for them by private consultants in 1954.

With the increasing importance of tourism in the economy of Gibraltar, Mr. H. Kendall, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., dis.T.P., M.T.P.I., Architect and Town Planner was appointed by the Ministry of Overseas Development in 1967 as Chief Planning Officer to prepare an up-to-date development plan for the territory working in close liaison with Government and the recently appointed Director of Tourism. He was also expected to advise on land use and general planning problems arising out of the great shortage of land for housing, recreation, the development of beaches, etc.

Within a few months after his arrival the Chief Planning Officer stressed that an up-to-date plan of Gibraltar to the scale of 1:250 was essential in forming the basis of any new planning scheme, and approval was given by the Government for aerial photographs to be taken and mapping based on them to proceed. This project was under way towards the end of

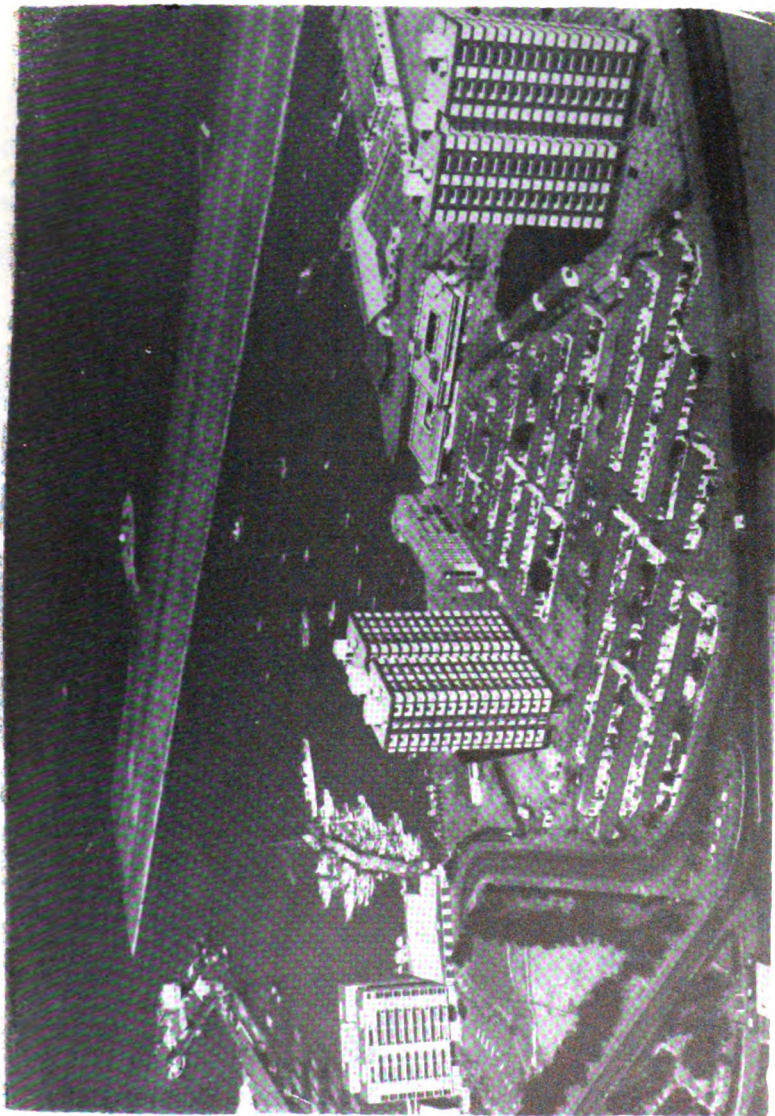


**Lord Shepherd, Minister of State, at the opening of Our Lady of Lourdes School at Glacis.**



**A float in the Easter Parade,**





First phase of housing scheme at Glacis — more Tower Blocks are to be built on the site.



**Beach development at Camp Bay.**

1968 and the Chief Planning Officer maintained close collaboration with the Director of Overseas Surveys in London who will act as consultant to the Gibraltar Government.

In February 1967 the Chief Planning Officer was gazetted a member of the Central Planning Commission. Attention was drawn to the urgent necessity of introducing legislation to control density of development as well as to make provision for car parking when new projects were being considered. The only building law which is at present in force attempts to control the height of buildings in built-up areas of the town by a system of angles of light. This was considered totally inadequate and led to densities which were excessive, to traffic congestion along the narrow streets and to general overcrowding. Guidance was also needed in connection with applications by developers as to the use to which plots of land could be put and as to the density of building.

Soon after his arrival the Chief Planning Officer drew up a draft land use plan for the whole of Gibraltar. This contained zones set aside for residence, commerce, industry, public open spaces and nature reserves as well as sites for special purposes such as hotels. Stress was placed on the fact that the main object of controlling densities is to secure good living conditions.

Towards the end of the year the final draft of the density and car parking rules had been approved by the Central Planning Commission and the Government. Subjects discussed by the Commission included hotel sites, beach development projects, detailed planning schemes, the major Government housing project at Glacis, Victoria Stadium recreation ground, the re-siting of the refuse destructor, the new power station and water distillation plant at North Front; the development of a Yacht Marina at Montagu Basin and the Little Bay development plan.

Throughout the year the Chief Planning Officer maintained close liaison with the Defence Land Agent on all matters which concerned land formerly used by the Services and which had been released for civilian development. In addition he gave assistance to the Civic Trust Committee which is concerned with improving the appearance of Main Street and other areas in Gibraltar.

Early in 1967 the Economic Development Committee was appointed. This consisted of the Ministers of Economic Development, Housing, Tourism, Trade and Ports, the Financial Secretary, the Chief Planning Officer and the Town Clerk. The terms of reference of the Committee include consideration of all projects relating to physical development, formulation of future policy concerning the financial aspects of development, the determination of priorities as between projects and making general recommendations to the Government under the Development Aid Ordinance.

Amongst subjects discussed by this Committee were beach and hotel projects, Sandy Bay development for chalets, Governor's Parade Piazza Scheme, the Military Museum, Glacis Estate housing Scheme, swimming pools, Eastern Beach development, Catalan Bay Village improvement plan, traffic and car parks, the schools programme at Glacis and the reclamation of land in this locality to provide urgently required recreational facilities.

### MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS DURING 1968

<i>Estimate</i>		
		£
Witham's Road .....	101,400	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
35 flats		Carried over from 1967. One Block completed, the other almost completed.
2 Tower Blocks at Glacis .....	974,050	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
240 flats (2 x 120)		Due for completion late 1970.
Laguna Estate .....	74,500	Due for completion late 1970.
Block 27 — 30 flats		Due for completion mid-1969.
Upper Sandpits .....	285,200	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
60 flats		Carried over from 1967 and completed.
Lower Sandpits .....	194,000	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
50 flats		Carried over from 1967 and completed.
New Wing at St. Bernard's .....	254,200	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
Hospital		Carried over from 1967 and completed.
Our Lady of Lourdes School ...	143,400	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
Piazza John Mackintosh Square	52,610	Carried over from 1967 and completed.

### *Tourist Development*

Camp Bay, Rosia Saluting Battery, Upper Rock, and Open Air Theatre at Alameda and Governor's Parade Piazza ...	91,190	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
Little Bay .....	16,000	Carried over from 1967 and completed.
		Commenced and carried over into 1969.
		Work undertaken by the City Council.

### *Expenditure*

The table below sets out in detail the expenditure under various Heads for the last three years: —

	1966	1967	1968
	£	£	£
Annually Recurrent Works .....	164,942	147,622	169,211
Non Recurrent Works .....	66,080	43,585	43,939
Other Charges .....	621	599	795

### *Improvement and Development Fund*

Housing .....	348,864	627,016	257,205
Schools .....	53,069	61,149	20,236
Tourism etc. ....	41,698	174,221	58,964

### *John Mackintosh Trust*

St. Bernard's Hospital New Wing .....	—	18,372	159,329
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Personal Emoluments .....	675,274	1,072,564	709,679
	46,707	46,205	47,646

Total ...	<u>£721,981</u>	<u>£1,118,769</u>	<u>£757,325</u>
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# Chapter 11: Communications

## THE COMMERCIAL PORT

The Commercial Port consists of an open roadstead known as the Commercial Anchorage which is situated in the north-east of Gibraltar Bay, a section of the Admiralty Harbour which has been leased to Gibraltar Government, Waterport, the Passenger Wharf and a protected anchorage for small craft.

Gibraltar is popular as a port of call for cruise ships in addition to its function as a bunkering port and a port of call for stores and water.

Cargo traffic is generally confined to imports for the consumption of the inhabitants; exports are negligible.

Gibraltar is also frequently used as a port of refuge, particularly during the winter months, and the port has a reputation for a prompt and efficient medical service.

The established use of the port for varied, incidental purposes is owed, in part, to its strategic position as it is situated at one of the main crossroads of world shipping routes; the Straits of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between Europe, Africa, India, the Far East and Australasia, and between the Mediterranean and Black Sea area and the Americas. However, the advantages of this situation have been reduced to some extent by the closure of the Suez Canal which has particularly affected the number of passenger liners and the number of bunkering vessels calling at the port.

### *Commercial Anchorage:*

This is a general purpose anchorage which is widely used by deep-sea vessels calling at Gibraltar. It is invariably used by passenger liners and the deepest draughted cruise ships, passengers and sightseers being transported to and from the Passenger Wharf terminal by tender. Cruise ships not exceeding a draught of 30 feet generally prefer to berth alongside.

### *Admiralty Harbour:*

The lease from the Admiralty of part of the North Mole including the Western Arm, Jetties Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Extension, and the Detached Mole, has made 5,500 feet of alongside and protected berths available to merchant shipping for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, for loading and discharging cargo, bunkering, taking on stores and water and for repairs. The Western Arm berths are very popular with passenger cruise ships; 93 cruising ships used this berth in 1968 including the well-known British cruise ships "ORCADES" of



28,398 gross tons, the "ANDES" of 25,895 g.t., the "CARMANIA", "FRANCONIA", and "SYLVANIA", each over 22,000 g.t., the "REINA DEL MAR" of 20,750 g.t., and the "NEVASA" of 20,747 g.t.

An additional 3,000 feet of alongside berths is available on restricted basis including berths for discharging oil of various grades, for bunkering and for repairs. Minimum depths alongside commercial berths in Admiralty Harbour vary from 27—32 feet.

There is a transporter crane installation at the Western Arm with one crane capable of 5-ton lifts. The Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Company own two mobile cranes of 7 tons and 4 tons capacity respectively which can be made available for auxiliary work at any berth. There is a sheerlegs at H.M. Dockyard wharf capable of lifts up to 100 tons. No. 1 Drydock has a 25-ton crane. There is a floating crane capable of lifts up to 25 tons, which is normally available on application and subject to Service requirements.

There is a fleet of 36 commercial lighters which includes 30 cargo lighters.

#### *The Passenger Wharf:*

This jetty, approximately 800 feet in length and with alongside depths of 9 feet to 15 feet, is used as a terminal for the passenger/car ferry m.v. "MONS CALPE", which provides daily services to Tangier, and as a terminal for the passenger tender "MONS ABYLA" which services the passenger liners and the larger cruise ships calling at the port. It also provides a berth for waterboats and space for lighters to load and discharge motorcars and other heavy lifts. This latter berth is serviced by two cranes capable of lifting at 30 feet radius 2.4 tons and 8 tons respectively.

#### *Waterport Wharf (including Revenue Wharf Enclosure):*

The wharf, which is 850 feet in length and has minimum depths alongside of from 6 feet to 9 feet, is used as a terminal for the Algeciras Passenger Ferry boat, which makes frequent daily sailings, and by lighters which service ocean-going shipping for the loading and discharging of general cargo within the Revenue Wharf Enclosure. The Enclosure is serviced by four cranes each capable of lifting 2.4 tons at 30 feet.

#### *Waterport Cross Berth:*

This quay, which is 200 feet in length and has a minimum alongside depth of 7 feet, is used occasionally by miscellaneous small craft.

### ***Small Craft Anchorage:***

This area, which lies between Waterport Wharf and the Aircraft Runway, has depths varying from 5 to 12 feet and provides limited anchorage for small craft of various types.

### ***Yacht Marina:***

A fully equipped Yacht Marina with a quay frontage of 300 feet and a jetty extending for over 200 feet, which is equipped with fresh water and gas-oil delivery pipes and electrical plug-in points, offers well protected berths for yachts and provides many auxiliary facilities: these include a permanent boat shelter, a butane gas-filling station, fully equipped workshops for engine and hull repairs, servicing with the latest equipment, battery charging, the supply of fresh water, bunker fuel, stores and equipment, of all kinds. The premises are equipped with toilets, showers, a lounge-foyer and an enlarged chandlery.

A block of flats is situated on a site adjacent to the Marina. This development will eventually include a Cafeteria, Mini-Market and launderette. There has been a steady increase in the number of visiting yachts and wintering boats, and this year saw the Marina completely filled throughout the winter for the first time.

### ***Repair and Drydock Facilities:***

A commercial ship repair yard and foundry, capable of all types of repairs to hulls and marine engines, is situated north of the Airport Runway. H.M. Dockyard drydocks, slipway and repair facilities are available on application and subject to Service requirements; No. 1 drydock, equipped with a 50-ton crane, is 904.8 feet in length (caisson in outer stop), 122.7 feet breadth at entrance and the sill is 36.5 feet below chart datum.

An additional service is provided by a local firm which specialises in the underwater cleaning of ships' hulls and which also undertakes various underwater cleaning. Underwater hull repairs include cutting, plugging and patching.

### ***Tug Services:***

Services were regularly supplied by the Shell Tug "PALENCIA II" and H.M. Dockyard tugs were also supplied whenever requested.

## **SHIPPING**

A total of 3,332 merchant ships of 12,175,369 net registered tons, including R.F.A.'s, entered the Port of Gibraltar during 1968. Of these, 2,458 were deep-sea ships amounting to 11,883,406 n.r.t. Additionally, 914 yachts totalling to 29,446 n.r.t. called at the Port.

The figures for 1968 support the conclusions reached in the 1967 Report: the overall effect of the closure of Suez has not reduced the numbers of deep-sea ships calling at Gibraltar but it has changed the pattern of callers.

Numbers, if not tonnages, have been more than made up by a 46.7% increase in the number of Russian callers compared with 1967 which means that Russian calls exceeded those of deep-sea British ships in the ratio of almost 3:1 compared with a ratio of 3:2 in 1967.

Total operations conducted in the port by deep-sea shipping are shown in Appendix XV.

The largest ship to enter port was the R.M.S. "QUEEN ELIZABETH" of 82,998 gross tons. The vessel with the deepest draught was the British Tanker "ESSO WARWICKSHIRE" drawing 50 feet. The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside using pontoon fenders was the Greek liner "AUSTRALIS" drawing 31 feet 6 inches. The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside without pontoon fenders was the Liberian tanker "OLYMPIC HILL" drawing 31 feet. The largest vessel to berth alongside was the Norwegian Tanker "HADRIAN" of 40,835 gross tons and 854 feet in length. The largest passenger ships to berth alongside were the British liner "ORCADES" of 28,398 gross tons and 709 feet in length and the Greek liner "AUSTRALIS" of 26,315 gross tons and 723 feet in length.

#### MAIN IMPORTS

(Tons deadweight)

	1967	1968	(+) or (—) on 1967
General and Bulk Cargo (a) (b)	90,128	82,824	— 7,304
Fuel Oils .....	196,828	140,666	— 56,162
Miscellaneous Oils including Lubricants .....	14,750	9,124	— 5,626
Coal .....	—	940	+ 940
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>301,706</b>	<b>233,554</b>	<b>— 68,152</b>

Imports of fresh water are not shown in the above figures and amounted to 60,741 tons in 1967 and 110,105 tons in 1968.

## **EXPORTS (in ships over 150 tons net register)**

**(Tons deadweight)**

	<b>1967</b>	<b>1968 (+) or (—) on 1967</b>
<b>General Cargo</b>	<b>5,388</b>	<b>4,297 — 1,091</b>

(a) Excludes items imported by small craft berthing at Waterport and Services' cargo discharged at H.M. Dockyard.

(b) This tonnage includes building materials and motor vehicles (except vehicles from Tangier).

### ***Cargo Handling***

The main imports of general cargo continued at a steady volume. There was some reduction in the import of building materials although the various construction projects continued their steady progress.

The owners and operators of the transporter crane at the Western Arm are planning to replace the installation with a heavy-lift mobile crane which will be capable of operating a grab, and a mechanical shovel is being acquired in order to facilitate the handling of sand and other bulk cargoes.

It is the intention to equip the Stevedoring Company's existing cranes with grabs during the coming year.

### ***Passenger Services***

Only 22 regular scheduled liners called at the port during the year excluding the cruise-scheduled ships of the American Export Lines. 15 calls were by ships of the Italia Line which ceased calling here in May. The remaining regular calls were by the P. & O. ships 'CATHAY' and 'CHITRAL' which whilst calling at Gibraltar when homeward bound for the primary purpose of discharging cargo normally have passenger berths available. Occasional calls were made by ships of the Chandris Line, plying between Greece and Australia, and the National Hellenic America Line plying between Greece and the U.S.A.

The American Export Lines ceased calling at the end of September on the close down of the company's U.S.A./Italy service.

A high level of calls by cruise ships was maintained during the year; 117 such ships visited Gibraltar under the following flags: 39 British, 6 Italian, 31 Greek, 17 Norwegian, 1 Portuguese, 2 Polish, 5 Russian, 2 Swedish, 8 U.S.A. and 6 Yugoslavian.

**Cruise Ships are berthed alongside free of berthage charges.**

Altogether 108 passenger ships berthed alongside, including 93 of the cruise ships, the largest of which was the British liner "ORCADES" of 28,398 gross tons.

The largest passenger ship to visit the port was the Cunarder "QUEEN ELIZABETH". The famous veteran called here on the 13th November towards the end of her final cruise prior to well-earned retirement as a "stone frigate" hotel in the Everglades of California. A befitting farewell was organised for the occasion.

29,979 passengers disembarked, there were an additional 72,669 sightseeing passengers and 39,140 passengers embarked from Gibraltar during the year (by sea). The number of passengers embarked and disembarked includes 15,825 day excursionists.

### ***Bunkering Services:***

#### ***Oil***

A quick and efficient bunkering service is provided on a 24-hour basis at alongside and anchorage berths. Ships arriving at night are required to give prior notice before 4 p.m. on the day of arrival. The requirement is the same on Sundays and Weekdays.

Fuels of various grades were supplied to shipping throughout the year from piped installations at all alongside berths (with the exception of the Detached Mole) using the latest metered bunkering techniques. The grades include marine fuel, thin fuel, marine diesel fuel and gas oil. Ships at the Detached Mole and in the Commercial Anchorage were serviced by lighters. This supply to ships is handled as a joint venture by the Shell International, Mobil, Chevron Texaco and B.P. oil companies and is managed by the Shell Company of Gibraltar Limited, who own the main share of the installations.

The bunkering installation at Gibraltar, which was the first in the world to provide metered deliveries at shipside, also includes two Fisher-in-Line Blending units to ensure rapid delivery of fuel oils of any viscosity. Oil bunkers can be delivered up to 300 tons per hour per ship's connection at alongside berths. Deliveries are normally restricted only by ship's acceptance capacity. Similar rapid bunkering is provided in the anchorage by fuel lighters.

**SHIPS CALLING FOR BUNKERS AND NOT CONDUCTING OPERATIONS INVOLVING PASSENGERS OR CARGO ARE NOT REQUIRED TO PAY BERTHING CHARGES PROVIDED THE STAY ALONGSIDE DOES NOT EXCEED 6 HOURS IN ADDITION TO THE BUNKERING PERIOD.**

## **Coal**

Coal bunkers, Welsh and Yorkshire, are available at berths alongside the Western Arm. Bunkering is carried out by transporter cranes and conveyor belt.

## **Fresh Water Supplies**

Piped fresh water is available at all alongside berths with the exception of the Detached Mole. The present price is 5/7.2d per ton delivered.

Fresh water is supplied to ships at anchor and at the Detached Mole by lighter. This lighter service is maintained by two firms and a combined fleet of 3 water boats of 380 tons total capacity.

## **Yachts**

In 1968 the number of yachts calling at the port amounted to 914, of which 546 were under the British Flag. These craft bring a number of sightseers to Gibraltar, which is additional to the figures given in the section dealing with Passenger Services.

# **COMMUNICATIONS**

## **Port Signal Station**

The signal station at the port office which is manned continuously by day and night functioned efficiently throughout the year. Its functions include the hoisting of strong wind warnings and the display of control signals for merchant shipping with regard to the use of the northern and southern entrances to the Admiralty Harbour.

The station is equipped with a modern PYE V.H.F. Shore/Ship Radio Telephone installation which conforms to international maritime V.H.F. radio-telephone standards and is provided with two frequencies: the international Calling and Safety Frequency (channel 16) on which continuous listening watch is kept, and the international Port Operations Service Frequency (channel 12).

The Department launches "ADMIRAL ROOKE" and "GENERAL ELIOTT" are each equipped with these two frequencies and with ship to ship frequency (channel 6). This furnishes efficient communications between ships, Port Medical Officers, the Police, the Boarding Officers and the Captain of the Port. Ninety calls were received by the station during the year on the international calling frequency. The port operations frequency was in constant use by Port Staff.

Since 1963 the Department has been trying to obtain a new site for the Port Signal Station as the existing station is inadequate in size, and owing to recent constructions in the vicinity vision to the southward is limited so that arrivals of ships cannot be reported until they have reached the immediate vicinity of the harbour.

Following negotiations with the Admiral Superintendent, H.M. Dockyard, and the Defence Land Agent an agreement was reached which would enable the department to use the tower at the south end of the Western Arm as a Signal Station. This tower is splendidly situated for its purpose with a clear view of the approaches, the anchorages and the berths of the inner harbour. The site was handed over to the Gibraltar Government in 1966 and should be in use during the coming year as soon as certain technical difficulties with regard to the provision of a suitable signal mast have been overcome.

#### *Port Department Launches:*

The department maintained two launches, "ADMIRAL ROOKE" and "GENERAL ELIOTT", throughout the year and the launch "SUZY", ex Pilotage Authority, since the 1st April.

These launches provide services for the Port Health Officers in addition to Port Department duties.

The "GENERAL ELIOTT" was in constant use during the year as the "ADMIRAL ROOKE" has been undergoing an exhaustive overhaul including complete re-decking. During the year the "GENERAL ELIOTT" has averaged 160 hours steaming time per month.

#### *Shipping Circulars:*

During the year 9 circulars were issued to the shipping community and other persons concerned.

#### PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

During the year the number of licensed pilots on station was increased from seven to nine. Pilots carried out their duties efficiently throughout 1968 and conducted a total of 3,679 movements, consisting of 2,247 Inward, 285 Shifts and 1,147 Outward.

The Authority's launch "SUZY" was in continuous service up to 31st March 1968, but following an agreement reached between the Government and the Pilotage Association, which came into effect on 1st April, 1968, the boat was transferred to the Port Department.

The new agreement with the pilots has been designed to improve considerably the organisation of the services and the conditions of employment of the pilots. The Pilotage Administration Charge has thus been retained to meet the necessary expenditure of the Authority, any surplus being paid monthly to the pilots, and a new scale of pilotage charges has been introduced with effect from 1st April 1968. As a result a Provident Fund amounting to 25 per cent of annual income plus a Boat Fund amounting to 5 per cent of annual income have been established.

#### PORT MEDICAL SERVICE

The statutory function of the Service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 183 medical visits to ships during the year and 118 persons were landed owing to illness. Of these, 36 seamen were landed from British ships and 80 seamen from foreign ships. 2 passengers were landed for hospitalisation.

76 ships called into port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice or treatment.

On the 30th September, 1968, Dr. A. A. Russo, O.B.E., retired from the post of Port Medical Officer which he had held for over 35 years.

#### SALVAGE SERVICE AND MARINE CASUALTIES

The Norwegian Salvage Tug "HERKULES" was stationed at this port throughout the year except during the period 12th February to 9th May when she was engaged on long distance operations.

This vessel is of 4,400 I.H.P. with a speed of up to 14½ knots, and for practical purposes her range is unlimited. The vessel has a particularly high towing speed and is fully equipped with the latest salvage gear including cannon for penetration of plating, compressors and pumps capable of pumping up to 1,000 tons of water per hour. There is spare accommodation for 16 persons in addition to the crew (21).

The Greek Salvage Tugs "NISOS CHIOS" and "NISOS RODOS" were also stationed here in the beginning of the year but left for duty elsewhere on the 2nd and 29th March respectively.



A number of shipping casualties were reported during the year as follows: 9 vessels with engine trouble, 5 vessels stranded, 3 vessels on fire, 1 vessel with boiler defects, 1 vessel with a broken propeller, 2 vessels sank (one broke in two and the other sprang a leak in the engine room). The survivors of the two vessels which sank were brought to Gibraltar and repatriated.

#### SURVEYS AND REPAIRS

During the year 118 ships of 758,332 gross tons were repaired under survey, 20 of which were major repairs. 16 vessels were surveyed in connection with British Registry, 4 ships were surveyed for Passenger Certificates and 5 ships were surveyed with regard to Life-saving Appliances.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE

##### *Seamen:*

A total of 721 seamen were signed on and off in Gibraltar during the year as follows: —

	SEAMEN <i>Signed on</i>	SEAMEN <i>Signed off</i>
Foreign-going	169	225
Home Trade	174	153

These figures compared with those for 1967 show a decrease of 492 signed on and 599 signed off in Foreign-going ships, and an increase of 14 signed on and 15 signed off in Home Trade ships.

The number of Articles of Agreement opened at Gibraltar during the year was —

Foreign-going — Nil

Home Trade — 6

The drop in the number of seamen signed on and signed off Foreign-going ships at Gibraltar together with the complete absence of any Foreign-going Articles being opened at this port is entirely due to the closure of the Suez Canal.

When the Canal is open Gibraltar is of course the most convenient port at which British Foreign-going ships, which are not returning to the United Kingdom, may effect complete changes of crews.

During the course of the year 394 seamen were dealt with in respect of 107 Articles opened at other ports, involving 101 visits on board ships.

A total of 36 seamen were taken on charge during the year: — 32 were landed for medical reasons (11 for injuries, 21 for illnesses), 31 of which were admitted to hospitals and 1 for repatriation, 1 was imprisoned for misconduct and 3 missed ship at Gibraltar. These 36, together with 3 others who were in hospital on the 1st January 1968, were dealt with as follows: —

29	repatriated to the United Kingdom
3	" " Bombay
1	" " Hong Kong
2	" " Spain
2	rejoined their ships at Gibraltar
2	remained in hospital on 31st December 1968.

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The sum of £1,188.9.7d. was received, and the sum of \$1,041.11.5d. was expended on behalf of the Board of Trade, London, in respect of these seamen.

Three inquiries on board British Foreign-going ships were carried out during the year. One concerned crew trouble, and two concerned the deaths of one crew member and one passenger respectively. The body of the crew member was flown to the United Kingdom, the passenger was buried at sea. It is recorded with regret that three additional seamen, one German and two Russians, also died at Gibraltar.

#### REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS

*Ships Registered under Part I, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:*

4 steamships of 7,396 net tons and 84 motor vessels of 27,544 net tons remained on the Gibraltar Register on 31st December, 1968.

*Ships not exceeding 60 tons net with Terminable Certificates of Registry under Section 90, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.*

6 motor vessels totalling 36.78 net tons were on the Register on 31st December, 1968.

*Vessels licensed under Section 19 of the Part Ordinance and Port Rule 71.*

A total of 223 licences were in force on the 31st December, 1968, 21 more than in the previous year.

#### LEGISLATION

1. Merchant Shipping Ordinance — Pilots (Amendment) Rules 1968.

This amendment revoked the Schedule of Pilotage Fees and introduced a new scale of basic charges with effect from 1st April, 1968.

## **2. Merchant Shipping (Taxation and Concessions) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968.**

This amending Ordinance, which was passed on the 30th August, 1968, removed the condition that a British Registered ship had to be registered at the port of Gibraltar before it could be registered as an exempt ship under the Ordinance.

It also provides that no Gibraltarian or Resident of Gibraltar may have a beneficial interest in any share, loan or debenture in a company registered under the Ordinance. For this purpose the definition of Gibraltarian and resident of Gibraltar in the Companies (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance, 1967, has been incorporated in the Ordinance.

Provision was also made to meet the situation arising from the loss or cesser of ownership of an exempted ship.

**3. Port Ordinance. Port (Amendment) Rules, 1968.** This amendment, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1968, has increased the bunkering franchise period from four to six hours and has also given legal effect to the exemption of cruise ships from berthing charges.

**4. Petroleum Ordinance. Petroleum (Amendment) Rules 1968,** were passed on the 23rd October, 1968. Circumstances had changed considerably since the Rules were previously amended so that some of the Rules had become no longer applicable, whilst others required modification. Owing to the increased commercial use of dangerous gases it was necessary to bring these gases within the scope of the Rules and this has now been done.

An important effect of the Amendment Rules is that every vessel berthing alongside and having a whole or part cargo of petroleum or dangerous gas shall be attended at the quayside by such number of firemen as are considered necessary by the Chief Fire Officer.

## **AIR TRAFFIC**

Gibraltar Airport is situated at North Front, approximately 1,900 yards from the town and has a runway of 2,000 yards long. Air Traffic Control meteorological facilities and the maintenance and operation of Gibraltar Airport are the responsibility of the R.A.F. who have an agreement with Gibraltar Airways for the handling by the latter of all civil aircraft. With effect from November, 1968, civil aircraft wishing to use Gibraltar Airport may do so without the need to obtain prior clearance from the Air Ministry, London. However, for purposes of air traffic control, aircraft owners and/or operators must advise the Royal Air Force, Gibraltar, of any proposed landing at least 24 hours before commencement of the flight. Notification is to be sent direct to the Snr. Royal Air Force Officer, Gibraltar.

There are regular air services operated by British European Airways and British United Airways direct from London to Gibraltar. There is also a BEA service once weekly to Madrid. Gibraltar Airways operate a Gibraltar-Tangier service with an average of two flights daily in each direction. There was a total of 1,297 commercial flights during the year, the main operators being BEA, Gibair and BUA.

#### POSTS

Mails to and from Great Britain and the Continent continued to be circulated by the overland route through Spain and France during the whole year.

The cancellation of the calls at Gibraltar by vessels of the Italia Line in May made it necessary for mails to be channelled through the United Kingdom. Outlets averaged three per month.

Direct mails to Morocco were despatched via Tangier three times weekly by the m.v. Mons Calpe whilst air mails were conveyed daily by Gibraltar Airways.

Air Mails to and from the United Kingdom by British European Airways averaged eight flights weekly, one of which was via Madrid.

Parcel Mails from London averaged four per month throughout the year and despatches to the United Kingdom, mainly by cargo boats, averaged two a month.

Four sets of commemorative stamps were issued during the year to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the Scout Movement in Gibraltar, The World Health Organization, Human Rights Year and Christmas.

#### TELEPHONE SERVICE

The Public Telephone Service is owned and operated by the City Council of Gibraltar.

The total number of telephones connected by the end of the year stood at 5,448, an increase of 268 or 4.9% on the previous year's total.

A total of 8,068,511 effective calls (8.5% increase on the previous total) were made through the telephone exchange during the year.

The demand for telephone lines continued to increase. By the end of the year there were 300 applications on the Waiting List.

The Council engaged the services of a Consultant to study future development of the Telephone Service in Gibraltar and has now under consideration a further extension to the service, which will probably use Crossbar equipment, and will be accommodated in a new building now under construction.

## ROADS AND VEHICLES

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the City Council, in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in the city, 6 miles in the South district and about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 5,432 vehicles exclusive of Services vehicles were licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1968. This total is made up as follows:—

Cars and Taxis .....	4,544
Goods Vehicles .....	458
Buses, Coaches, etc. ....	57
Other Road Vehicles .....	28
Motor Cycles .....	345

## Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Information Service

### PRESS

The following newspapers were published in Gibraltar during 1968:—

Gibraltar Chronicle (Daily) .....	English
El Calpense (weekly) .....	English & Spanish
Gibraltar Post (weekly) .....	English
Vox (twice weekly) .....	English & Spanish
Social Action (monthly) .....	English & Spanish

The duties of Public Relations Officer continued to be discharged by the Administrative Secretary assisted, because of increased activity in the Department, by two senior officers in the Secretariat. Apart from dealing with visiting journalists the department carried out its usual functions such as the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and maintaining liaison with all local information services.

### BROADCASTING

In 1958 Radio Gibraltar was inaugurated with two .5 Kilowatt transmitters operation on a frequency of 1,484 Kc/s, 202.2 metres. A third transmitter operating on 1 kilowatt was installed in 1961. The Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation, formed late in 1963, is responsible for radio and television broadcasting with Thomson Television International as the managing agents.

G.B.C.-Radio (Radio Gibraltar) broadcasts in English and Spanish for 16 hours daily, an average of 5 hours weekly being devoted to commercial broadcasting. In addition to live and locally recorded programmes, use is made of B.B.C. transcriptions and relays. At the end of 1968, 3,601 radio receiving licences were held by radio owners. G.B.C.-T.V. operates for 4½ hours daily in English. The station operates on frequency allocations of E6 182-187, 75-7,000 MK/S link. There were 6,417 licensed T.V. sets at the end of 1968.

## Chapter 13: Local Forces

The military training of Gibraltarians was first considered during 1938 in connection with the planning for the possible evacuation of civilians. It was suggested that men of suitable age should be retained for local recruitment to the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided to raise by voluntary enlistment a self-contained unit to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force and the Ordinance giving legislative effect to this decision was enacted in March, 1939.

An Anti-Aircraft Section was raised soon afterwards and by the outbreak of war in September 1939 this part of the Force had already been fully trained. Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were then embodied and intensive training immediately commenced. Subsequently a number of young men who had been under the age for military service when evacuation took place in 1940 were allowed to volunteer and return to Gibraltar for enlistment in the Force. During the course of the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men so released were transferred to the Anti-Aircraft Section.

After the return of the evacuated civil population in 1944 it was decided to make six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force compulsory for all fit men between the ages of 18 and 22 and the Ordinance was amended accordingly. In 1947 further amendments extended the age limit to 41 and made all British subjects of relevant age, whether Gibraltarians or not, with certain exceptions, liable to be called up for six months' compulsory service in Gibraltar. All who had served in the Force were to remain liable to further call-up in an emergency so long as they were under the age of 41, while those below the age of 28 were also liable to two weeks' refresher courses every alternate year.

In December 1956 the Defence Force Ordinance was repealed and replaced by an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance which followed the same general principles but widened the scope. It made provision, for example,

for the establishment of a Regular Force, consisting of the permanent cadre and such recruits as might be under training at any time, and in addition a Reserve of Officers and a Reserve of soldiers. Thirty-eight officers were commissioned for the Reserve of Officers during 1957.

Early in 1958 as part of the reorganization of the Garrison the Gibraltar Defence Force assumed an infantry role and on the 30th August, 1958, was renamed "The Gibraltar Regiment" but a Gunner Troop (Coast Artillery) was still included in the establishment of this Regiment which thus retains the link established with the Royal Artillery at the Force's inception in 1939.

Further changes were made in 1960. Provision was made whereby persons who wished to do their military service at the age of 17 could volunteer to do so. A Reserve of non-commissioned officers was established. From December of that year the period of compulsory initial training was reduced from six months to four and arrangements were made for two intakes to be received for training each year. On the 28th April, 1960, the Regiment became of age and in the course of anniversary ceremonies to mark the occasion the Regiment received a new badge.

The Regiment has always taken a full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and special parades. Since its inception, the permanent officers of the Regiment, including the Commanding Officer, have been Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission. 116 men, including volunteers aged 17, were called up for training in 1968.

#### **THE HEADQUARTERS UNIT, ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE, GIBRALTAR, H.M.S. CALPE**

The Maritime Headquarters were re-habilitated for use during 1963, and were in operation from 1964.

As there were no Naval Reservists in Gibraltar, the Maritime Headquarters could not be adequately manned in an emergency, or for large scale exercises, by regular personnel available in Gibraltar. To make up the short-fall by sending out reservists from Britain would be costly and, in emergency conditions, unreliable. Emergency plans provide for similar Headquarters in Britain to be manned up by reservists in such circumstances.

After studying various alternatives, it was decided in 1963 to form a Headquarters Unit, Royal Naval Reserve at Gibraltar which, like similar Units in Britain, would have the limited but important function of manning the Headquarters when required.

Details of conditions of service, training and employment were worked out, and approval from Ministry of Defence (Navy) and the Gibraltar Government finally obtained by January, 1965.

Advertising and recruiting began in March 1965, and approval was given for the Unit to be called Her Majesty's Ship 'Calpe.' After the necessary processing of applicants, the first enrolments took place in August 1965. Kitting up and training followed immediately. Commander P. J. Coombes, a marine engineer officer in the Royal Navy Reserve, agreed to transfer to another list in order to command the Unit. But there are few residents of Gibraltar with former naval experience, and the Commanding Officer is the only one to have joined the Unit. This has given rise to some problems in training in comparison with units in Britain where a considerable proportion of the reservists are ex-naval people. However, the keenness of the Gibraltar reservists has done much to overcome these difficulties.

Two of the original applicants were commissioned from the outset in order to help the Commanding Officer run the Unit. One of these officers has since left Gibraltar (but continues to serve in the Royal Navy Reserve in Britain) and the other having been promoted Lieutenant, is now the Second in Command. Two more men and one woman were promoted to officer rank during 1966. Six reservists have been advanced to Acting Grade I. A further three men were promoted to officer rank in 1968.

Training has been undertaken from the start by officers and senior ratings on the staff of the Flag Officer Gibraltar, but is gradually being taken over by its own officers and Senior Ratings, as well as most of the administrative work.

Her Majesty's Ship 'Calpe' formally commissioned on 18th November, 1965, and on 12th July, 1966 took possession of premises in Her Majesty's Dockyard which had been adapted for use as the unit's training centre.

During 1968 the Unit took part in one major exercise and several local exercises all of which proved the units capacity to fulfil its obligation.

The planned strength of the unit is 10 officers and 92 ratings and recruiting is open to men and women. By the end of 1968, the unit was composed of 8 officers and 44 ratings, of which 1 officer and 5 ratings are women. The process of selecting and training potential officers and senior ratings continues to be carried out.



## Chapter 14: Cultural Activities

The Calpe Institute has now ceased to exist, having been replaced by a new and magnificent building which was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th April, 1964. John Mackintosh Hall, as the new building is called, was built—in the words of the Commemorative Plaque — “For the people of Gibraltar by the Trustees of the Will of John Mackintosh in pursuance of his wishes for the promotion of closer links with Great Britain by the furtherance of English Culture and Education”.

There is no membership of John Mackintosh Hall, and every one is most welcome to make use of what it has to offer.

The new and increased facilities include a Theatre, Gymnasium, Snack Bar and Dark Room and the scope of the Library is being steadily increased, whilst the British Council continue to provide some periodicals and speech records.

Since the last report a lending library of gramophone records has been opened and some 700 records have been purchased. These include opera, classical music and musical shows.

The provision of a new Exhibition Room has resulted in a greatly increased number of exhibitions.

Over 400 documentary films are contained in the John Mackintosh Hall Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the general public. Films are also borrowed frequently by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals and the three Services.

Thanks to the generosity of the Mackintosh Trust, a considerable sum of money was made available for the purchase of colour slides from the National Gallery, and John Mackintosh Hall now possesses a very fine collection.

The Theatre had another full year. A Pantomime was given for the school-children of Gibraltar, the Joint Schools produced a Play written specially for them — THE SCARLET CROSS, and there were School Plays and Concerts. In addition to these, there was one English Musical Comedy, a Spanish Zarzuela, and four full-length adult Productions.

An Annual Drama Festival is organised each winter by the Royal Army Educational Corps, and held in the Theatre of Ince's Hall.

The Gibraltar and Campo Area Horticultural Society arranged a number of lectures and demonstrations and their Annual Flower Show, held in April, is now a well established event.

## THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

### *History*

The Gibraltar Museum is housed within a building known as the "Ordnance House" or "Bomb House" which gave its name to Bomb House Lane. For over two hundred years it was the official quarters of the Ordnance Officer in Gibraltar.

The Museum was opened by the Governor, Sir Alexander J. Godley on 23rd July, 1930. It has always been run by the Government of Gibraltar, but at first with the help of the Gibraltar Society, founded the year before.

From 1951-1954 a party from the Institute of Archaeology London, under Dr. J. d'A. Waechter undertook excavations at Gorham's Cave on the South-East side of Gibraltar. The objects found are now in the Museum.

In 1959 Dr. D. B. Harden, Director of the London Museum, spent about a week in Gibraltar and wrote a report on the action needed to modernise the Museum. This was begun by Mr. A. D. Lacaille, formerly of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum who came here for 7 months during 1962/3.

The present Curator/Archivist arrived from the U.K. early in 1967, in accordance with Dr. Harden's recommendations.

### *Contents*

The Museum contains the only Natural History collection on public view within a radius of a few hundred miles. It covers both the Geology and the Biology of the Rock; of particular interest are: the collection of bones of animals which formerly lived in Gibraltar — lion, leopard, lynx, wolf, hyaena, rhinoceros, elephant etc., the series of stuffed local birds and the display on the Barbary "Apes" of Gibraltar.

There is a fine collection of both Old and New Stone Age material found in the Gibraltar Caves also a cast of the skull found in Forbes Quarry in 1848 which was, by 8 years, the first remains of an "Apeman" ever to be found anywhere in the world: but unfortunately its importance was not realized at the time.

Also to be seen are objects from Gorham's Cave left behind by Phoenicians (the Canaanites of the Bible) who occupied the coast of Andalucia from about 800 B.C. — these include pottery, scarabs (carved beetle), glass and jewelry, perhaps placed as offerings.

The Roman period is illustrated by material from Gibraltar itself the sea around it and from Carteia — a ruined Roman town about three miles from Gibraltar. There are also displays illustrating the History and Topography of Moorish and Spanish Gibraltar.

The greater part of the collection covers Gibraltar since the British occupation in 1704. This includes the everyday life and history of the people of Gibraltar, portraits of past Governors, early paintings and prints of Gibraltar and a model of the Rock at 1 in. to 50 ft. completed just over a hundred years ago.

The Military collection is very large. It comprises items of Naval and Army Uniforms and equipment and prints. Of particular interest are the collections covering the Great Siege of Gibraltar (1779-1783) and Admiral Nelson (1758-1805).

### *The Baths*

Under the Museum is a Moorish bath-house built in the 14th Century soon after the reconquest of Gibraltar by Abu'l Hassan the Marinid dynasty King of Morocco. It is made up of three barrel vaulted rooms and one large room with re-used Roman and visigothic pillars. Only three rooms are at present open to the public; the Entrance Hall was partially excavated during 1967/68 but has not yet been restored.

Early in 1968 the "Cold Room" of the Moorish Bath was partially renovated.

Many displays were re-arranged during the year, replacing nearly all the exhibitions earlier than 1967.

Two new galleries were designed in a modern and original style — Rm. 9 "The Archaeology of Gibraltar" replacing the old weapon gallery and Rm. 10 "The Caves" replacing the former archaeological and local history gallery. Work began in June but the galleries were not yet ready to be opened to the public at the end of 1968. It is hoped that, when opened early in 1969, they will form an important new tourist attraction.

In September, 1968 the R.A.F. Sub-Aqua Club sent out a research team to survey the Europa Reef and the wreck of a Spanish Floating Battery of 1782. Archaeological discoveries were placed in the Museum.

Nearly 300 items were individually acquired during the year. In addition Capt. Alexander's collection of local geology, seashells and archaeology was placed on permanent loan by the British Museum (N.H.) and the Phoenician material from Gorham's Cave was returned by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

There were nearly 10,500 visits to the Museum during 1968.

## Chapter 15: Tourism

### *Key Changes*

The number of tourists staying in Gibraltar Hotels in 1968 was 55,060, a 3.5% increase over the previous year. They stayed for longer — an average of 3.8 days against 3.5—and hotels recorded a 13.7% increase in guest nights sales. 127 cruise ships called at Gibraltar during the year bringing 73,919 excursion visitors.

Excursion visitors from Spain using the Algeciras Ferry were substantially higher than the previous year.

During 1968 a number of tourist development projects were put in hand using funds made available through the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme. A programme of work costing some £97,000 provided for improvements to the Little Bay connecting road, linking Camp Bay and Little Bay; to give a face-lift to Catalan Bay providing a promenade for pedestrians along the front; to improve the entrance to Gibraltar from the Waterport, clearing unsightly buildings and restoring the historic Devil's Tongue Battery.

New information centres were opened in Gibraltar at the Piazza, in a key position facing on to Main Street; at the arrival point for cruise ships at the Western Arm, North Mole; and in London in small but conveniently situated premises just off Trafalgar Square.

### TOURISM INDICATORS

1968

#### 1. *All Arriving Visitors*

Tourists .....	65,245
Excursion Visitors .....	221,082
Passengers in Transit .....	19,683
	<hr/>
	306,010

#### 2. *Visitors by Mode of Arrival*

Air .....	45,952
Sea .....	206,135
Land* .....	53,923
	<hr/>
	306,010

\*Land frontier closed 20.5.68.

#### 3. *Tourists in Hotels*

Arrivals .....	55,060
Guest night sales .....	211,501
% Occupancy .....	57.2
Average length of stay .....	3.8

#### 4. Estimate of Visitor Spending (£)

	£
Tourists .....	1,338,000
Excursion Visitors .....	936,500
Passengers in Transit .....	30,000
	<hr/>
	£2,304,500

5. G.T.O. Expenditure .....	79,386
Amount spent on promotion .....	42,767
As % of total .....	53.8

6. G.T.O. Revenue .....	15,635
(From sale of tickets at sites advertising and rents received).	
As % of expenditure .....	19.7

7. Newspaper men and Travel Writers offered facility visits .....	54
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8. Travel Agents Visiting Gibraltar as guests of G.T.O. ....	86
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9. Items of Literature distributed .....	625,000
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#### Development

The number of hotel beds of a tourist standard increased during the year from 760 to 820, a growth of 8%. The addition was in the form of extensions to existing hotels. The Caleta Palace Hotel added some 14 rooms during the year; the first stage of an extensive project to increase the number of beds at the hotel from 183 to 375. The Mediterranean Hotel commenced the building of an additional floor providing 22 beds and at a later stage a roof garden, terrace and bar. Other hotels planned extensions, the largest of these being a wing of 50 twin-bedded rooms and conference facilities at the Rock Hotel.

A loan of £125,000 was authorized through the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund towards the construction of the £544,000 Hoods project. This is a development of self-contained flatlets in Sandy Bay providing accommodation for 430 persons in two and four bedded units and offering studio bedrooms with balcony, fully equipped kitchen and bathroom. In addition to an attractive restaurant in the central services block there is to be a supermarket, launderette and ladies hairdressing salon, thus making a self contained 'village' in which all rooms face directly to sea.

The terms of a hotel development aid programme were approved by the British Government. These provided for long-term loans repayable over 20 years inclusive of an initial five-

year period during which no repayments would be made either of principal or interest. The capital cost of the project must be in excess of £20,000. The rate of interest would be 5% and the basis for loan would be £500 per bed or 25% of the cost of construction, whichever was the lower. The British Government earmarked an additional sum of £600,000 for this purpose. With projects already approved this brought the sum available to aid hotel development to £895,000.

A number of new restaurants were opened in Gibraltar and these helped to improve the facilities available to the visitor and to the resident alike. Of particular interest was the conversion of the hut outside St. Michael's Cave into an attractive restaurant commanding an extensive view out to sea and over the Bay.

### *Amenities*

Considerable help was received from the British Government towards the improvement of a number of tourist amenities. In the three-year period to March, 1970, a sum of £238,000 was earmarked for such works. Projects undertaken during the year under review were: on the West side of Gibraltar, the laying out of Little Bay adjacent to Camp Bay on what had been the site of a Nissen Hut camp above a steep pebbly beach. An access road was laid out, changing rooms, terraces, seats and tables shaded by Polynesian style straw sunshades were in course of construction. The whole area was to be gaily illuminated at night giving the opportunity for extended usage during the evening. A road was built linking Camp Bay and Little Bay and the project included a wide promenade for pedestrian use plus adequate car parking space. Construction work at Camp Bay was completed: this proved to be a most popular beach.

Plans were approved for a face-lift of Catalan Bay. These would preserve the charm of this little fishing village and yet improve the amenities to the visitor, giving additional room for sitting out and for walking, while removing the ugly clutter of sheds which had been allowed along the sea wall.

The last major item in the programme for 1968/9 was an improvement to the Waterport area, the first seen by passengers arriving by sea. Here the removal of iron sheds, the planting of trees in a paved area, beautified a site of great historic interest—the line of the Devil's Tongue Battery originally built in the 15th Century.

### *Cruise Ships*

During the year 127 cruise ships called at Gibraltar. 93 of the vessels moored alongside the Western Arm, North Mole, making it possible for their passengers to embark and disembark at will. In 1967 only 82 ships had taken advantage of this facility. The number of passengers coming ashore for an ex-

cursion was 73,919 — somewhat lower than the record 1967 figure. This is attributed to the fact that cruise ships visiting Gibraltar in 1968 carried a smaller number of passengers both from lower percentage occupancy and from the fact that some of the cruises were operated by smaller yacht-type vessels giving accommodation for only 180-200 passengers against the 800-1,000 range which had been usual in the previous year.

The use of the new Information Office at the Western Arm, North Mole, made it possible to ensure that passengers coming to Gibraltar for an excursion were given all the information necessary to make their brief stay a happy one.

The largest ship to visit the Port was the Cunard 'Queen Elizabeth' which called here on her last cruise on November 13th. A special farewell was arranged for the occasion.

### *Yachts*

914 yachts visited Gibraltar during the year — 546 of them flying the British flag. These represented a small increase over the 1967 total. Many of these vessels were in fact on passage between the United Kingdom or other North West European Ports and the Mediterranean. The balance between passengers, 253, and crew, 3,788, makes this abundantly clear. Small improvements were carried out to the Marina during the year and in the Winter months there were many vessels moored for the whole of the close season.

### *Marketing Programme United Kingdom*

1968 marked the year of the Department's association with Advertising Agents Dunn-Meynell, Keefe (previously known as Griggs Lander Associates). New Public Relations Consultants, Braban Public Relations, were appointed in the Spring of 1968 and worked closely with the Gibraltar Tourist Office in London, to promote Gibraltar in the United Kingdom.

The objective for 1968 Summer Holidays was to secure maximum possible response to press advertising and a secondary advertising campaign appeared in the Autumn of 1968.

In 1968 arrangements were made to sell Gibraltar direct to the Travel Agent. A number of meetings was held in provincial centres — Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow and Edinburgh — when some 400-500 representatives of the Travel Trade were given the opportunity to hear at first hand of the development of tourism in Gibraltar, and visits were made to individual travel agencies to assess the need for point-of-sale material and for literature describing Gibraltar's holiday appeals.

Jointly with BEA, Gibraltar Tourist Office invited five groups of up to 10 travel agents to visit Gibraltar for a 4-day stay. These trips included a brief visit to Tangier. During their weekend in Gibraltar, Travel Agents were able to see for themselves the progress which was being made towards the 'stay tourist resort' objective.

During the year a programme of facility visits was arranged with the P.R. Consultants, Braban Public Relations. A large number of newspapermen, feature writers and travel writers as well as writers from the Travel Trade Press were invited to Gibraltar for educational visits.

A photographic library, both in black and white and colour, was established. During the year increasing use was made of this. Photographs were supplied to countries as far apart as the USA, Fiji, South Africa and, nearer home, to most European countries.

The effects of all these, and other, activities were significant, particularly in the fastest growing sector of the market — inclusive tour holidays. More tour operators than ever before featured Gibraltar in their programme and the number of holidaymakers who purchased a package holiday to Gibraltar numbered some 7,000. This was a 75% increase over the figure for 1967. Although still relatively small in number, such visitors staying for an average length of 11/12 days accounted for 38% of total guest night sales recorded by Gibraltar hotels.

The lowest price at which a two-week summer holiday was sold, inclusive of return air fare, transfers between airport and hotel and full en pension hotel accommodation, was £72. In 1967, the figure had been £67. For winter holidays of one-week duration the quoted price, again using scheduled air services, was £42 — a welcome reduction from the 1967 level of £45. This helped to stimulate additional business during the off-season.

## **MOROCCO**

Promotional activity in Morocco during the year consisted of visits by a representative of the Gibraltar Tourist Office, the provision of point of sale displays, literature and other information, and newspaper advertising.

## **France**

Posters advertising the advantages of shopping in Gibraltar were again displayed at sites on roads leading from France into Spain.

Other promotional efforts in France were concentrated upon a number of travel agents in the Paris area who were provided with stocks of literature for distribution to their clients. The Offices of the BTA in Paris were also used to help handle first stage enquiries.



## *Gibraltar Tourist Office Organization*

During the year reorganization within the Department made it possible to separate the two functions of administrative control over promotional activities, both in Gibraltar and abroad, from the basic information service to arriving visitors.

The establishment of the Department in Gibraltar, 12 clerical grade officers and 3 weekly paid staff, was supplemented at peak times by part-time workers so as to be able to maintain the necessary services. Enquiries for information about holidays in Gibraltar both by letter and by personal call rose substantially.

On the 15th March a new London Information Office was opened in small ground floor premises on Northumberland Avenue — some 30 yards from the corner of Trafalgar Square.

In the field of international co-operation, regular contact was maintained with the International Union of Official Travel Organizations, with the British Travel Association and with the Association of British Travel Agents. All these organizations were able to give valuable assistance towards the pursuance of Gibraltar Tourist Office's development programme.

## *Site and Services*

The Gibraltar Tourist Office continued its management of a number of sites of historic and touristic interest — St. Michael's Cave, the Upper Galleries and the Moorish Castle.

A modest programme of improvement to the amenities was completed. This provided for better sign-posting and new recordings for the son et lumiere performances. In addition, new ranges of descriptive literature in English, French and German were made available to enhance the attraction of the excursion.

To increase the number of excursions, and by arrangement with the City Council, Gibraltar Tourist Office offered regular visiting facilities to the City Council Waterworks, the Reservoirs and Catchments, which are of abiding interest to persons visiting Gibraltar.

It is estimated that some 160,000 people visited the Apes Den during the year.

Revenue from Tourist Office sites was more than double the expenditure of £5,932.

## *Festivals*

As part of a programme of providing entertainment for those who are in Gibraltar or in an effort to attract visitors at particular periods of the year, especially in the off-season, the Gibraltar Tourist Office, either directly or indirectly in the

form of subsidy to other organizations, helped in the organization of a number of Festivals. Among these were a Fashion Festival in February, a Shark Angling Festival in April and a Deep Sea Angling Festival in September. The Gibraltar Fair was organised in July and support was given to the organisers of the 25th Silver Jubilee Gibraltar Drama Festival in which Amateur Dramatic Companies in Gibraltar competed for a Senior and Junior Award; towards the organization of an Open Painting Exhibition, to the Calpe and Mediterranean Rowing Clubs in the organization of an International Rowing Regatta and also for the 4th Gibraltar Song Festival in December. The total expenditure on all these activities was £10,799. Proceeds from the sale of tickets and concessions — £3,681 — met some part of this expenditure.

The pageant of military parades during the year — the Ceremony of the Keys, Beating Retreat, a Tattoo by the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rangers, the Sortie Day Parade and the weekly ceremonial Changing of the Guard in front of the Governor's Residence — the Convent — proved a very worthwhile extension to the number of spectacles and entertainments provided to the tourist.

#### *Relations with International Organizations and Travel Bodies*

Gibraltar participated in the programme of activity arranged by IUOTO. The Director of Tourism attended a meeting of the Technical Commission on Research held in London in December and earlier in the year the ABTA Conference held in Dublin.

## PART III.

### Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude  $36^{\circ} 7' N$  and longitude  $5^{\circ} 21' W$  and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide and has a total area of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

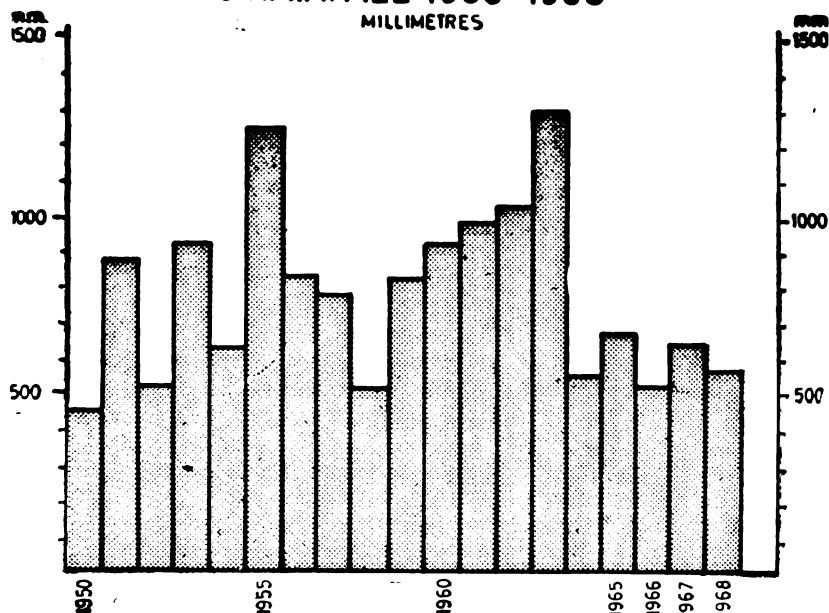
Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north, which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself, extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, the two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are  $54^{\circ}F$  and  $65^{\circ}F$  respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are  $55^{\circ}F$  and  $85^{\circ}F$  respectively.

## RAINFALL 1950-1968



Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or *Iberis Gibraltarica*, being found nowhere else in Europe. These include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs, such as Mimosa pudia, Magnolias, Wild Mallows and Acacia. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing has created a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications.

#### WEATHER SUMMARY

- January: An exceptionally dry month with only a trace of rain in the first 30 days. Nearly two inches fell on the 31st. To match the dryness the month was exceptionally sunny with 208 hours.
- February: Very wet with only two or three days without rain. Persistent westerly winds, yet the sunshine was only slightly lower than normal.
- March: Frequent strong Easterlies produced average rainfall and rather below average sunshine.
- April: Easterlies predominated, but very little rain fell (0.39in) and the sunshine averaged 6.55 hours per day.
- May: Another exceptionally dry month with over 337 hours of bright sunshine recorded. 22 days had over 11 hours each. Westerly winds, fresh at times, predominated.
- June: Fine and dry with sunshine averaging nearly 11 hours each day.
- July: Another fine dry month with again 11 hours of bright sunshine each day.
- August: Fine and dry with lots of sunshine. The Levanter produced seven days with very limited fog.
- September: Another dry and sunny month, though it produced its share of Levanter conditions. These cleared very quickly during the morning. Associated fog, however, occurred only once during the whole month and only for a short period around dawn.
- October: Very dry with an unusual preponderance of "Easterlies". This gave us rather more levanter cloud than usual, and sunshine recorded was below normal. Fog occurred on five days in the first half of the month.
- November: Rather cloudy with less than average sunshine, but rainfall amounts were also a little below average. No fog was recorded and thunderstorms occurred on 3 days.
- December: Very normal but with a little more sun and less rain than usual. No fog was recorded. A thunderstorm occurred on the morning of the 18th.

#### CLIMATOLOGICAL NOTES

Rainfall: Another dry year with only 588 mm (23.15 in.) against a mean of 818 mm (32.21 in.). This was mainly due to a long dry "summer" extending from April to the very beginning of November. Even then November and December could only produce  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the normal fall.

**Sunshine:** The mean daily sunshine was 7.6 hours, compared to the average of 7.7 hours. It is remarkable that despite all the weather vagaries the annual figure should depart so little from the mean. For the five months, May to September, Gibraltar enjoyed more or less continuous sunshine.

**Temperature:** Very slightly cooler on the whole, as could be expected from the very slight deficit of overall sunshine. Mean maxima were over 70°F for May to October inclusive, with the highest temperature of 97.7°F recorded on 24th August.

**Humidity:** The relative humidity depends on the moisture content and the temperature of the air. It characteristically decreases during the day as the temperature rises and increases during the night achieving its maximum value somewhat before dawn.

The annual figures show a maximum at 0300Z of 83% and a minimum of 64% at 1500Z, but the variation is rather more than this in the summer, and rather less in the winter.

**Wind:** The general trend is for "Westerlies" to predominate in the Winter and "Easterlies" in the Summer. However this year in both August and September, Westerlies were in the ascendant, but October restored the balance by producing long spells of Levanters.

Detailed weather statistics for 1968 are given in Appendices XVI — XVIII.

## Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq ibn Zeyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa ibn Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land on the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar" is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jebel Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jebel al Fath (The Mountain of Con-

quest), found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club" wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) Monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the extant Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong: —the "Moorish Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam", but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on the 20th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, arrived at the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45, when Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Strait clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point of convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950. Details are given in the next chapter.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever-increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in Britain and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7 were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. aerodrome which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa. Land communications have been hampered, since 1964, by the Spanish restrictions imposed at the frontier.



The last few years have seen a number of changes and developments in the economic sphere. Chief among these are the transformation of Gibraltar into an up-to-date and attractive tourist resort and shopping centre and the development of the Port to provide modern facilities and thus attract even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Early in September, 1963, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation considered a proposal, sponsored by a number of members, that the future of Gibraltar should be discussed between Britain and Spain. On the 17th September, the Committee having agreed that representatives from Gibraltar should appear before it as petitioners, the Chief Member of the Legislative Council and the Member for Education flew to New York to explain the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

The delegation made it clear to the Committee that Gibraltar had already achieved a very large measure of internal self-government, that further constitutional changes were under discussion, and that the ultimate aspiration of the people was to achieve full internal self-government by means of a free association with Britain. The suggestion that the sovereignty of Gibraltar should be discussed with Spain was vigorously resisted.

On their return from New York the delegates were welcomed by a massive demonstration of support in which virtually the whole population took part.

The debate was resumed in September, 1964. The representatives from Gibraltar once again made it clear to the Committee that the people of Gibraltar had achieved a very large measure of internal self-government and that they wished to continue in close association with Britain. They again strongly resisted the Spanish claim to Gibraltar.

On the 16th October, 1964, the Committee adopted a consensus— which did not, however, meet with the full agreement of either the British or the Australian delegates — to the effect that Britain and Spain should hold conversations in order to find a negotiated solution to the problems raised by Spain concerning Gibraltar. On the 17th October, the Spanish Government began a series of restrictive measures at the Gibraltar frontier, which were later gradually intensified, and which compelled Britain to state that the conversations recommended by the Committee of 24 could not be held so long as the Spanish attempt to influence the situation, through the application of the restrictions, continued. Spanish measures against Gibraltar were subsequently intensified.

In July 1965 the elected members in the Legislature agreed that, in the situation created by the Spanish restrictions, a political truce would be in the best interest of Gibraltar and a coalition was formed.

Another result of the Spanish campaign, in the context of local politics, was the emergence of a movement for the integration of Gibraltar with Britain. The question of Gibraltar's future constitutional relationship with the mother country aroused great public interest and a number of alternative forms were suggested and debated in the Press and elsewhere.

In November, the United Nations Fourth Committee, in the course of their consideration of the report of the Committee of 24, began a debate on Gibraltar. The Chief Minister and his Deputy went to New York once again to be present during the discussions and to act as advisers on the situation in Gibraltar to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations. In December the General Assembly passed a resolution submitted to it by the Fourth Committee once again calling on Britain and Spain to hold talks on Gibraltar.

An economic survey carried out by the Senior Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office was followed, in April 1965, by the appointment of a Study Group of British architects, town-planners and economists to carry out a detailed survey of all aspects of the economy with a view to the preparation of a master plan for the comprehensive development of Gibraltar. As a result of discussions in London the sum of £1,000,000 was made available over a three-year period under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts together with £200,000 in Exchequer loans if required. A further special grant of £100,000 was made in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred as a result of Spanish measures. Local taxation measures were also introduced.

In January, 1966, member countries of N.A.T.O. were informed that any of their aircraft which were assigned to N.A.T.O. duties would not be allowed to fly over Spanish territory if bound for Gibraltar. This ban was later extended, in August, to apply to all British military aircraft, and was followed, in September and October, by a number of complaints by the Spanish Government about alleged violations of Spanish air space north of the frontier fence.

In September tourist excursions from Spain to Gibraltar were unofficially discouraged and the frontier gates were finally closed to all vehicular traffic in October. The ban on exports from Spain to Gibraltar was then also made complete by including fish, fruit and vegetables.

In August, some 2,000 Spanish females formerly entering Gibraltar daily to work were prohibited from doing so by their own Government.

The British Government, as in 1965, made a special grant of £100,000 in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred by the Gibraltar Government as a result of Spanish measures.

Detailed consideration was given to the Report of the Study Group which had been appointed in July, 1965, and from the Report the Government prepared its basic development plan for the next four-year period.

In October Mr Fred Lee, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Gibraltar for consultations on political and financial matters. During this visit he announced the British Government's acceptance of the general objectives of the Gibraltar Government's development plan and the grant of a first instalment of £600,000 to enable an immediate start to be made.

The first major development in the political field during 1966 was the British Government's decision to hold talks with Spain about Gibraltar. This decision was taken after the 1964 consensus of the Committee of 24 to this effect had been endorsed by a resolution passed by the General Assembly in December, 1965.

The talks began in London on the 18th May, and, after the first round, British Government officials taking part in the talks visited Gibraltar for further discussions. Further sessions of the talks were held in July, September and October. Throughout the talks the British Government made it clear that it had no doubt about its sovereignty over Gibraltar and that it would protect the interests of the inhabitants. At the talks held in October the British Government proposed that the legal issues in the dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. This proposal was later rejected by Spain.

In December, the question of Gibraltar, which had once again been under consideration by the Committee of 24, came before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Chief Minister and his Deputy appeared again as petitioners on behalf of Gibraltar. Eventually a Resolution was adopted which made specific reference to the need to take into account the interests of the people of Gibraltar. The resolution, which both Britain and Spain supported, called on Britain to expedite, in consultation with Spain, the decolonisation of Gibraltar and to report to the Committee of 24 not later than the next session of the Assembly.

The most important event to take place in Gibraltar in 1967 was the referendum held on the 10th September.

Following the U.N. resolution passed in December, 1966, it was decided that the views of the people of Gibraltar on their interests could be best determined by referendum and this was announced in the House of Commons on the 14th June.

The people of Gibraltar were invited to say which of the following alternative courses would best serve their interests:

- A. To pass under Spanish sovereignty in accordance with the terms proposed by the Spanish Government to Her Majesty's Government on 18th May, 1966, or

**B. Voluntarily to retain their link with Britain, with democratic local institutions and with Britain retaining its present responsibilities.**

Sir Robert Fowler, K.C.M.G., was appointed Referendum Administrator and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, at the invitation of the British Government, appointed a team of Observers from four Commonwealth countries. Two members of the team paid a preliminary visit to Gibraltar in August to observe the earlier stages of the arrangements and the whole team were in Gibraltar from the 4th to the 13th September.

The Referendum was enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Gibraltar as an opportunity to express their own views as to their future. Those qualified to vote in the Referendum were all persons over 21 who were registered as Gibraltarians and were ordinarily resident in Gibraltar, the total number of voters so qualified being 12,762. 12,182 valid votes were cast, of which 12,138 were in favour of retaining the link with Britain while 44 voted for Spanish sovereignty.

The Commonwealth Observers team reported:

"It is our unanimous view that the actual conduct of the Referendum fully conformed with the requirements for the free expression of choice through the medium of the secret ballot."

The Director-General of the United Nations Association in London, who was also present in Gibraltar for the Referendum, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the result genuinely reflected the wishes of the electorate and should be respected by the United Nations.

In pursuance also of the General Assembly Resolution, talks between British and Spanish officials were due to take place in April. They were however postponed by Her Majesty's Government when the Spanish Government announced its intention of declaring a prohibited air zone which was clearly designed to interfere with access to Gibraltar by air. The prohibited air zone came into operation on the 15th May. The whole question was referred by the British Government to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which still had the matter under consideration at the end of the year. Signs of further harassment by the Spanish authorities were seen towards the end of the year when Spanish warships began anchoring in British waters around the Rock.

In October the British Government informed the Spanish Government that they were prepared to hold further talks on Anglo-Spanish relations, including the question of Gibraltar, in November. The Spanish Government replied that they would be prepared to resume talks in 1968 once the question of Gibralt-

tar had been dealt with by the United Nations which were due to do so in December. When the discussion on Gibraltar was resumed by the United Nations the Chief Minister and his Deputy once again appeared before the Fourth Committee as petitioners. After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution based on the provisions of a resolution passed by the Committee of 24 in September declaring that the Referendum was in contravention of a former resolution and inviting Spain and the United Kingdom to resume their negotiations on Gibraltar. The British Government made it clear that decolonisation could not mean the handing over of the people of Gibraltar to Spain against their wishes and that they considered the resolution to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter.

In April, 1967, the Legislature approved the Development Programme for the period 1967-70, involving expenditure of over £3,800,000. Later in 1967 an Exchequer Loan of £200,000 was approved for electricity development. The use of money under the C.D. and W. Acts for assistance to the private sector in respect of hotel and other tourist development was agreed in principle.

## PART III

### Chapter 3: Administration

#### *Constitution*

A revised Constitution for Gibraltar came into force in August, 1964. This was the result of talks held in Gibraltar in April of that year between Lord Lansdowne, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Constitution is contained in the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1964. The purpose behind the changes in the Constitution was to enable the people of Gibraltar to enjoy a fuller control of internal affairs and this was achieved by making a number of changes in the structure of both the Legislative and the Executive Councils.

## *Legislative Council*

The previous composition of the Legislative Council was 7 elected members, 2 nominated members and 3 official members, — the Permanent Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. Under the new Constitution the system of nominated members was abolished; the number of elected members was increased to 11; the Permanent Secretary ceased to be a member of the Council, and the Chief Minister became the Leader of the House and was vested with the direction of Government business.

As a result of the first elections held under the new Constitution, six of the elected members became Ministers (5 of them being members of the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and one being an independent) and the remaining five (all independents) became the opposition.

The Legislative Council was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on 23rd November, 1950. In addition to the 11 elected and 2 official members there is a Speaker who is appointed by the Governor. The formal assent of the Governor is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State.

The normal life of the Legislative Council is five years. Elections for the Legislative Council and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance, 1950. Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British Subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of six months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. The Ordinance contains provision for the registration of electors who during part of the whole of the qualifying period were resident in neighbouring Spanish territory. Members of the Armed Forces not domiciled in Gibraltar, are, however, excluded. The system of proportional representation is used in voting. The Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences, and other connected matters. It applies generally to elections for the City Council also, save that the system of proportional representation is not used.

The fifth election for the Legislative Council was held on 9th September, 1964. Fifteen candidates were nominated for the eleven available seats. 10,342 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 13,564 the proportion of registered electors who voted being 76.3%.

## *Gibraltar Council*

The former Executive Council — which consisted of the Governor as President, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Permanent Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary as *ex officio* members and four elected members of the Legislative Council—was re-named the Gibraltar Council and its composition was altered by the addition of one more elected member, thus providing an unofficial majority. Of the five elected members in the Council, one is the Chief Minister—who is the elected member of the Legislative Council who, in the judgment of the Governor, is most likely to command the greatest measure of confidence among the other elected members—and the remaining four are appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister.

### *Council of Ministers*

Before the enactment of the new Constitution, elected members of the Legislative Council had been “associated” with Government Departments under an unofficial arrangement which enabled members to work closely with heads of Government Departments both on policy matters and on matters of administration. Under the new Constitution this arrangement was formally recognised and members associated with departments became responsible Ministers.

Another former unofficial arrangement, the Council of Members, enabled those of the elected members who were also members of Executive Council to discuss among themselves those domestic issues which were referred to them by the Governor prior to consideration and ratification in full Executive Council. The new Constitution formally converted the Council of Members into a Council of Ministers presided over by the Chief Minister. Matters falling within the responsibility of Ministers now normally go direct to the Council of Ministers, which also deals with such other matters as may be referred to it by the Gibraltar Council. The Council's recommendations on matters of purely domestic concern are as a general rule endorsed by the Gibraltar Council.

The Council of Ministers consists of those Ministers who are members of the Gibraltar Council together with such other Ministers as may be designated by the Chief Minister. Following the elections in September, 1964, a Council of Ministers consisting of the Chief Minister and 5 other Ministers was formed. While Ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislative Council with respect to any matters with which they are charged, the general direction and control of the Government are vested in the Gibraltar Council. The latter is thus, in effect, the “Government of Gibraltar” and when the term “Government” is used collectively in relation to Ministers in the Legislative Council, it denotes those elected members who, in the Legislature, pursue the policies agreed or endorsed by the Gibraltar Council.

## ***City Council***

Municipal affairs are in the hands of a City Council comprising 11 members. Four Councillors are appointed by the Governor and must include one representative each of the Naval, Military and Air Forces (the Service Departments in Gibraltar being ratepayers) holding office during the Governor's pleasure. The fourth nominated member is a Government official who maintains liaison between the Government and the Municipality. Seven Councillors are elected and hold office for three years. Candidates for election must have the usual voters' qualifications, but are ineligible if they are servants of the City Council or (with certain exceptions) Government servants. Nine candidates were nominated for the City Council election held on the 1st December, 1965. Of the seven persons elected 6 had previously served in the Council. Four belonged to the Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights and three were independents.

The functions of the City Council cover a fairly wide field. It is responsible, for instance, for fire prevention, enforcing public health measures, maintaining highways, supervising the public markets, providing water,, electricity, gas and a telephone service, and issuing vehicle, driving, and dog licences.

## ***Administrative Appointments***

Government officers are appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, appointments to the higher offices being made by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on the selection of the Ministry of Overseas Development. The principal executive officers are the Permanent Secretary, Attorney-General, Financial Secretary, Administrative Secretary, Medical Administrator, Chief Education Officer, Director of Labour and Social Security, Commissioner of Police, Captain of the Port, and Commissioner of Lands and Works most of whom are Gibraltarians. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court, a Judge for the Court of First Instance and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Magistrates' Court. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. Details of the judicial system will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

## ***Further Constitutional Changes***

A communique was issued on 24th July, at the conclusion of the constitutional talks held in July 1968, which recorded the deep satisfaction of all delegates at the agreed outcome of the discussions. The following points were amongst those included in the communique.



### **(1) *The Link with Britain***

The Preamble to the Constitution Order in Council which will be needed to promulgate the new Constitution will include recitals to the effect that Gibraltar is part of Her Majesty's dominions and will remain so unless and until an Act of Parliament otherwise provides; and furthermore that Her Majesty's Government have made clear that they will never hand over the people of Gibraltar to another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

### **(2) *Fundamental Rights and Freedoms***

The Constitution should contain a code of human rights and provide for its enforcement by the Courts of Gibraltar.

### **(3) *The Gibraltar House of Assembly***

The Legislative Council and the City Council will be replaced by a new body, to be called 'The Gibraltar House of Assembly', consisting of fifteen Elected Members and two *ex-officio* Members, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. The life of the Assembly will be four years.

### **(4) *Electoral System***

The Elected Members of the Assembly will be elected by universal adult suffrage, the precise electoral system being decided after obtaining expert advice on the most appropriate system for Gibraltar.

### **(5) *The Executive***

The Governor will continue to be the head of the executive, and there will continue to be a Gibraltar Council and a Council of Ministers.

At the inception of the new constitution the Secretary of State will address a Despatch to the Governor with directions that he shall devolve upon Ministers responsibility for matters of domestic concern and to retain those matters which directly relate to external affairs, defence and internal security. The Governor will then formulate defined functions to be exercised by Ministers in accordance with the Secretary of State's instructions. Any residual matters not so defined will remain the direct responsibility of the Governor, acting in consultation with the Gibraltar Council.

Decisions of the Council of Ministers will take effect unless the Governor requires that any particular decision should be referred to the Gibraltar Council on the grounds that it is within the scope of the matters for which he is executively responsible or closely concerns those matters. The Governor may act con-

trary to the advice of the Gibraltar Council (both in respect of legislative and executive matters) in the interests of the matters for which he is executively responsible, and, exceptionally, in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability. If he does so he will be required to report the matter to the Secretary of State.

**(6) *The Judiciary***

It was recommended that an Appeal Court should be created intermediate between the Gibraltar High Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

**(7) *The Public Service***

As a consequence of the merger, the Gibraltar Government Service and the employees of the City Council will become members of a single public service. The present Public Service Commission should continue to advise the Governor on appointments, removal and discipline of public officers, and its composition will be enlarged to five including a chairman.

**(8) *Administrative aspects of merger***

Experts should visit Gibraltar to advise on the administrative arrangements needed to implement the merger of the Legislative Council and the City Council and, inter alia, on the best method of securing the representation of the interests of the Services and the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

**(9) *Mayor***

There will be a Mayor to carry out as hitherto ceremonial and representational functions on behalf of the City of Gibraltar. The Mayor will be elected from the Assembly by the Elected Members of the Assembly.

**(10) *Amendment of Constitution***

Her Majesty the Queen in Council will retain the power of revoking, amending and replacing the provisions of the Constitution of Gibraltar, which will form an Annex to the Order in Council.

In July, 1965, following consultations between the Government and Opposition members, agreement was reached on the formation of a coalition. While differences existed between the two groups on a number of internal matters, there was no division of opinion on the policy in relation to the Spanish restrictions and on the desire to maintain and strengthen Gibraltar's connections with Britain. It was therefore decided to form a coalition which would be maintained for so long as circumstances warranted its continuation. A number of changes in the allocation of ministerial responsibility for Government departments were made as the result of the coalition arrangements.

## Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 27 inspections during the year; these included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, vendors, shops, market stalls, petrol stations, etc.

## Chapter 5: Reading List

- ABBOT, W. C.** An introduction of the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar 1704-1934. London, Macmillan, 1935.
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- FRERE, Sir B. H. T.** Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. Gibraltar, 1910.
- GARRATT, G. T.** Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. London. Cape, 1939.
- HOWES, Dr. H. W.** The Story of Gibraltar. London, Philip Tacey, 1946.
- HOWES, Dr. H. W.** The Gibraltarian. The origin and development of the population of Gibraltar from 1704. Colombo, City Press, 1951.
- KENYON, Major-General E. R.** Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton. Edited and revised by Lieut-Col. H. A. Sansom. London, Methuen, 1938.
- LOPEZ DE AYALA, IGNACIO** Historia de Gibraltar. Madrid, 1782.
- MONTERO, FRANCISCO-MARIA** Historia de Gibraltar y de su Campo. Cadiz, 1860.
- H.M.S.O., LONDON**  
(Miscellaneous No. 12  
(1965)) Gibraltar, Recent Differences with Spain (Cmnd. 2632) April, 1965.
- H.M.S.O., LONDON**  
(Miscellaneous No. 13  
(1966)) Gibraltar, Talks with Spain (Cmnd. 3131) May, October, 1966.
- H.M.S.O., LONDON**  
(Miscellaneous No. 6  
(1967)) Further Documents on Gibraltar (Cmnd. 3325) October 1966-June 1967.

# APPENDIX I

## CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1968

	ADULTS		CHILDREN		Total	Grand Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
GIBRALTARIANS:	6400	7936	2667	2354	5021	19357
OTHER BRITISH:	993	1623	1066	1003	2069	4685
ALIENS:	1664	282	11	8	19	1965
	9057	9841	3744	3365	8109	26007

The number of births were 542 and deaths 216.

## COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION

BRITISH SUBJECTS				ALIENS			
Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1966:	7245	9475	3640	3397	23,757	1133	272
1967:	7372	9173	3587	3273	23,405	1498	352
1968:	7393	9559	3733	3367	24,042	1664	282
						13	9
						13	13
						11	8
						1437	1876
						1876	25,281
						1965	26,007

## APPENDIX II

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE AMOUNT OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS WHOSE INCOME IS WHOLLY EARNED AND WHO ARE ORDINARILY RESIDENT OR PERMITTED PERSONS

Income	Earned Income Relief	TAX PAYABLE									
		Single person starts paying tax at £376	Married No Children starts paying tax at £564	Married 1 child starts paying tax at £689	Married 2 children starts paying tax at £814	Married 3 children starts paying tax at £939	Married 4 children starts paying tax at £1,064				
Personal Allowance:		£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300				
Wife's Allowance:		—	£150	£150	£150	£150	£150				
Children's Allowance:		—	—	£100	£200	£300	£400				
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
501	100	4 4 2	7 6 8	3 3 4	6 5 0	2 1 8	14 11 8				
782	156	13 11 8	14 11 8	10 8 4	25 0 0	18 15 0	64 13 4				
1,000	200	20 16 8	41 13 4	33 6 8	81 6 8	73 0 0	100 0 0				
1,500	300	54 3 4	112 13 4	96 0 0	133 6 8	116 13 4	183 6 8				
2,176	300	137 13 4	166 13 4	150 0 0	216 13 4	200 0 0	266 13 4				
2,500	300	191 13 4	250 0 0	233 6 8	301 13 4	283 6 8	361 13 4				
3,000	300	275 0 0	341 13 4	321 13 4	401 13 4	381 13 4	579 3 4				
3,500	300	371 13 4	441 13 4	421 13 4	629 3 4	604 3 4	1,329 3 4				
4,000	300	471 13 4	679 3 4	654 3 4	1,379 3 4	1,354 3 4	1,829 3 4				
5,000	300	716 13 4	1,429 3 4	1,404 3 4	1,879 3 4	1,854 3 4					
8,000	300	1,466 13 4	1,929 3 4	1,904 3 4							
10,000	300	1,966 13 4									

# APPENDIX III

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

Description	1966			1967			1968		
	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
I. Foodstuffs ... ..	—	16,998	2,269,240	—	16,298	£ 2,142,784	—	15,630	£ 2,223,365
II. Manufactured Goods	—	—	5,099,729	—	—	5,335,963	—	—	6,076,453
III. Fuels ... ..	—	170,697	980,333	—	214,000	1,547,000	—	150,569	1,354,755
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco ... ..	594,340	168	845,725	568,727	151	599,538	557,559	144	575,804
	Total ...		9,195,027	Total ...		9,625,285	Total ...		10,230,377

# APPENDIX IV

## EXPORTS

Classification	1966			1967			1968		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
Wines, Spirits and Malt ...	112,517	—	207,940	102,958	—	253,250	81,324	—	156,036
Petroleum Products ...	—	149,815	1,249,783	—	189,401	1,221,046	—	138,650	1,301,898
Tobacco, Foodstuffs, and Manufactured Goods ...	—	—	1,353,705	—	—	1,140,294	—	—	967,829
	Total ...		2,811,428	Total ...		2,614,590	Total ...		2,425,673



# APPENDIX V

## NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENT BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

31st December, 1968.

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TEACHER TRAINING				TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	ENROLMENT			Schools	ENROLMENT			Schools	ENROLMENT			Schools	ENROLMENT		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Government Schools .....	12	1361	1302	2663	7	901	857	1722	—	—	—	—	2	38	8	46
Local Authority Schools .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aided Schools not included above ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unaided Schools ...	3	348	257	605	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	15	1709	1559	3268	7	901	893	1758	—	—	—	—	2	38	8	46

## APPENDIX VI

## TABLE I

## TEACHERS AND TEACHER TRAINING

### Full-Time Teachers in Schools and Colleges Classified by Qualifications.

**31st DECEMBER, 1968**

[illegible]

# APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

## TEACHER TRAINING

YEAR 1968

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June, 1968			Students passing final examination	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Number	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
Three Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teachers' Certificate)	15	6	12	18	16	25	41	11	91.67

# APPENDIX VII A

TABLE III GENERAL EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE

## A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)

31st DECEMBER 1968.

	Basic Primary Classes (Infants)						Senior Primary Classes (Juniors)						TOTALS					
	1		2		3		4		5		6				7		8	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:																		
Under 6 .....	233	200	117	124	20	22	24	12	14	19	8	8	—	—	—	—	392	373
6 and under 7	—	3	102	94	76	69	68	63	3	4	20	28	14	17	4	3	225	211
7 and under 8	—	—	1	—	40	37	—	—	133	113	6	5	—	—	17	18	266	238
8 and under 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	100	136	97	121	80	12	44	279	215
9 and under 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	108	88	140	83	86	124	243	216
10 and under 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	73	89	226	208
11 and under 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	76	92
12 and under 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	2
Over 13 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	233	203	220	218	136	128	92	75	278	241	280	226	277	184	197	280	1,713	1,555
TOTALS ...																	3,268	

# APPENDIX VII B

TABLE III. GENERAL EDUCATION. ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE.

## B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)

31st DECEMBER, 1968.

Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 11 .....	124	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 and under 12 .....	80	75	117	116	114	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	108
12 and under 13 .....	—	3	79	92	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	199
13 and under 14 .....	—	—	—	3	69	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	216
14 and under 15 .....	—	—	—	—	78	—	118	94	1	—	—	—	197	166
15 and under 16 .....	—	—	—	—	1	3	68	39	38	55	—	—	107	97
16 and under 17 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	31	54	9	8	41	64
17 and under 18 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	13	19	23	21
18 and under 19 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	3	1
Over 19 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	204	186	196	211	194	201	187	135	80	111	25	28	886	872

TOTAL ...	1,758
Technical Course (2) ...	...
" " (3) ...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,788

## APPENDIX VIII

### ENROLMENT IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COURSE OTHER THAN TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Aided			Unaided			Totals		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Technical Colleges												
(a) Apprentices Minor Trades and Yard Boys on Day Releases .....	202	—	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	202	—	202
(b) Full time Technical Course .....	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
(c) Secondary Technical ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Commercial .....	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44

# APPENDIX IX

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1968.

## A. ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE.

	RECURRENT						Non- Recurrent (Total)	Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Other Education	Adminis- trative (non- allocated)		
By Education Dept. (excluding grants to local authorities)	£ 111,795	£ 89,445	£ 22,881	£ 16,429	£ 6,662	£ 10,178	Non- Recurrent £3,194 Recurrent £4,858	£ 265,432
By Local Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By other e.g. University College, self-governing Technical Colleges, Public Corporations, Voluntary Agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## B. Source of Expenditure

(1) By Education Department:		(2) By Local Authorities:	
From territorial revenue .....	£265,432	From Local Authorities revenue .....	NIL
From United Kingdom Funds .....	20,245	From Grants by Central Government	NIL
From other sources .....	NIL	From other sources .....	NIL
Total ...	£285,677	Total ...	NIL

\*Improvement and Development Fund.

# APPENDIX X

## DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1988

	Adults
Discharges	284
Convictions	1,043

## TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	First Offenders Act or Warnings
—	35	—	855	153





BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR CIVIL TRAFFIC OFFENCES.



BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR CIVIL TRAINING OFFICERS.



# APPENDIX XI

TABLE II

PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES YEAR ENDING, 1968.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED																								
	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Dealt with by H.M. Forces	Total				Imprison- ment				Corporal Punishment				Fines				Persons awaiting Trial				Otherwise disposed of			
						Juva.				Juva.				Juva.				Juva.				Juva.				Juva.			
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against Traffic Ordinance ...	1163	906	92	120	45	921	53	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	634	48	—	102	5	—	178	—	2	—	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	42	33	5	4	—	36	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	5	—	2	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—
Against Liquor Ordinance ..	3	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Gambling .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	59	33	17	9	—	51	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	5	—	3	—	—	27	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1267	973	116	133	45	1011	67	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	681	58	—	107	5	—	215	4	2	—	—	—

NOTE: (a) The column "Dealt with by H.M. Forces" refers to members of the Armed Services handed over by Police after investigation for offences committed in Service Areas and trivial offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.  
 (b) Not included in the above Table:—During the year 772 cases, first offenders, were cautioned by the Commissioner of Police for trivial traffic offences.

## APPENDIX XII

TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE

Year	Deaths	Serious Injuries	Minor Injuries	Total Persons Involved in Vehicular Accidents
1966	4	14	76	94
1967	2	16	67	85
1968	1	8	73	82

# APPENDIX XIII

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE PRISON, FOR 1968.

	Number committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment.				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions.			Daily average in Prison.	Daily average on Sick list.	Admission to Hospital.	Deaths (Excluding executions).	Executions.
	Total number of persons committed during the year.	For debt.	For safe custody (Subsequently discharged, including lunatics).	For Imprisonment.	18 months and over.	12 months and less than 18.	6 months and less than 12.	3 months and less than 6.	1 month and less than 3.	Under 1 month.	Those first committed to prison for a serious offence.	Recidivists.	Others.					
Men	51	—	7	44	1	—	8	9	23	3	23	4	4	9.34	.13	—	—	—
Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Young Persons	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	.16	—	—	—	—
Boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	52	—	8	44	1	—	8	9	23	3	23	5	4	9.5	.13	—	—	—
1967	70	—	12	36	1	3	9	11	28	6	21	4	5	8.59	.21	3	—	—
1966	40	1	3	58	1	1	4	10	15	5	24	4	—	6.88	.21	3	—	—
1965	81	2	11	68	3	6	11	5	22	21	26	2	3	16.4	.51	4	—	—



# APPENDIX XIV

## PRISON STATISTICS

### (a) POPULATION

<b>In custody on 31.12.67</b>	<b>Receptions during 1968</b>	<b>Discharges during 1968</b>	<b>In custody on 31.12.68</b>
<u>10</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>6</u>

### (b) DAILY AVERAGES

<b>Total Daily Average</b>	<b>Convicted Females</b>	<b>Daily Average Unconvicted</b>	<b>Daily Average Males</b>
<u>9.5</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>.13</u>	<u>9.37</u>

### (c) RELIGIONS

<b>Roman Catholic</b>	<b>Church of England</b>	<b>Moham- medan</b>	<b>Church of Scotland</b>	<b>Church of Ireland</b>	<b>No Religion</b>
<u>26</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
					<b>Total 52</b>

### (d) AGE GROUP

<b>Under 16 Years</b>	<b>16 years to 20 years</b>	<b>20 years to 25 years</b>	<b>25 years to 50 years</b>	<b>Over 50 Years</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Nil</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>52</u>

### (e) NATIONALITIES

British (U.K.)	20
Gibraltarians	21
Moroccan	7
American	2
German	2
	—
Total ...	52

# APPENDIX XV

\*DEEP-SEA MERCHANT SHIPPING: TOTAL OPERATIONS

	Passengers	Cargo	Bunkers	Repairs	Others
Anchorage .....	48	4	87	72	1,089
Group "A" Berths .....	108	324	549	50	170
No. 3 Jetty—Extension...	—	15	1	2	17
Detached Mole, South ...	—	—	—	8	—
Group "D" 7/2 Berth ...	—	86	—	—	2
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,278</b>

NOTE: Reasons for "Other" calls include:—

Charts, to obtain	Medical Assistance
Crew Changes	Orders, awaiting
Crew Leave	Provisions
Currency (Russian Ships)	Shelter
D.G. Ranging	Survey
Landing Survivors	Water, replenishment.

\* Excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliaries.



# APPENDIX XVII

## W I N D

FREQUENCY AT 0300, 0900, 1500 AND 2100 GMT.

Force 1/3 = 1-10kt; 4/5 = 11-12kt; 6/7 = 22-23kt; 8 or over = 34kt. or more.

YEAR 1968	F O R C E						D I R E C T I O N						
	8 or Over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
JANUARY .....	—	12	69	39	4	2	3	35	2	2	15	61	—
FEBRUARY .....	—	4	48	60	4	1	5	17	8	11	38	31	1
MARCH .....	—	11	50	59	4	1	9	42	5	2	21	35	5
APRIL .....	—	9	47	64	—	1	7	47	6	6	14	37	2
MAY .....	—	—	48	75	1	2	9	33	8	8	28	33	2
JUNE .....	—	—	49	71	—	—	7	42	8	9	24	31	1
JULY .....	—	—	55	67	2	—	8	54	2	9	27	20	2
AUGUST .....	—	1	64	58	1	—	6	31	2	14	41	29	—
SEPTEMBER .....	—	—	50	68	2	1	6	34	2	9	34	31	1
OCTOBER .....	—	—	38	86	—	—	28	59	4	4	16	13	—
NOVEMBER .....	—	9	52	58	1	—	5	37	—	7	23	44	3
DECEMBER .....	—	10	50	62	2	1	7	20	2	3	25	56	8
YEAR .....	—	56	620	767	21	9	100	451	49	82	306	421	25



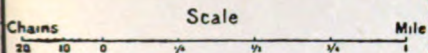
LAT. 36° 09'N LONG. 05° 21'

RAINGAUGE 10 FT. ABOVE M.S.L.

## M E A N S

YEAR 1968	Mean	RELATIVE HUMIDITY (PER CENT)				CLOUD AMOUNT (OKTAS)			
	Pressure M.S.L. (M.B.)	Fixed				Hours (GMT)			
Month		0300	09	15	21	03	09	15	21
JANUARY .....	1024.6	11.2		62	79	1.8	3.2	3.0	1.9
FEBRUARY ...	105.4	52.77		70	80	5.1	6.0	5.6	4.9
MARCH .....	1016.1	12.1		70	81	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.3
APRIL .....	1016.3	54.33		67	82	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.8
MAY .....	1016.0	12.1		57	77	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.5
JUNE .....	1016.6	14.1		64	80	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.7
JULY .....	1016.7	57.79		59	73	2.0	2.5	1.2	1.8
AUGUST .....	1015.1	15.1		53	71	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.5
SEPTEMBER ...	1018.3	18.1		57	75	2.1	2.9	1.8	1.8
OCTOBER .....	1020.0	64.16		72	84	3.8	4.6	3.7	3.6
NOVEMBER ....	1013.8	21.1		73	82	4.4	5.4	5.3	4.7
DECEMBER ...	1016.5	70.33		67	80	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.3
YEAR .....	1017.1	16.0		64	79	3.1	4.0	3.4	3.0
		60.78							





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# **GIBRALTAR**

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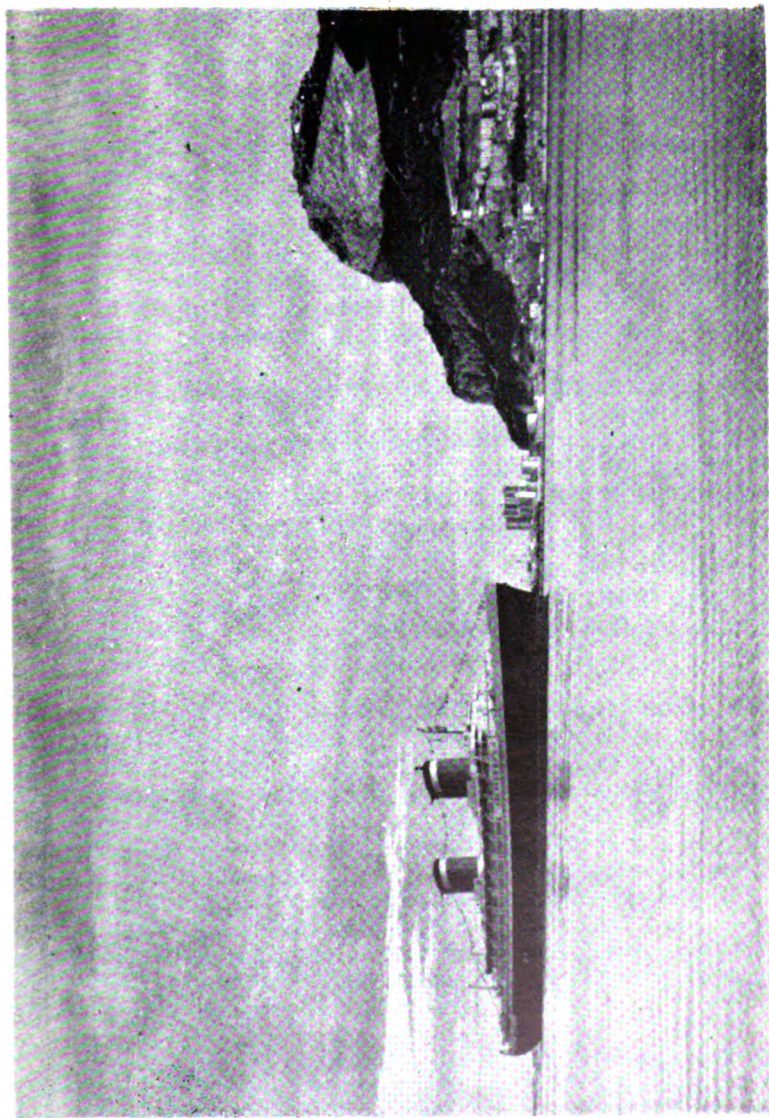
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## PART I. General Review

General Sir Gerald Lathbury, Governor of Gibraltar since 1965, left Gibraltar on the 1st April. His successor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, formerly First Sea Lord and Gibraltar's first naval Governor, arrived on the 17th April.

Gibraltar's new Constitution, based on the agreement reached at the constitutional talks held in Gibraltar in July, 1968, under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, Lord Shepherd, was published in May. A number of transitional provisions came into force immediately in order to enable preparations to be made for the coming into force, in August, of the Constitution itself. Details of the new Constitution are contained in Part II, Chapter 3.

One of the main events under the transitional provisions was the holding of elections for the new House of Assembly. Nineteen candidates were nominated for the fifteen seats. Eight of these belonged to the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, six to the Integration with Britain Party, three to the Isola Group and two were independents. The elections were held on the 30th July and seven candidates from the GLP & AACR, five from the IWBP and the three Isola Group candidates were elected. The IWBP and the Isola Group formed an alliance and Major R. J. Peliza Leader of the IWBP, was appointed Chief Minister.

The City Council, which had been established in 1921 and which, with the Legislative Council, was replaced by the House of Assembly under the new Constitutional arrangements, met for the last time on the 14th August. The functions, assets and liabilities of the Council were transferred to the Government and the staff of the two bodies were merged into a single public service. The process of merging the two administrations and the financial, public works and medical departments was begun on the basis of a report prepared by Sir Walter Coutts who had previously visited Gibraltar, following the decision reached at the constitutional talks that expert advice should be sought to advise on the merger.

The ceremonial opening of the House of Assembly by His Excellency the Governor was held on the 28th August. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. W. Thomson, was elected Mayor of Gibraltar by unanimous vote of the House. The first business meeting of the House was held on the 25th September and among the matters dealt with was a bill for an Ordinance to lower the voting age from 21 to 18.

On the 9th June the Spanish labour force of 4,666 men who had previously entered Gibraltar daily to work was suddenly withdrawn by the Spanish Government. This constituted a loss of over one-third of Gibraltar's working population and considerable effects were felt initially, particularly in the construction industry. There was, however, no dislocation of essential services and assistance by personnel of the Armed Forces, the employment of larger numbers of local women, the importation of labour from elsewhere, the reorganisation of local resources and the taking on of part-time work by persons already in employment all helped to overcome gradually the difficulties caused by the withdrawal. One side-effect of the withdrawal was to boost the economy by making available for local spending a substantial portion of the wages formerly paid to Spanish workers which they were not allowed by the Spanish Government to spend in Gibraltar.

On the 27th June, the Algeciras-Gibraltar passenger ferry service, the last remaining link with the mainland of Spain, was withdrawn by the Spanish Government. A request by Britain for Spain's agreement to the operation of a British ferry as an alternative was rejected by the Spanish Government.

Shortly afterwards, on the 4th July, the Spanish Government offered special facilities to Gibraltarians who wished to emigrate to Spain. Such persons would be allowed to import their personal effects into Spain without payment of duty, to transfer their business, industry or trade, to practise their professions or pursue their studies in Spain and, if they wished, to acquire Spanish nationality. Twelve persons, some with their families, accepted the offer, four of them returning to Gibraltar subsequently. On the 1st October, the date prescribed in a United Nations General Assembly resolution for the transfer of Gibraltar from Britain to Spain, the Spanish Government cut telephone and telegraph links with Gibraltar.

Lord Shepherd, who had been holidaying in Morocco and Gibraltar in August, extended his stay in Gibraltar for the purpose of holding official discussions with His Excellency the Governor and Gibraltar Ministers. Officials from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office joined Lord Shepherd in Gibraltar for the talks, which were held between the 5th and 8th September and which provided an opportunity for a full exchange of views and for Gibraltar's newly-appointed Ministers to explain the policies they wished to pursue. It was then agreed to hold further talks in London later in the year to review progress.

The talks in London, held early in December, dealt with a number of subjects including *inter alia* a three-year development programme, Gibraltar's relations with Britain, and the Spanish attitude to Gibraltar. Following discussion of the Gibralt-

tar development proposals, the British Government agreed to make available the sum of £4m. over the three-year period, 1970-73. The programme included the construction of a hostel for about 300 workers from abroad, support for a change to a system of comprehensive education and provision of funds for a sports centre, additional medical facilities and tourism development. The British Government stated that it would support Gibraltar's proposals for about a further 750 housing units in addition to the current housing programme and that it was also willing to make available a further sum of £100,000 to assist Gibraltar to meet special expenditure attributable to the consequences of Spanish restrictions.

Mr. John Silkin, Minister for Public Building and Works, visited Gibraltar in June to review the Department's building programme for the Forces and again in December. During his second visit Mr. Silkin announced plans for the introduction of a major training scheme for supervisors, craftsmen, general operatives and apprentices. The scheme would be open to Gibraltar Government employees and to private building firms and would be carried out at a special Construction Training Centre which was being provided.

Implementation of the third stage of the 1967 Marsh Report on Wages and Salaries, due in July, was brought forward by the Official Employers to April. This represented a 5% increase in wages for industrial employees. Mr. Marsh subsequently undertook a second review of wages and salaries and, in December, submitted an interim report in which he recommended an increase of 10% for industrials, 8½% for non-industrials to take effect from the 1st January, 1970, a further restructuring of wages and salaries to be completed by mid-1970 and the introduction of productivity bargaining to be accompanied, if possible by the end of 1970, with the development of machinery adequate to regulate this form of collective bargaining in the Gibraltar situation. The recommendations were accepted by the Official Employers.

Lord Beeching and Lord Delacourt-Smith, who had been invited in July, 1968, to review Gibraltar's manpower requirements taking account of future developments, presented their report in June.

Apart from the Housing programme, major works during the year included the construction of a large block of office accommodation, which will also provide for an extension to the telephone exchange, and a new wing at St. Bernard's Hospital. The latter, built with funds bequeathed by the late John Mackintosh, was opened by His Excellency the Governor in September. The new wing provides a modern intensive therapy unit, an in-

tensive cardiac unit, a nurses training school and additional accommodation which will enable King George V Hospital to be remodelled as a Psychiatric unit to replace the existing Mental Hospital.

In Janaury the Minister of Education announced the appointment of a Commission to make recommendations for a new Education Ordinance. The members of the Commission had served on a previous Commission set up to advise on a new system of secondary education for Gibraltar and the new Ordinance was regarded by the Minister as part of the reorganisation of the whole education system. On the 1st May Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, Second Sea Lord, opened a Ministry of Defence Primary School. This was the first of two such schools to be built by the Ministry. Gibraltarian children of the Anglican faith may attend these schools. Services children will continue to attend Government Secondary Schools.

The Services continued with their programme of assistance to the civil community. In August, shortly before their departure from Gibraltar, the 2nd Battalion the Royal Anglian Regiment completed "Royal Anglian Way," a quarter-mile walk along the Upper Rock, provided with look-out points. In September, 60 Field Squadron Royal Engineers, who arrived in Gibraltar in January, completed a promenade at Catalan Bay. The Squadron left Gibraltar in September and were replaced by 20 Field Squadron. The Engineer in Chief, Major General R. L. Clutterbuck, visited Gibraltar in April.

The 1st Battalion the Black Watch arrived in Gibraltar in August, on short tour, to relieve the Anglians. The 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Rangers left in October when they were replaced by the 3rd Battalion the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers on a two-year tour.

Gibraltar was host to the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association for its first working session of the year for seven days in May. Four members of the Gibraltar Branch of the Association attended the first Regional Conference of European Branches held in the Isle of Man in September, while another member attended the Annual Conference of the Association held in Trinidad in October.

In March, before the merger of the Government and City Council, the City Council received a suggestion from Goole for a twinning arrangement between the two municipalities. The suggestion was welcomed and adopted and delegation from Goole, including the Mayor and the Mayoress, Mr. George Jeger, M.P., and the Town Clerk, subsequently visited Gibraltar in May.

Gibraltar participated once more in the "Quest" organised by the Commonwealth Youth Movement. Young people from Canada and Malta visited Gibraltar in August.

## PART II.

### Chapter 1: Population

Up to the end of the Great Siege, the size, and indeed, from time to time, the nationality, of the population of Gibraltar was subject primarily to the exigencies of war. Whenever Gibraltar changed hands the entire conquered population always made a point of leaving Gibraltar, and the conquerors had to introduce new blood not only for the purposes of defence but also to maintain Gibraltar as a town.

Although there is archaeological evidence that pre-historic man lived in Gibraltar, the first settlement for which there is any historical evidence is that which took place when the Moors landed at Gibraltar under Tariq ibn Zeyad in 711. This first settlement was in fact the foundation of Gibraltar, the name itself, it is generally agreed, being derived from the Arabic "Jebel Tariq" or Mountain of Tariq. As the original inhabitants, the Moors were responsible for the construction of the first fortifications and dwellings and during their uninterrupted stay of nearly 600 years, they extended these until, by the time of the first Spanish occupation, Gibraltar had become an important and extremely well fortified citadel.

The first change in population occurred in 1309 when Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards after a siege lasting about a month. The defenders surrendered subject to the condition that they should be returned to North Africa and, when this had been arranged, King Ferdinand the Fourth of Castille, aware of the strategic value of Gibraltar in the wars with the Moors, ordered the fortifications to be repaired and a strong garrison to be maintained in the town. He then appointed a Mayor and other officials to govern the town and, in an effort to attract population, he decreed that all its inhabitants should be exempt from military service and from the payment of all royal taxes and duties, that the boundaries of Gibraltar should be the same as they were when it was held by the Moors, and that Gibraltar should be a sanctuary for criminals escaping from justice whose crimes would be pardoned if they resided there for a year and a day.

24 years later the Moors laid siege to Gibraltar and after 4½ months the town was surrendered, on the condition, once again, that all the inhabitants should be allowed to leave.

Four sieges later, in 1462, Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards and again it was a condition of the surrender that all the inhabitants should be permitted to leave. It is not clear, in the confusion arising from the disputes among Spanish noblemen be-

sieging the city, whether this condition was in fact fulfilled, but it is certain that the conquerors once again had difficulty in finding enough people to reside in Gibraltar, both because of the continued threat of invasion from North Africa and because of disputes about the ownership of Gibraltar between the King of Castille and the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the latter actually laying siege to Gibraltar in 1467 and capturing it from the King's representative. Eventually, in 1501, Gibraltar was formally taken over by Ferdinand and Isabella but conditions were still not ripe for the establishment of a stable resident population and they found it necessary to turn Gibraltar for a time into a penal settlement to which convicts sentenced in Granada to life imprisonment were sent. In 1506 the Duke of Medina Sidonia again laid siege to Gibraltar and in 1540 some 2,000 Turks raided and looted the town taking away a number of captives. The danger of further attacks continued to be feared until about 1620 after which began a relatively peaceful period of Gibraltar's history in the course of which the population grew to some 5,000 persons.

In 1704 the British captured Gibraltar and once again the Spanish population left the town and settled in the neighbouring countryside. Only a small number of Spaniards and about 30 Genoese families remained.

For some 25 years after the British capture there was a danger that attempts might be made to recapture Gibraltar—in fact the Spaniards laid siege to it immediately after the British capture and again in 1727—and once again therefore there was little opportunity for the establishment and growth of a civilian population. However, after the siege of 1727 there was a quieter period, lasting until the Great Siege of 1779, in the course of which the main elements of the present population were firmly established. By 1753, for instance, there was a civilian population of 434 British, 597 Genoese, 575 Jews, 185 Spaniards and 25 Portuguese, a total of 1,816. The military population at the time was about 4,500 of whom some 1,500 were women and children.

At this time, the English element in the population consisted mainly of time-expired soldiers; the Jewish element came mainly from Morocco and was due to the trading activity with that country, the Genoese element was due to contacts through sailors plying the Mediterranean at a time when Genoa was a great sea-faring and commercial city; while the Spanish element included a number who returned across the border.

1779 saw the beginning of the Great Siege by the Spanish and French. Owing to the scarcity of food, civilians were encouraged to leave Gibraltar and a number of them did so, returning, together with a new influx, after the end of the Siege,

so that, by 1787, the civilian population had increased to 3,386. This figure was doubled shortly after the beginning of the 19th century and the main element both in the existing population and among the newcomers was undoubtedly Genoese. This sudden numerous influx consisted of Genoese refugees from the Napoleonic wars who, unwilling to live under French rule, had chosen to leave their homes and settle in Gibraltar. One may note the curious parallel between the reasons for the departure of the Spanish population in 1704—and, indeed, of former populations of Gibraltar — and the motives which led to the arrival of the new settlers.

The end of the Napoleonic wars meant the beginning of the real commercial development of Gibraltar and a period of great prosperity with a consequent increase in population, which, by 1814, numbered 10,136. By this time the town and its civilian population were firmly established as such, and while Gibraltar continued to be primarily a fortress the civilian inhabitants were no longer merely serving the needs of the garrison but were engaged in considerable external trade. With the main foundations of the population already laid, the concept of a Gibraltarian population, as distinct from immigrants living in Gibraltar, came into being about this time. For the purposes of classification in population registers, the distinction was now made between natives of Gibraltar and those living in Gibraltar on permits instead of, as formerly, according to religion or place of origin.

By 1826 the population had increased to 15,480 civilians. These were predominantly of Genoese extraction, (it is interesting to note that there was a Genoese Consul in Gibraltar as early as 1716) the next two largest elements—apart from British—being Portuguese and Spanish, of whom many came from Minorca owing to the latter's former connection with Britain.

The proclamation of a new charter of justice and the grant of civil liberties in 1830 was legal recognition of the actual development of a civilian population and commercial community which had been taking place for some years. During the mid-19th century the population fluctuated around 16,000-17,000.

The growth of the population in the second half of the century led to the enactment of legislation to require British subjects, other than those born in Gibraltar, to obtain permits to reside in Gibraltar, a requirement previously applied only to aliens. Thus the concept of the Gibraltarian, as distinct from British subjects of United Kingdom or other origin, which had already been established in fact at the beginning of the century, was given legal definition.



At the beginning of the 20th century the civilian population reached a peak of over 20,000, the average total thereafter, and up to the beginning of the second world war, remaining at about 18,000. While Gibraltar played a valuable part in the first world war, there was no major disturbance of population, but in 1939, as in 1789, the exigencies of war were once again felt. In 1940 all women and children were evacuated, the majority of them to Britain. Repatriation began in 1944 and the first post-war census, taken in 1951, showed a total civilian population of 22,848 which ten years later had increased to 24,075.

In 1965, the population was increased by the influx of some 800 persons formerly residing in neighbouring Spanish towns and compelled, as a result of the Spanish restrictions, to take up residence in Gibraltar. The estimated civilian population at the end of 1969 was 28,407.

The law governing the right to reside in Gibraltar has been amended from time to time over the years. Under a new Gibraltarian Status Ordinance enacted in 1962, a Register of Gibraltarians was established and a Gibraltarian was defined as a person whose name is entered in the Register. Birth in Gibraltar before the 30th June, 1925, or legitimate male descent from a person so born, are the principal qualifications for registration though provision is made for the registration of persons meeting other qualifications mainly those establishing a close connection with Gibraltar.

The remarkable expansion of the city of Gibraltar, particularly in trade and tourism, and the political development of the city reflect the achievement of a firmly-established civilian population, compounded of a number of different elements, owing much to its various ethnological origins, greatly influenced by British law, government and politics and strongly welded into a cohesive community with a deep sense of unity.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix I.

## Chapter 2: Employment, Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisations

### *Labour Force — Supply and Demand*

The labour force available from the resident population is insufficient to meet the demand of the high level of industrial and commercial activity for a territory of such limited size. A substantial part of the labour force has, therefore, had to consist of alien workers. Up to June, 1969, these alien workers were mainly non-domiciled Spaniards living in the neighbouring Spanish territory who came to Gibraltar daily to work.

However, in continuation of the policy of restrictions imposed on Gibraltar by the Spanish Government since 1954, this Spanish labour force, consisting of 4,666 men, was withdrawn when Spain finally closed the frontier on the 9th June, 1969. This action, which was not entirely unexpected, created an unprecedented demand for labour, particularly skilled workers for the construction industry.

The planning which had been taking place for some time, looking ahead to such an eventuality, ensured that there was no disruption of essential services. In order to hold the position, however, it was soon found necessary to introduce legislation — (the Control of Employment (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1969)—forbidding employed persons from transferring their services from one employer to another, and employers from attempting to engage such persons, without the previous authority of the Director of Labour and Social Security. The Ordinance was enacted for only 6 months and was allowed to lapse at the end of this period, in December, by which time the position had become fairly stabilised.

The demand for labour following the withdrawal of the Spaniards was met, to a considerable extent, both by workers who came to Gibraltar for employment and by local labour working longer hours or taking up dual employment. Many United Kingdom citizens who came for the summer season were also extremely useful, especially during the initial period of readjustment. A major difficulty encountered in accepting numerous offers of work received from Britain and elsewhere was the lack of accommodation.

In October the Government published an abridged version of the report submitted to the Governor by the Manpower Mission which visited Gibraltar in 1968, consisting of Lord Beeching and Lord Delacourt Smith. The Mission had been asked to review Gibraltar's manpower requirements, taking account of future developments, and their Report was studied by the Government as a basis for future labour policy.

With a view to making the construction industry as self-reliant as possible the Ministry of Public Building and Works and the Gibraltar Government have jointly set up a Construction Industry Training Centre at which, for the first time, an organised scheme of planned training and apprenticeship is available for the building trades. The Centre was expected to be fully operative by early 1970, providing apprentice training as well as adult craft training and courses for supervisors.

## *Employment Policy*

The employment policy of the Government of Gibraltar is to ensure priority of opportunity of employment to Gibraltarians. To achieve this, in a territory as small as Gibraltar, it has been necessary to restrict the right of entry and residence in Gibraltar for purposes of employment, and the Control of Employment Ordinance prohibits the employment of non-Gibraltarians, whether British or alien, without a permit issued by the Director of Labour and Social Security. Such permits are issued if there are no suitable Gibraltarian workers available and willing to take up the employment. The policy is carried out by the Central Employment Exchange as a complement to its normal service of placing people in employment.

### *Insured Labour Force*

Persons engaged under a contract of service, including all those employed in manual labour as well as non-manual workers are required to be compulsorily insured (see chapter 7) and the main manpower statistics are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year.

The total number of insured persons at the end of 1969 was 8,914.

It is estimated that, in addition, there are some 3,000 persons in gainful occupation who are self-employed or who opted out of the Social Insurance Scheme when the earnings limit of £500 was abolished in 1968.

### *Industrial Distribution of the Labour Force*

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and opportunities for employment are provided mainly by the Official Employers (the Government of Gibraltar, the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Public Building and Works) and by the wholesale or retail trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services and the building industry.

### *Unemployment*

The policy of priority in opportunity of employment for Gibraltarians ensures that unemployment is kept to an absolute minimum. The majority of those registered as unemployed are either handicapped in some way or elderly persons and are, therefore, very difficult to place.

All unemployed workers who regularly prove unemployment at the Central Employment Exchange are granted credits

in respect of contributions under the Social Insurance Scheme. If they satisfy the necessary conditions, they are also eligible for Unemployment Benefit.

### *Under-Employment*

There was no significant under-employment during the year.

### *Wages and Conditions of Employment*

#### *Wages and Salaries Review*

The second stage of the increases recommended in the 1967 Marsh Report (10% for industrials and 7% for non-industrials) was introduced on the 1st January, 1969, with the third stage (a further 5% to industrials only) coming into effect three months later, on the 1st April.

In the latter half of the year, Mr. Marsh was again asked to come to Gibraltar, with terms of reference which included, inter alia, a review of the situation in regard to wage and salary levels for industrial and non-industrial employees respectively in the light of changes since the submission of the 1967 Report.

His interim report, submitted in November, recommended a further increase of 10% for industrial grades and of 8½% for certain non-industrials, both with effect from 1st January, 1970, and advised on the desirability, both from the point of view of securing higher earnings and of making more effective use of labour, of concluding productivity agreements between employers and particular groups of employees.

### *Official Employers—Industrial Employees*

Some 2,800 or 25% of the insured labour force are industrial workers employed by the Official Employers. The wages and conditions of employment of this group are governed by the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council. The operation of the Fair Wages Clauses in contracts entered into by the Official Employers requires the application of the Joint Industrial Council rates as minima to a substantial number of building and civil engineering operatives in private industry.

The wage rates payable by the Official Employers at the end of the year to an adult male labourer resident in Gibraltar was 170/- for a standard 5-day 42-hour week.

The principal inclusive wage rates were: —

	<i>Inclusive Rates</i>
Labourers	170/-
Skilled Labourers	178/- to 186/-
Titular Grades	193/- to 201/-
Tradesmen	216/- to 230/-

Women in industrial employment are paid approximately 85% of the comparable male rates.

### *Official Employers—Non-Industrial Employees*

The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Public Building and Works have a standard salary structure and conditions of service which do not differ materially from those of the Government.

With the introduction of the third stage of the Marsh recommendations in April, 1969, female non-industrial employees of all the Official Employers achieved equal pay for equal work.

### *Private Employers*

In the field of private employment, statutory minimum rates are prescribed for omnibus drivers and conductors and for employees in the retail distributive trade.

Formal agreements between one of the Trade Unions and the two main port employers govern the conditions of employment of dock workers employed in stevedoring at the commercial wharf.

In practice the standards set out by them are applied by almost all other cargo handling employers in the port area.

Collective agreements govern the conditions of service of two other very small groups of workers engaged as loaders at the Airport and in servicing and maintaining civil aircraft at the Airport.

In a number of other industrial groups, notably the building construction industry, road haulage, the crews of small craft employed in the commercial harbour and the staff of a bottling plant the conditions of employment have resulted from negotiations between employers or associations of employers and representatives of their employees elected for the purpose at the work place by their fellows.

The wage rates in most of these cases are substantially similar to those paid to workers in official employment.

### *Hours of Work*

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers work a 42-hour 5-day week but the principle of a 40-hour week has been agreed for introduction on the 1st July, 1970.

In private industry some employers have also adopted the 42-hour week. The majority of employers operate a 44-hour week over 5½ days but there are still some fields in which a 47 to 50-hour week spread over 5½ or 6 days is the more usual. This is the case in the catering industry.

The Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (Hours of Employment) Regulations made under the Traffic Ordinance limit the working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors while the Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work for young persons employed in shops and ware-houses and prescribes closing hours for shops. These provisions tend to limit the normal working week of all shop assistants to some 44 hours weekly.

### *Night Work*

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts are worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

### *Rest Days*

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. As industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers and in a substantial sector of private industrial employment are conditioned to a 5-day week, they have 2 weekly rest days on Saturdays and Sundays. A 5½ day week is usual in commercial and some private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have 1½ rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the Shops Hours Ordinance to one half holiday on Saturdays. They do not normally work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments, including petrol filling stations, confectioners, news-agents, sweet shops, chemists and shops in theatres and cinemas where arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off and a half holiday on every alternate Sunday.

In the Road Passenger Transport industry, the Conditions of Employment (Omnibus Drivers and Conductors) Order prescribes one whole day off each week notified to the worker before the commencement of that week, which shall not be a day of customary holiday and failing such notification shall be a Sunday.

## *Holidays*

The Conditions of Employment (Annual and Public Holidays) Order requires that, with certain exceptions, employees on a 5½ or 6 day week shall be allowed a minimum annual holiday with pay of one and two-thirds working weeks (or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year), and of two full working weeks to employees having three or more years continuous service.

Provision is made in the Order for the payment to a worker whose employment is terminated of accrued holiday pay to cover any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of service in the preceding year, which he has not taken, and also any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year.

The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of nine paid public holidays a year.

The main excepted classes are domestic servants, casually employed dock labourers, and workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. No contract granting holiday conditions better than those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order, which covers approximately 9,000 workers.

Annual leave conditions of Industrial Workers covered by the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council were revised in 1969. Employees on a 5-day week are now eligible for 10 days' leave per annum, with an additional 2½ days after five years' service.

## *Apprenticeship Schemes*

Official Employers operate a Common Apprenticeship Scheme to recruit local boys for technical careers in approximately 20 trades with the various departments of the U.K. Government and the Gibraltar Government. It is supervised by the Official Employers' Apprentices Board.

The Scheme provides an upper as well as the normal stream of apprentices. The upper stream is intended to attract boys of a higher academic standard who will become supervising officers of the future or form a small nucleus of highly qualified workmen. The general mechanic force will come from the normal stream.

Boys normally start their apprenticeships between the ages of 15 and 18 and undergo a maximum of 4 years training before they qualify as craftsmen. Practical and technical training is

given at their various workplaces, while theoretical education is carried out at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College, which is run jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Gibraltar Government.

Apprentices in H.M. Dockyard undergo group training during the first two years of their apprenticeships and spend most of this time in one of the 3 Apprentice Training Centres learning the basic principles of their trade and the proper use of tools.

Theoretical training has been linked to the particular requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and consists of:

- either (i) a General Engineering Course covering 1 year, followed by a Technician Course for a further 3 years in either Electrical, Mechanical or Shipbuilding subjects.
- or (ii) a Craft Course in the appropriate trade, covering 4 years.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy) operates what is known as "Equal Opportunities Scheme" under which apprentices who have the requisite basic standard of 3'O' levels and have shown marked ability transfer to the Technician Apprentices' Scheme in a Royal Naval Dockyard in Britain. The Gibraltar Government also sends promising apprentices for specialised training in Britain.

### *Cost of Living*

The present Official Index of Retail Prices introduced on the advice of the Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee, as a result of a household budget survey conducted by them, is equated to 100 in respect of January, 1966. Its level thus reflects the comparison between prices current at the time of each compilation and those in January, 1966. The Survey covered the total expenditure of a number of families selected at random from the census schedules, the number from each census district being proportionate to the population of that district. No attempt was made, as in the previous index, to pre-determine the structure of an average family.

The Index of Retail Prices is compiled and published quarterly, except for the Foodstuffs Group which is compiled and published monthly. The Indices for 1969 were as follows: —

	<i>January</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>October</i>
General I.R.P.	112.37	115.36	117.36	118.17
Food Group	106.19	109.94	112.04	112.31



The measures of price control introduced to stabilise the prices of essential commodities continued in force. At the end of the year under review, butter, eggs, margarine, cooking oil, potatoes and granulated sugar were price controlled.

### *Safety, Health and Welfare*

A Factories Ordinance based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Acts lays down standards similar to those in Britain. There are seven sets of regulations covering first aid, electricity, wood working machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates, etc. There is a continued increase in the standards of compliance. Three fatal accidents reportable under the Factories Ordinance occurred during the year.

### *Trade Unions*

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance requires all associations of employers or workers which fall within the definition of a trade union to be registered. To qualify for registration the constitution and rules of any association of workers or employers must contain stipulated provisions which generally conform with the United Kingdom practice. The Director of Labour and Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

There are 11 Employers' Associations registered with a total membership of 319 and 16 Registered Unions of Workers with an aggregate membership of 3,103. This represents approximately 55% of the resident employed population.

During the year one Employers' Association and one union of workers were dissolved; one new association of workers was registered.

Seven of the registered Unions of Workers are branches of entities with Head Offices in Britain and are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and in most cases to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The organisation of the remaining nine unions conforms to the United Kingdom pattern.

Ten unions representing some 94% of the total trade union membership are associated in the Gibraltar Trades Council which is recognised by the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress.

There is a Police Association composed of officers below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The objects of the Association are to enable Police Officers to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the Force, other than questions of discipline or promotion affecting individuals. The Association may not be associated with any person or body outside the Force and Police Officers may not become members of any other trade union.

### *Joint Consultation*

The policy of Government is to encourage consultation between employers and employees on matters concerning their employment and, so far as conditions permit, to foster joint industrial machinery to determine wages and other conditions of employment. Statutory wage-fixing machinery, which exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, is only invoked when it is evident that adequate standards cannot be maintained by the normal methods of free negotiation owing to the absence of employers' and workers' organisations.

The United Kingdom departments have a central Whitley Council covering non-industrial workers of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Public Building and Works in which common standards of salaries and conditions of service are negotiated.

There are also Departmental Whitley Councils in some of the Departments of the United Kingdom and Gibraltar Government which deal with internal matters.

During the course of the year there were 5 industrial disputes involving brief stoppage of work. They were all of a minor nature and were settled by conciliation. A major stoppage, involving workers engaged on the handling of ships' cargoes, was terminated after two days of negotiation, when the parties agreed to seek arbitration as provided for under the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance. The arbitration was due to be held early in 1970.

### *Youth Employment Service*

A Youth Employment Service operated by the Education Department maintains close liaison with the Central Employment Exchange on employment matters.

## Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

Under the new Constitution promulgated on the 14th August, 1969, the functions of the Government and the City Council were merged into one single organisation. Accordingly, the financial statements which follow are in respect of the continued results of the working of the two administrations.

Despite the absence of any relaxation in the economic restrictions imposed by the Spanish Government in 1964, the effect of which obviously could not fail to affect trade, there appeared indications of a trend towards an improvement in the volume of business, and it did not become necessary to introduce any additional measure of either direct or indirect taxation in respect of the budget for the year.

Twenty-one new Companies were registered under the Companies (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance during the year bringing the total number of companies so registered to 48. This Ordinance grants relief from income tax and estate duties to persons forming investment companies in Gibraltar for the purpose of holding investments outside Gibraltar provided that such persons are not Gibraltarians or residents of Gibraltar.

Customs duties produced £926,502, Income Tax £449,801, Estate Duties £36,987 and Licences £58,053 while the Government Bonded Stores yielded £11,154 and the Crane Service for the landing of cargo at Waterport Wharf £3,676.

The Government Lottery, which held 52 draws with a gross income of £616,676 and expenditure of £497,187, yielded a net revenue of £119,489.

Import and export licensing, trade licensing and exchange control continued to be administered by the Revenue Department throughout the year in addition to its ordinary Treasury functions.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £3,906,636 and exceeded the estimate by £1,509,706.

Recurrent expenditure amounted to £4,215,112 representing an increase of £1,804,350 on the original estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £225,692.

## Revenue

	1968	1969
I. Customs ... ..	849,224	926,502
II. Port Harbour and Wharf dues	55,537	35,541
III. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ... ..	523,419	571,978
IV. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid..	282,814	252,104
V. Post Office and Telegraph ...	182,005	192,056
VI. Rents of Government Property	214,388	271,636
VII. Interest ... ..	121,469	139,199
VIII. Lottery ... ..	121,856	119,489
IX. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	131,595	116,345
X. Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies ... ..	10,799	11,021
XI. (New) Municipal Services ...		1,270,765
	<u>2,493,106</u>	<u>3,906,636</u>

## Expenditure

	1968	1969
Social Services (including Rehousing and Town Planning) ... ..	1,310,311	1,102,092
Public Works ... ..	262,403	252,226
Administration ... ..	98,988	113,609
Justice, Law and Order ... ..	213,962	206,051
Public Services (revenue earning) ...	232,913	251,848
Pensions ... ..	135,616	168,356
Miscellaneous ... ..	303,789	296,531
Contribution to Improvement and Development Fund ... ..	80,000	—
Tourist Development Projects ...	184,899	91,307
City Council Deficit ... ..		387,193
Municipal Services ... ..		1,345,899
	<u>2,822,881</u>	<u>4,215,112</u>

Expenditure of a capital nature is financed through the Improvement and Development Fund. During the year 1969 the Fund received: —

	1969
Grants from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Funds ... ..	547,269
Proceeds of land sales ... ..	11,772
Interest on investments ... ..	13,536
Repayment of loans ... ..	3,096
Air Photography Gibraltar Royalty ...	500
	<hr/>
	576,173
	<hr/>

The expenditure met out of the Fund was as follows: —

Housing ... ..	438,807
Tourist Development Projects ... ..	54,787
Schools ... ..	5,600
Loan to G.B.C. ... ..	13,404
Other Public Works ... ..	34,042
Tourist Development Loans... ..	138,157
Loans to Trustees of Catholic Church...	15,500
	<hr/>
	700,097
	<hr/>

This expenditure is included, duly apportioned, in the total expenditure of £4,215,112 quoted above.

### *Assets and Liabilities*

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1969.

#### *Liabilities*

Remittances Between Chests ... ..	2	1	0
Drafts and Remittances ... ..	19,975	0	0
Deposits ... ..	191,954	8	11
Special Funds ... ..	5,572,394	2	1
Improvement and Development Fund	138,090	18	6
General Revenue Balance ... ..	743,198	1	9
Sinking Fund—City Council			
Debentures ... ..	146,067	19	4
	<hr/>		
	6,811,682	11	7
	<hr/>		

## Assets

Cash	...	...	...	...	...	34,695	17	11
Joint Consolidated Fund	...	...	...	...	...	110,000	0	0
Investments	...	...	...	...	...	6,516,824	0	2
Advances	...	...	...	...	...	150,162	13	6
						<hr/>		
						6,811,682	11	7
						<hr/>		

## Public Debt

The Public Debt of Gibraltar at the end of the year consisted of the following: —

3 %	Debenture Loan 1967/72	...	...	1,000,000
5 %	Debenture Loan 1967/72	...	...	250,000
3½ %	Debenture Loan 1970/75	...	...	400,000
6 %	Debenture Loan 1981/86	...	...	300,000
6 %	Debenture Loan (C.C.E.U.)	...	...	...
	1971/82	...	...	300,000
5 %	Loan from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds 1974/88 (Relent to Hoods (Developments) Ltd.)	...	...	125,000
	Loan from Commonwealth Development Corporation C.D. & W. Scheme D.5784—(Housing)	...	...	374,521
6½ %	Exchequer Loan — City Council Development Projects	...	...	193,340
6½ %	Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.)	...	...	350,000
	1971/87	...	...	...
6½ %	Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.)	...	...	44,000
	1967/91	...	...	201,000
	Tourist Development Loans	...	...	...

## MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT: —

3 %	Loan 1975-76	...	...	1,000
4 %	Loan 1970-81	...	...	48,780
4½ %	Loan 1970-74	...	...	12,040
5 %	Loan 1970-76	...	...	68,900
6 %	Loan 1970-82	...	...	490,500

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4,159,081

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In addition there was an outstanding balance of the war-time interest-free loan of £108.10.0. at the end of 1969.

### *Main Heads of Taxation*

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1969 were: —

Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	926,502
Estate Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,987
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,036
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,053
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	449,801

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £119,489.

### *Income Tax*

Income Tax is charged on income arising in, derived from or received in Gibraltar. Dividends, interest and emoluments of office accruing in, derived from or received in any place outside Gibraltar by an individual ordinarily resident in Gibraltar are also chargeable. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the year 1968/69 were: —

Earned Income Relief—One fifth. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Personal allowance—£300. Wife—£150.

Children—£100 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£100 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child—£100.

Life Insurance, etc.—Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deduction not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax is 5/- in the £ and applies without variation to companies and bodies of person. The rates applicable to individuals resident in Gibraltar are: —

	Rate in the £
For every pound of:	s. d.
First £500 of taxable income ... ..	0 10
Next £750 of taxable income ... ..	1 8
Next £1,250 of taxable income ... ..	3 4
Next £1,000 of taxable income ... ..	4 0
Remainder ... ..	5 0

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax but are liable only at 2/3rds of the standard rates. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in Gibraltar is shown in Appendix II.

Under the Development Aid Ordinance, profits accruing from capital invested on approved schemes of development, including schemes of mechanisation, are granted relief from income tax to the extent of the amount of capital invested in the scheme.

### *Customs Tariff*

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates.

The following are the rates of import duty: —

	Full Rate	Preferen- tial Rate
Malt Liquors, per gallon .....	2 11	2 8
Motor Spirits, per gallon .....	1 6	1 6
Whisky in casks, per gallon .....	53 0	51 0
Whisky in bottles, per gallon .....	54 0	52 0
Brandy in casks, per gallon .....	52 0	43 0
Brandy in bottles, per gallon .....	54 0	44 0
Rum, Gin and other spirits or strong waters in casks, per gallon .....	60 0	51 0
Liqueurs and Cordials, per gallon .....	62 0	52 0
Rum, Gin in bottles, per gallon .....	62 0	52 0
Perfumed Spirits .....	30%	25%



	ad valorem	ad valorem
Cigarettes per lb. ....	14 6	14 0
Plus 16/- per thousand cigarettes		
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb. ....	18 0	17 4
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb. ....	0 10	0 9
Wines, per gallon		
(a) Still		
(i) in bottles ....	10 6	4 6
(ii) in casks or other containers ....	5 4	3 4
(b) Sparkling ....	18 0	8 0
Fuel diesel and gas oil, per gallon ....	0 6	0 6

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 1/4d a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts	10% ad valorem	
Motor Vehicle accessories and spare parts		
Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors		
Radio and Wireless Apparatus & Radiograms		
Watches and Clocks		
Sound Recorders, Sound Reproducurs and recording media gramophone and record players		
Binoculars and telescopes		
Electric Shavers		
Jewellery, imitation jewellery, pearls etc.	8½% ad valorem	
Fountain pens including Ball Point Pens, and mechanical and propelling pencils	5% ad valorem	
Motor Vehicles	8½% ad valorem	
Goods not otherwise enumerated	5% ad valorem	

The following rates of drawback are payable on goods which are subsequently exported from Gibraltar under certain conditions: —

#### GOODS

Motor Vehicles	Full amount paid
Motor Vehicle accessories and spare parts, and internal combustion engines	6% ad valorem
Radio receiving sets and radio transmitting sets and components and fashioned parts thereof	
Watches and clocks	8% ad valorem
Fountain pens, including Ball Points Pens and mechanical and propelling pencils	2½% ad valorem

Clothing materials used in local manufacture of garments for export on a commercial basis Watches and movement therefor, assembled in Gibraltar and exported on a commercial basis	}	The full amount paid
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### *Free Goods*

The following are the main items which are free of import duty: —

#### **Foodstuffs**

Medical supplies and pharmaceutical products

Basic building materials

Lubricating oil and grease

Newspapers and newsprint

### *Stamp Duties*

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1961, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in Britain. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

### *Estate Duty*

The maximum rate of duty was reduced from 33½ to 20% during 1965. This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% on an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 to 20% on an estate exceeding £100,000 in value. Estates the value of which do not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

## Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

### *Currency*

The legal tender of the territory consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10/- denominations and U.K. silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,847,446. 10s. 0d. on the 31st December, 1969.

### *Banking*

The following banks operate in Gibraltar:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.  
 Societe Centrale de Banque  
 Galliano's Bank  
 Mediterranean Bank Ltd.  
 The City Bank Ltd.

The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £1,401,033.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

### *Bank Rates*

Telegraphic Transfers: Cost of telegram plus  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  to £5,000.

Over £5,000  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

Mail Transfers: Cost of Postage 10d. plus

Up to £30 1s. 6d. (Min.)

Over £30  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

Demand Transfers: Cost of Postage 2d. plus

Up to £30 1s. 6d.

Over £30  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

## Chapter 5: Commerce

### IMPORTS

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1969 amounted to £9,120,380. Britain and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Portugal, Western Germany, Japan and the U.S.A.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow all goods other than a few items of essential foodstuffs, gold, jewellery and petrol to be imported under Open General Licence.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix III.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

### EXPORTS

Exports of goods of local origin are negligible and Gibraltar depends to a great extent on the entrepot trade.

The continued development of the port facilities and measures to attract shipping is reflected in the supplies furnished to visiting ships. Other outlets for re-exports of this nature are provided by the requirements of the Armed Forces and civilian and military aircraft, as well as sales to the large number of visitors coming to Gibraltar.

## Chapter 6: Production

There are a number of relatively small industrial concerns engaged in the assembly of watches, bottling of beer, mineral waters etc., mainly for local consumption. A small but important commercial ship-repair yard adds to the attractions of the Port.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *Policy*

The policy of the Education Department is based on four main principles:—

- (a) the equality of educational opportunity for all and the education of every child according to his abilities, aptitudes and needs;
- (b) the fostering of a sense of community and an awareness and an understanding of other peoples and other nations in the world;
- (c) the support of the requirements of the community by endeavouring to produce well-educated and well-trained men and women;
- (d) the maintenance, extension and improvement of existing educational standards.

#### *Legislation*

The law on Education is contained in the Education Ordinance which was enacted in 1950 and slightly amended in 1963. The sections of the Ordinance dealing with the Board of Education and the Services Schools were amended in January. A Commission was set up in April to make recommendations for a New Education Ordinance. The Commission was to submit its report by March, 1970.

#### *Financial*

The recurrent expenditure approved in the Estimates for the year was £298,427 representing 8.9% of the total Government recurrent estimated expenditure. The actual expenditure at the end of the financial year was £302,522. Minor works and improvements to schools cost a further £10,420. £4,000 was made available during the year for Government-sponsored holidays for school children in Morocco and the United Kingdom.

All salaries paid to teaching, administrative and industrial staff are based on the recommendations of the Marsh Report 1967. Following the negotiations carried out in 1968, a new scale was instituted in 1969 for "experienced" unqualified teachers with more than fifteen years' service. Posts of Responsibility were also established in the Secondary schools and Head-teachers of all schools were given an allowance according to the number of pupils in the school. Female teachers received equal pay as from April, 1969.

### *Administration and Organization*

Under the Constitution of 1969, the Minister of Education is responsible for education in Gibraltar. This office was held up to July, 1969, by Mr. P. J. Isola, O.B.E., then by Mr. L. De-vincenzi.

The Chief Education Officer is the principal executive of the Department of Education with special responsibility for advising the Minister of Education. He is responsible for the inspection of schools and is assisted in this by the Education Officer. The Education Officer is responsible for developing English Language teaching and for curricula, syllabuses and audio-visual and programmed learning projects. Evening Classes and Cultural Activities also come within the schedule of duties of this officer.

The administrative side of the Department's work is supervised by the Administrative Officer, who also has special responsibilities concerning external examinations. In addition he acts as Secretary to the Board of Education.

The Minister is given advice on educational matters by this Board of which he is Chairman. The members are the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Hebrew Community and a representative of the Ministry of Defence. Apart from the seven Board members who are members of the Roman Catholic Church, including one headteacher, there are two others, one representing the Gibraltar Teachers' Association and the other the interests of the average family home. The Board met once during the year.

### *School Building*

The New Camp Services School was completed and opened in April, 1969. This school was built by the Ministry of Defence.

## *The School Calendar*

The school year runs from 1st September to 31st August. During the last three weeks of the Summer Term and the first two weeks of the Autumn Term there was no afternoon work but the morning session was extended.

## *School Population*

The estimated population in Gibraltar in 1969 was 28,407 civil residents. On the 31st December there was a total of 5,068 children enrolled in schools. This represents a decrease of 4 children as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

There is free compulsory education for all entitled children between the ages of five and fifteen although children are allowed to enter school at the age of 4+. Pupils can remain in school after the age of fifteen if it is established that they can profit from further education. Secondary school children of the Ministry of Defence and M.P.B.W. (U.K.) personnel are admitted to Gibraltar Government Secondary Schools under an arrangement by which these Ministries pay a capitation fee for each child to the Gibraltar Government. The Ministry of Defence became responsible for the Primary Education of Services children in January, 1969, and by a similar arrangement the Gibraltar Government pays a capitation fee for Non-Roman Catholic Gibraltarian children who are educated in the Ministry of Defence Primary Schools. The average school attendance during 1969 was 91.4%.

## *Nursery Education*

The Department of Education has always been responsible for the registration and inspection of all nurseries, but in October, 1969, the first Government Nursery was opened with twenty children on the roll.

## *Primary Schools*

There are 10 Government Primary Schools, two Private Schools and two Services Schools. At the end of the year there were 2,030 pupils enrolled in Government schools and 1,209 in Private and Service Schools making a total of 3,239.

Co-education was introduced in all Government Primary Schools in September, 1969, and all these schools will be fully co-educational by 1973. Both Services Primary Schools are co-educational.

## *Secondary Schools*

All secondary schools are controlled by the Department of Education. On 31st December, 1969, there were 609 pupils in two Grammar Schools, 1,120 pupils in four secondary modern schools and 42 in the Commercial School and 9 in Loreto Private School making a total of 1,780. There were 40 boys and 30 girls in Sixth Forms.

## *Medium of Instruction*

The medium of instruction in the schools is English. Gibraltar is a bilingual community and while this has obvious advantages special techniques are necessary in the Infant and Junior Schools to ensure that the children achieve a high degree of efficiency in the primary language which will enable them to cope with the examination requirements in Britain. At the same time care is taken to cultivate the second language, particularly in the senior schools, once the primary language has become a technically effective medium of expression and communication.

## *School Examinations*

### *Internal Examinations*

All pupils wishing to enter the selective schools at 11+ were required to sit for the secondary Selection Test. A 12+ selection procedure was also held for those pupils specifically recommended by Head Teachers as likely to benefit from grammar school education.

The Department also organized a qualifying examination for girls who wished to enter the Commercial School from secondary schools. Her Majesty's Dockyard held a competitive examination for apprentice entry.

### *External Examinations*

The schools were given the choice of presenting pupils for either the Cambridge Local Syndicate Examination at 'O' Level and 'A' Level, the Royal Society of Arts Examination and the City & Guilds Examinations at the Gibraltar & Dockyard Technical College. The Department also acts as local Secretary for the examinations of a number of professional institutions and other bodies.

## *School Health*

The School Health Service has been functioning throughout the year under the direction of the Principal School Medical

Officer assisted by his Staff. All children are examined at the ages of 5 and 11 and again at 15 just prior to leaving school to take up employment. Five medical inspection rooms have been in use. In all 1,570 pupils were examined. Special cases were referred for treatment, and from September, 1969, the services of a Speech Therapist became available to the Department.

### *School Milk*

Milk was provided for all pupils in Infant Schools and for those pupils in Junior Schools for whom it was considered necessary.

### *Handicapped Children*

The Government operates a special school, St. Bernadette's, for 15 physically and mentally handicapped children. The school day was extended to 3 p.m. and meals are now provided on the premises. Considerable help was given to the school by the Handicapped Children's Society and many private donors.

### *School Activities*

School clubs and societies of many types are organised in most schools. There is an active Girl Guide and Boy Scout Movement and groups of the St. John's Ambulance and R.S.P.C.A. Animal Defenders are flourishing.

A special feature of youth activities in Gibraltar is drama. Every year the schools get together under a drama organizer and produce a classical play. Last year the combined schools production was "The Thwarting of Baron Belligrew" by Robert Bolt. Each Secondary School also enters a play at the annual Drama Festival where a great wealth of natural talent in drama is revealed.

Sports are very popular with all pupils, but owing to the small size of Gibraltar, the number of sports grounds is limited. However, although there are no school sports grounds as such, full use is made of the facilities available in both Service and civilian grounds.

A fully equipped gymnasium in the John Mackintosh Hall is also constantly used by the schools. During the summer months the City Council and the Army offer facilities at the Montagu Sea Bathing Pavillion and Nuffield Pool respectively for the teaching of swimming and life-saving. There are many youth clubs in Gibraltar. Some of them are patronised by schools and often subsidized by the Government. Most schools



have open days when parents visit the schools to see the conditions under which their children work and also some of their achievements. At Christmas time most schools hold concerts and exhibitions which are often featured on television and many hold a sports day in June.

In the Summer of 1969, the Government continued its scheme for holidays in Morocco for schoolchildren and about 160 children and teachers enjoyed a nine-day holiday of this type. Two short holidays were also arranged in England in conjunction with British India Cruises and forty-five children and three teachers were able to take advantage of this scheme.

### *Religious and Moral Welfare*

All religious denominations in Gibraltar pay particular attention to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Religious instruction forms part of the school curriculum and is given daily by class teachers. In addition Roman Catholic priests, the Jewish Rabbi and the clergy of the Anglican and other churches visit the schools and children go to the Cathedrals and Churches for Masses and Services.

### *Teachers and Teacher Training*

Statistics of teacher strength are given in Appendix VI Table I. The Department of Education policy whereby no more unqualified teachers would be recruited was continued and the Experienced Teacher Grade was introduced. The Department gives priority to serving unqualified teachers who wish to be trained and three such teachers were selected in 1969. There is still a particular need for graduate and specialist teachers for secondary work, including remedial classes, and for qualified masters at the junior stage.

### *Recruitment and Training*

The minimum academic standards demanded by training colleges in England are now very high. Most colleges demand that students proceeding to follow a teaching career should have at least two 'A' Levels and in view of this it is now the policy of the Department to encourage prospective teachers to study in the Sixth Forms where they can obtain this qualification. Statistics of training are given in Appendix VI—Table II.

## *The Teachers' Vacation Course*

In August, 1969, a second vacation course was organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Overseas Development and the British Council to familiarize the local teachers with the latest educational developments. The Director of Studies, Mr. A. R. Kenney, M.A. B.Sc., was assisted by three other lecturers from Britain and the course, which was attended by 36 teachers, was of great value. By kind permission of the Flag Officer, Gibraltar, the course was held in New Camp Primary School, the most up-to-date educational building in Gibraltar. The subjects covered were Primary Science, Infant Method and Audio-Visual Aids.

A similar vacation course is planned for 1970.

## *The Teachers' Organization*

The teachers in Gibraltar are represented by the Teachers' Association of which the majority of the teaching staff are members. The Departmental Whitley Council, on which the Teachers' Association represents the staff side, met on four occasions in 1969.

During the year, the Association continued its direct negotiations with the Government on the pay and conditions of teachers.

## *Primary Education*

Statistics for the year can be found in Appendix VIIA.

The Ministry of Defence became responsible for the Primary Education of Services Children on the 1st January, 1969, and the New Camp Services Primary School was opened in April.

Co-education in Government schools was introduced in September, 1969, as planned.

## *Secondary Selection*

The pupils are transferred to secondary schools at 11+ after selection on the basis of two Verbal Reasoning Tests and the Headteacher's assessment.

In all about 130 children were transferred to selective schools, about one third of the relevant age group.

## *Secondary Education*

Detailed Statistics for the year can be found in Appendix VIIB.

The staff situation improved but the selective schools in particular were still affected by the temporary nature of the staff and some subjects suffered from this lack of continuity.

### *Technical and Vocational Education*

The Gibraltar & Dockyard Technical College offers a two-year general engineering course leading to City & Guilds recognition. This is designed for school leavers before they enter employment. The college also gives training to yard boys and apprentices from the Dockyard and to official and other employees who attend classes in the evening and on day-release. Statistics of technical education are given in Appendix VIII.

### *Commercial Education*

The Commercial School offered a two-year course for secondary school girls who passed a qualifying examination. The girls are prepared for the Royal Society of Arts examinations. Special emphasis has been laid on improving standards in English, Shorthand and Typing.

### *Adult Education and Evening Classes*

The whole range of Evening Classes was extended and new centres were opened to cater for specialised subjects such as cookery and woodwork. At the John Mackintosh Hall the subjects offered were English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic, History, Civics, Pottery ( Art, Dressmaking, Keep-fit, Judo and Gymnastics and, at the Gibraltar & Dockyard Technical College, Car Maintenance, Radio Theory, Technical Drawing and Mathematics.

The classes in English for Dockyard Apprentices were continued and an interesting development was the introduction of 'A' Level English and 'A' Level Mathematics classes.

### *Government Scholarships and Grants*

The Government policy whereby any young person who has the ability and the necessary qualifications can be given a chance to study overseas has been maintained. Students are expected to return to Gibraltar to offer their services to the community, if so required, for a stated number of years. In 1969, the Government awarded six scholarships and grants. The awards were made on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission and in some cases students were able to start their studies immediately.

The Trustees of the John Mackintosh Scholarship Fund have continued to finance students at British Universities and technical colleges as well as pupils who are attending VI Form Colleges in Britain because of lack of special facilities in Gibraltar.

### *Commonwealth Scholarships and Teaching Bursaries*

The local Commonwealth Scholarship Agency under the Chairmanship of the Hon. W. Thomson, O.B.E., J.P., nominated 2 candidates for Commonwealth Scholarships.

The Departmental Appointments Board for the Commonwealth teaching bursaries put forward 10 names (1 — 1-year; 9 — 3-year teacher training) tenable in Britain. The final selection rests with the appointment boards in the awarding countries.

### *Youth Employment & Youth Welfare*

This Department has been very active during the year, and the Youth Employment Officer has visited schools, given talks to school-leavers, interviewed them, organized visits to industry and kept very close contact with employers. The employment situation proved very satisfactory and over 300 youngsters were placed in employment. In addition the Youth Employment Officer gave vocational guidance to all school leavers and visited young people at work.

### *Vocational Guidance*

The Youth Employment Officer also associated himself with the Vocational Guidance Scheme run by Lourdes School and visited young people at work. This scheme has proved very useful in that school-leavers are given an opportunity of observing different trades and seeing something of the adult working world. In September a teacher was appointed officially to look after the vocational guidance side of the schools. There was very close contact between the latter and the Youth Employment Officer.

In July the post of Youth Employment Officer was upgraded and re-styled Youth Officer. The Youth Officer is assisted by a youth leader whose functions also include youth employment.

### *Youth Welfare*

The Youth Employment Officer is also Secretary and Executive Officer of the Youth Employment & Welfare Council. There are 13 youth clubs and youth organizations in Gibraltar

with a total membership of approximately 1,600. The Executive Officer continued to visit clubs to advise and help them develop their activities. The Youth Leader returned from the United Kingdom in August after having satisfactorily completed a full-time course at the National College of Youth Leaders in Leicester. Grants have been made to youth clubs and associations totalling approximately £2,900 to help them develop their activities and also to enable their members to organize trips and hold camps in Tangier and elsewhere in Morocco; over 120 young people took part in these activities.

In addition 8 leaders from the Young Christian Workers attended formation and leadership courses in the United Kingdom. The Government also sponsored a three-week youth leadership course for the President of the Lourdians Social Club at the National Association of Youth Clubs in London. Another leader from the Lourdians Association was also helped to attend an athletics course and the Youth Employment & Welfare Council gave financial assistance for the President of the Young Christian Workers to attend the 4th World Council of the Young Christian Workers at Beirut.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH**

The Board of Management for the Medical and Health Services was, until the end of 1969, responsible to the Government for the administration of all Government Medical and Health Services and advised the Governor in Council on matters relating to such services.

The Chairman of the Board was the Minister for Medical Services. As a result of the Elections to the House of Assembly held in July, the Minister for Medical Services, the Hon. A. P. Montegriffo, O.B.E. was succeeded by the Hon. J. Caruana who, under the new Constitution, became the Minister for Medical & Health Services. Other members of the Board were the Medical Administrator, the Medical Officer of Health and the Medical Officer-in-Charge, Royal Naval Hospital, as ex-officio members. The remaining members were persons not in Government employment. The Secretary of the Medical Department was the Secretary of the Board and all its Committees.

At the end of the year consideration was being given to the abolition of the Board in the light of the latest constitutional changes.

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of Hospital Services, Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals (where such treatment is beyond the scope of

local resources); Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out-Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service; and Port and Airport Health Service.

The Health Committee of the Board, on which were represented the civilian and service health authorities, advised the Governor in Council on matters of public health and ensured co-ordination of policy.

A Medical Committee composed of the Senior Specialists and Consultants employed in the Medical Department advised the Board on general matters of medical policy and medico-administrative problems.

Among the matters discussed by the Board during the year under review were the following:

#### *Contract Laundry*

The Board was satisfied that it would be more economical and practical to give out to contract the laundering of linen as the capital investment involved in the installation of the modern equipment required to raise the standard of the departmental laundry would be too great.

#### *Nurses' Responsibilities*

The Board agreed that blood should be taken by an approved nurse only in case of emergency and if no doctor was available provided the medical staff and the Board of Management took legal responsibility as indicated by the General Nursing Council.

The Board also approved certain recommendations of the Medical Committee which safeguarded the position of the nurses in connection with other procedures.

#### *Treatment of Tuberculosis*

Entitled persons (i.e. generally speaking British residents and aliens residing and working in Gibraltar) had for many years been treated free of charge for infectious diseases except tuberculosis. Late in 1968, tuberculosis was included amongst the Infectious Diseases for which treatment is given free of charge to entitled persons.

A number of donations were given in the course of the year. The Ferrary Trust gave £500 and Messrs. Shell Co. of Gibraltar Ltd. and Barclays Bank D.C.O., Gibraltar, jointly donated the sum of £1,500 for the purchase of a Cardiac Arrest Trolley.

The Mackintosh Wing was opened by His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, on the 22nd September, 1969.

Owing to unfortunate circumstances the conversion of the Operating Theatre at St. Bernard's Hospital into a modern Operating Theatre Suite consisting of two theatres and ancillary rooms was not completed as scheduled during the course of the year. The delay was caused by the late arrival of air-conditioning equipment. Temporary operating theatre facilities were made available at King George V. Hospital and the conversion of this hospital into a psychiatric unit was consequently delayed beyond the planned stage.

The new X-Ray Department, which now houses all the X-Ray facilities in the Department, was commissioned in November. In order to achieve this, the main unit previously installed in the King George V. Hospital had to be transferred and re-installed in the extended X-Ray Department at St. Bernard's Hospital. There was no interruption in the radiological services rendered by this Department which was able to cope with all the radiological work.

Owing to the difficulties experienced with the Chemists on Duty Scheme, an Emergency Dispensary Service was introduced during the year. A small dispensary was opened within St. Bernard's Hospital, staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary.

Mr. S. Abudarham, L.C.S.T., finished his training at the West End Hospital Speech Therapy Training School under Government sponsorship and returned to Gibraltar in September. Apart from the part-time services of a Speech Therapist available to the Department in the past for a brief period, Speech Therapy in an organised form had never been available. With the arrival of Mr. Abudarham these services are now available to the community in a special department created for the purpose.

The appointment of Director of Medical & Health Services was instituted following the merger of the Medical Department and the Public Health Department, previously run by the City

Council. Dr. A. Bacarese Hamilton previously the Medical Officer of Health in the City Council, was appointed Director. Dr. Bacarese Hamilton had held the part-time appointment of Medical Administrator from February 1964 to July 1967. Surg. Capt. E. H. Murchison, O.B.E., the Medical Administrator was appointed Deputy Director of Medical & Health Services and Hospital Administrator.

Under the direction of the Minister for Medical & Health Services a reassessment of the long-term requirements of the Department was carried out and the following projects were prepared:

- (i) An annexe to be built on land adjoining the John Mackintosh Wing, at present occupied by the House Officers Quarters. This annexe would house an Isolation Unit which would take over all the functions of the Isolation Rooms now available in Don Ward, the Pathological Laboratory, which is now sited in the City Hall, and a new Chapel to replace the existing Chapel which will have to be demolished when the building of the annexe takes place. The siting of the Pathological Laboratory within the precincts of St. Bernard's Hospital would be of great advantage in ensuring efficient liaison which, because of the present separation, is difficult to maintain.
- (ii) The congestion of patients in the Out-Patients Department at St. Bernard's Hospital has reached the stage when the numbers are actually impeding the clinical work in the Department. It is therefore proposed that a Health Centre, which will house the General Medical Clinics and other extra hospital clinics which are now in different places within the town area, i.e. School Medical Clinic, Child Welfare Clinic and District Medical Clinic, should be provided outside the hospital. Provision would also be made for the renting of rooms to General Practitioners who would have private surgery hours at the Health Centre. The Out-Patients Department at St. Bernard's Hospital would continue to be used for Casualty work and Specialist Clinics.

Mr. L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Dr. Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist, also of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington and Mr. Henry Shaw, F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and, when necessary, to operate.



The training of nurses continued as in previous years. Two male and two female nurses were sent for training during the year under review. One nurse completed his training after obtaining the S.R.N. certificate.

The preventive side of medicine continued to be shared with the City Council up to the time of the merger of Government and City Council Departments when all public health matters became the responsibility of the new Department of Medical and Health Services.

The School Health Service was under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health who is the Principal School Medical Officer. Children found to be in need of medical treatment were referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors. The immunisation of children was under the direct control of the Medical Officer of Health who also gave lectures on health education in the schools and to Nurses.

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of the Paediatrician, assisted by Health Visitors, were held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre where advice on infant and child welfare was given. Children who required treatment were referred to the Out-Patient clinics at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting and close liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of St. Bernard's Hospital.

The District Medical Service caters for patients on Public Assistance. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicines and any surgical appliances that District patients may need are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the John Mackintosh Homes for the Aged. The District Medical Officer is also Airport Medical Officer.

The Government is responsible for the observance of international agreements in relation to International Sanitary Conventions. Residents and non-resident civilians of all nationalities are given treatment for social diseases free of charge at any time of the day at St. Bernard's Hospital.

**The Government Hospital Services consist of the following institutions:—**

- (i) **St. Bernard's Hospital**, with 110 beds, provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and In-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section, a ward for elderly sick patients and a small isolation unit. As already stated, the hospital now incorporates the John Mackintosh Wing, which consists of twenty-nine male medical beds, twenty-eight female medical beds (including 3 Intensive Care beds) and seventeen private rooms.
- (ii) **King George V. Hospital** caters for chest and heart diseases and other medical cases. The Hospital had accommodation for 60 beds. A small proportion of these beds was occupied by tuberculous patients, for whom this Hospital was originally designed, but the majority of the beds were allotted to cardiac and other medical cases. Towards the end of the year the patients in this hospital were transferred to the John Mackintosh Wing at St. Bernard's Hospital, but King George V. hospital had to remain open for surgical cases previously housed at St. Bernard's as the operating facilities at the latter had to be closed down, except for casualties, because of the rebuilding of the new Operating Theatre Suite. Temporary operating facilities were made available in King George V. Hospital.
- (iii) **St. Joseph's Hospital**, for the treatment of mental disease, has accommodation for 60 patients. Electro-convulsion therapy is available. Out-patient Clinics are held at this Hospital and at St. Bernard's Hospital.
- (iv) **The Infectious Diseases Hospital**, kept under the terms of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation, has accommodation for 10 beds. No cases were admitted during the year.

Thirty-two patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year. As usual, the majority of these went to the Royal Marsden Hospital and to St. Mary's Hospital, London.

Expenditure on public health during 1969 by the Government and the City Council totalled £379,659.

## HOUSING

The expenditure on new housing amounted to £438,600 of which £406,400 was from grants and the remainder from local funds.

The second Tower Block of 120 flats both of which were commenced in 1966 was completed during the course of the year.

At the end of the year there were 368 flats under construction on three sites.

The largest of the three sites is at Glacis where 104 semi-permanent dwellings built between 1945 and 1946 had to be demolished and 136 families rehoused to enable work to commence. The scheme due for completion in 1971 was originally meant to provide 263 flats of varying accommodation including old people's flats at ground level. Amenities such as shops, nursery and a community club are also being provided. The number of flats has had to be reduced to 258 as a result of one of the blocks having had to be shortened to avoid having to deviate a number of Municipal Services. This Contract provided for all labour having to be imported and has hardly been affected by the withdrawal of the Spanish labour.

The two other sites, Upper Sandpits involving 60 flats and Lower Sandpits involving 50 flats, both of which were due for completion during the year, have been affected considerably by labour shortages and may not be completed until the end of 1970.

The housing shortage persists and though the flats under construction will help the situation an accelerated programme is required. For this reason housing has been given the highest priority in the next Development Programme.

In the private sector construction was confined to enlarging existing buildings and alterations to internal layouts mainly to improve sanitary facilities.

A summary of the Government Housing Programme commenced in 1945 is as follows:

Years	No. of flats
1945/1954	743
1955/1964	1010
1965/1969	514
	<hr/>
	2267
Due for completion	
1970	110
1971	258
	<hr/>
	2635
	<hr/>

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security system administered by the Department of Labour and Social Security is based on the following:

- (1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance;
- (2) The Social Insurance Ordinance;
- (3) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance;
- (4) The Family Allowances Ordinance; and
- (5) The non-statutory Public Assistance Scheme.

#### *Contributory Schemes*

The Contributory Schemes are provided for under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. They cover all persons employed under a contract of service and also provide for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. The schemes are financed from weekly contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government. The standard rate of contribution is 9/- a week for a man (5/- payable by the employer and 4/- by the worker), and there are pro-rata rates for the other classes.

Following the practice in the United Kingdom, the normal method of payment of contributions is by means of adhesive insurance stamps fixed to insurance cards. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts from wages the worker's share of the contribution. One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both Ordinances. Insurance stamps are sold at the Post Office.

Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment or incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

### *Non-Contributory Schemes*

The non-contributory schemes are the Non-contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance, the Family Allowances Ordinance and the Scheme of Public Assistance. All three are financed entirely from the general revenue of Gibraltar and not from any system of contribution.

The Non-contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance covers British Subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar. In addition to providing supplementary benefits to those prescribed in the Social Insurance Ordinance it provides for the payment of transitional retirement pensions.

The Family Allowances Ordinance and the Public Assistance Scheme cover Gibraltarians who are domiciled in Gibraltar or in the Consular Districts of Her Majesty's Vice-Consulates at La Linea or Algeciras as well as non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others who are in Gibraltar provided they satisfy certain special conditions as to residence.

## **I — CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES**

### *The Employment Injuries Insurance Schemes*

The three main types of benefit paid under the employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are:—

- (1) Injury Benefit;
- (2) Disablement Benefit; and
- (3) Industrial Death Benefit.

In addition, free medical treatment for employment injuries and occupational diseases, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances, is provided at the Government hospitals. The Government hospitals were reimbursed from the Employment Injuries Insurance Fund to the amount of £2,315 during 1969, as compared with £2,281 during 1968, for treatment to insured persons, including the provision of prosthetic appliances.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an in-

ustrial accident or an occupational disease. The rate of injury benefit for a man aged 20 or over is 56/- a week, to which may be added dependants' allowance of 14/- a week for a dependent adult, 7/- a week for the first dependent child and 4/1 a week for the second.

328 claims were received during the year (including 13 in respect of occupational disease) of which 299 were approved. The amount paid in respect of Injury Benefit during the year was £2,480.

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of residual physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease, assessed by a Medical Board on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings. If the degree of disablement is between 1% and 34% inclusive the award is by way of a gratuity varying between £16 and £280, and if it is between 35% and 100% a weekly pension is paid during the period taken into account by the assessment. The pension varies between 19/6 a week and 56/- a week in the case of male adults and 14/9 a week and 42/- a week in the case of female adults. Additional allowances are payable for dependants at the same rates as in the case of injury benefit, and also in certain circumstances when the disabled insured person is receiving approved hospital in-patient treatment, or, being totally disabled requires constant attendance. If the assessment is for life, or for a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity varying between £288 and £800 instead of the pension.

During the year 38 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 29 were allowed. 22 claimants received assessments for life. The amount paid was £3,896.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or dependent incapacitated widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease. This pension is payable at the rate of 35/- a week and may be increased by dependants' allowance payable at the same rates and in the same way as for injury or disablement benefits. The rate per orphan is 16/- a week. Subject to certain conditions a widow may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity of £800 instead of the pension but dependants' allowances may not be so commuted. Where there is no widow (or widower), children or parent there is provision for certain other dependants to claim, in which case the benefit is by way of a gratuity of £90. Three claims were received during 1969, of which one was disallowed. Expenditure on industrial death benefit amounted to £1,043.

- (b) *Widowed Mother's Allowance* is payable to a widow left with a dependent child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is 30/- a week with increases of 5/- per week for each dependent child and
- (c) *Widow's Pension* is payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is 30/- a week.

During the year, 51 claims were received, one of which was disallowed. 35 claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year, including benefits in respect of claims approved in previous years, was £6,696.

### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Social Insurance Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. Only one appeal was received during the year and it was disallowed.

On a question of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal from the Board's decision lies to the Supreme Court.

### *Unemployment Benefit*

Unemployment Benefit is a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 78 days (Sundays excluded) made to any person under pensionable age who is unemployed, capable of work and available to take work if offered, and who during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made was in employment for not less than 30 weeks, or his yearly average of weeks of insurable employment is not less than 30.

The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- a week for any one adult dependant and 5/- a week for each dependent child up to a maximum of four children. Lower weekly rates are payable to claimants without dependants who are either married women or under the age of 20.

During the year 363 claims were received. Of these 315 were allowed, 183 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid was £1,883.

## *The Social Insurance Fund*

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1969 was £209,785. The expenditure on benefits was £64,694 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £1,496,075.

### *Advisory Committee*

There is provision for the constitution of Advisory Committees under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. As in each case the purpose of the Committee is "to give advice and assistance to the Director in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Ordinance and to perform any other duties allotted to them", the same persons constitute both Committees so as to combine their work and thus avoid duplication. They include representatives of employers and workers and have an independent chairman.

### *Inspection*

The number of establishments visited was 133 and the total number of insurance cards inspected was 720. Domestic servants are not included in these figures.

### *Prosecutions*

Legal proceedings were instituted against five employers for failing to return the insurance cards in respect of 95 employees, whose employment had been terminated. Proceedings were also instituted against a firm who failed to exchange 28 Insurance Cards within the Statutory period. Convictions were obtained in all cases.

## II — NON-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES

### *The Non-contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance*

The whole of this Ordinance applies to all persons who are insured persons under the Social Insurance Ordinance or the wives or widows of such persons who are either:

- (a) British Subjects; or
- (b) domiciled in Gibraltar.

The provisions of the Ordinance relating to Unemployment Benefit apply to all insured persons. (See under "Unemployment Benefit" on page 5).



The benefits payable under this Ordinance are:—

- (1) Transitional Retirement Pension;
- (2) Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance; and
- (3) Unemployment Benefit which, as from 1968, is paid out of the Social Insurance Fund in accordance with Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Retirement pensions were specifically introduced in order to provide for the older insured persons who would not qualify for Old Age Pensions when payment of this benefit became operative in 1965. Now that most insured persons have established a title to Old Age Pension the number of Retirement Pensions is expected to decrease gradually over the years. During 1969 only one claim was received and allowed. The total amount paid was £9,357.

The weekly rate of retirement pension is 20/- with increases of 12/- a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment record of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 12/- a week for a married woman and 20/- a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 5/- a week for each child up to a maximum of four children.

#### *Supplements to Social Insurance Benefits*

These are weekly payments paid to persons to whom the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance applies and the money to pay for these supplements comes from the General Revenues of Gibraltar and not from contributions by employers or employees.

Supplementation paid during the year to widowed pensioners amounted to £3,968 and to old age pensioners £26,721.

#### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is also used for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

In addition to administering the Public Assistance Scheme and the Family Allowances Ordinance, the activities of the Social Welfare section of the Labour and Social Security Department cover the fields of child care, adoption,

prevention of delinquency, probation, conciliation in matrimonial disputes, and the rehabilitation of problem families.

### *Children in Need of Care and Protection*

The Child Care Committee, which brings together representatives of all the bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children under the chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, who has a wide experience of institutions and organisations for child care, continued to meet regularly each month. The Committee, which also advised on delinquency and probation, has been able to ensure the maximum co-ordination of all the agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of care.

The Committee continued its series of talks and meetings designed to increase interest in the child care field in Gibraltar. The meetings held during 1969 were well attended.

The Committee gives special attention to children identified as potential delinquents, including persistent truants from school. Case work is carried out by the three Probation Officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security.

The Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent boys continued the good work it has performed since it was opened in 1966. There were two boys in care at the end of 1969.

A high level of family visiting and case work was maintained throughout the year, special attention being given to problem families with children who have been identified with anti-social behaviour. Two boys, aged seven and six, were brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection and both were committed, under a Fit Person Order, to the care of the Warden of the Edmund Rice Home for deprived boys, which is run by the Department of Labour and Social Security. Two sisters, aged 9 and 10, were also brought before the Court as being in need of care and protection and were placed also under a Fit Person Order, in the care of a relative who was willing to undertake the care of them until they reach the age of 18.

### *The Foster Parents Scheme*

The need for foster parents has arisen only once during the last few years. The arrangements made in that case are working very satisfactorily.

### *Probation*

14 Probation Orders were made during the year (one more than in 1968). Four of these were in respect of adults, the remaining ten in respect of juveniles. All these cases concerned male offenders.

### *Imprisonment of Juveniles*

There is no approved school or Borstal establishment to deal with the more recalcitrant cases of juvenile delinquency. There is, therefore, no alternative in cases which have exhausted the limited means of treatment available but to send these to prison where there is, however, no separate establishment for them. They are, nevertheless, segregated from the adult counterparts. No child (i.e. under 14 years of age) may, however, be sent to prison.

Two young male persons received prison sentences during the year and two others were allowed bail, pending an appeal against imprisonment.

### *Corporal Punishment of Juveniles*

The Courts do not view corporal punishment with favour, but in the absence of any form of treatment, it has been retained reluctantly as a necessary part of the limited means available for the treatment of delinquents. No such punishment was, however, imposed during 1969 by the Courts.

### *Prevention of Delinquency*

An Attendance Centre is set up at the City Fire Station. During 1969 two young persons (as compared with one in 1968) attended at the centre.

The "Liverpool Scheme" continues to be successfully operated by the police. 17 cases were dealt with under this Scheme (as compared with 14 in 1968).

### *Adoption*

There were no special activities to report under this heading during 1969.

### *Care of the Aged*

The institutional care of the aged continues to be undertaken by the Board of Governors of the John Mackintosh Homes. These homes, of which there are three, cater for a total of 168 persons.

Residents in the homes who are without means are maintained free of charge, and continue to receive a pocket money allowance from public assistance funds at the rate of 10/- a week.

### *Matrimonial Reconciliation*

Four cases were referred by the Courts to the Social Welfare Officers and all but one were satisfactorily dealt with.

### *Community Welfare and Community Development*

The social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the community are catered for by a number of social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the John Mackintosh Hall which provides a library and cultural, educational, social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The running of the Hall is financed by the Government. This cultural centre is exceptionally well-equipped in premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh. The British Council continued to provide generous support with materials such as books, films, magazines, gramophone records, music etc.

### *Welfare of the Blind*

The Annual Report of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness shows a welcome downward trend in the number of blind and partially sighted persons. The number so registered stood at 94 at the end of the year.

### *Compulsory Service Grants*

This Ministry of Defence (Army) Scheme to alleviate hardship to the family of a wage earner called up for military service provides that Compulsory Service Grants related to pre-service earnings should be payable. The maximum allowance payable is £2. 10. 0d. a week whilst the recruit makes a voluntary settlement of 17/6d. If need is established and the maximum grant does not bring the recruit's pay and allowances up to 75% of pre-service earnings it is supplemented by a grant under the Public Assistance Scheme.

### *Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme*

This Scheme, which is designed to assist discharged prisoners normally resident in Gibraltar, by immediate cash payments, the provision of essential clothing and assistance in obtaining employment continued in operation during the year.

## *Sponsored Hospital Patients' Scheme*

Under this Scheme persons suffering from conditions which require specialised medical treatment not obtainable in Gibraltar are sent to suitable hospitals outside Gibraltar, usually in Britain.

The expenditure incurred during 1969 on patients' passages, maintenance allowances, etc., was £3,027 as compared with £2,758 the previous year. These figures do not include the actual cost of treatment which is much higher and is met from the Medical Vote.

## *Relationship with Voluntary Organisations*

Excellent relationships exist between the Department of Labour & Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations, especially those catering for the aged or in the field of Child Care.

## *Rent Allowances*

Persons in receipt of public assistance may apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Lands and Works Department. Those who do not qualify for full rent relief may still be helped with a discretionary rent allowance.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

The total expenditure on public assistance during 1969 was £75,268 as compared with £73,317 in 1968. The sum of £12,385, as compared with £8,135 in 1968, was also allowed in rent relief.

## *The Family Allowances Ordinance*

The Family Allowances Ordinance provides for the payment of allowances in respect of each child, except the first, under the age limit. For the majority of children this limit is 15 (which is the statutory school-leaving age) but for those staying on at school or actively seeking employment by maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange it can be extended until they attain their eighteenth birthday.

The allowance is at the rate of 4/- a week for each child after the first, and is paid irrespective of actual needs or resources. It is disregarded for the purpose of assessment under the Public Assistance Scheme. At the end of the year an increase in the rate of allowance, to 6/- a week, had been approved for implementation as from January, 1970.

Expenditure on Family Allowances during 1969 totalled £28,047 as compared with £29,287 in 1968.

### *Public Assistance Scheme*

The Public Assistance Scheme is not supported by specific legislation but operates under administrative arrangements designed to provide financial assistance on a basis of need to Gibraltarians and certain others permanently residing in Gibraltar.

The basic weekly rates of allowances for persons living on their own were increased in January, 1969, to 42/6d. for a single person and 70/- for a married couple. Slightly higher grants are paid to the registered blind and the partially sighted. The rates of allowance were due for a further increase in January, 1970.

The Scheme also provides for the payment of discretionary allowances for exceptional needs.

## Chapter 8: Legislation

Thirty-two Ordinances were passed during the year 1969 the most important of which were: —

- | <i>Number of<br/>Ordinance</i> | <i>Subject Matter</i>   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 13.                            | <i>Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance.</i><br>The purpose of this Ordinance is to grant an increase in the pensions of officers who retired prior to the implementation of the remaining stages of the Marsh Award.  |
| 15.                            | <i>Companies (Taxation and Concessions) (Amendment) Ordinance.</i><br>The purpose of this Ordinance, which repeals the Merchant Shipping (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance, 1965, is to define the interpretation of an "exempt company" and to set out the type of transaction which an exempt company is authorised to effect or operate in or from Gibraltar. |
| 21.                            | <i>Criminal Justice Administration (Amendment) Ordinance.</i><br>The main purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the suspended sentences of imprisonment. The  |

Ordinance is based on similar provisions in force in England and contained in Sections 39 and 40 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967.

24. *Elections (Amendment) Ordinance.*  
The purpose of this Ordinance is to lower the age for voting at general elections from 21 years to 18 years.
28. *Gibraltar Court of Appeal Ordinance.*  
The Gibraltar Constitution Order, 1969, provides in Section 57 that there shall be a Court of Appeal for Gibraltar "which shall have such jurisdiction and powers as may be conferred upon it by this Constitution or any other law."

The purpose of this Ordinance is to provide for the jurisdiction and powers of the new court which will consist of a President and at least two Justices of Appeal. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be an ex officio member of the court for all purposes, but will not sit for the hearing and determination of any appeal from his own decision.

## Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrates' Court.

The Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court are established by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. The Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of First Instance, a Stipendiary Magistrate and 23 Justices of the Peace at present comprise the Judiciary, together with the Judges of the Court of Appeal. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is 13, two of them being Queen's Counsel. Barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers.

The Court of Appeal will hear appeals from the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeal are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both appellate and original jurisdiction. Its original juris-

diction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice and the Assize Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Court of First Instance, the Magistrates' Court and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in cases of treason, murder or any felony punishable by death, of twelve. There is provision for majority verdicts except in cases of treason, murder and felony punishable by death when the verdict must be unanimous.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar consists partly of the English law as contained in the Application of English Law Ordinance (Cap. 5) in so far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly or by necessary implication applied to Gibraltar, the Common Law to date, Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court of England, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice.

The Criminal practice of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Court of First Instance has jurisdiction comparable to that of the County Courts of England and Wales and is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in the case of his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in Criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that under the Magistrates' Court Act 1952 in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Magistrates' Court is also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace are to some extent disproportionate to the size of the territory by reason of the considerable floating population passing through.



Provision is made for legal aid for accused persons and appellants in criminal cases, and for legal assistance to persons in civil matters.

In the Supreme Court there were 7 trials on indictment in which 7 persons were involved compared with 17 trials concerning 35 persons in 1968 and 10 trials concerning 13 persons in 1967. In the plenary jurisdiction 93 civil actions were commenced in the Supreme Court. During the year under review, there were heard one criminal appeal and two civil appeals.

The Court of First Instance dealt with 163 summonses and 55 judgment summonses.

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 2,474 cases taken in Court, including 726 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance and 259 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil Debt cases totalled 156 out of which 82 did not come for hearing. There were 25 Juveniles involved in the Juvenile Court as against 12 in 1968 and 18 in 1967. In addition, 12 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court. During the year under review 12 probation orders were made by the Court. A further 543 cases (not heard in the Court) of minor breaches of the Traffic Ordinance were dealt with by the imposition of the "Statutory Fixed Penalty".

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place as usual, the Judiciary, officers of the Court and the members of the Bar participating.

#### POLICE

The Gibraltar Police Force is responsible for Law and Order in Gibraltar, including the Bay and the Admiralty Dockyard. In addition it has responsibility for Immigration Control, Civilian Population Registration, the Ambulance Service, Car Park Attendants, School-crossing Wardens and Weights and Measures.

#### *Establishment and Strength*

The Force has an overall establishment of 248 with a strength on the 31st December, 1969 of 188, which means there are 60 vacancies, the same number as at the beginning of the year.

The authorised working week is 44 hours but owing to the large number of vacancies, a 48-hour week is worked and an extra duty bonus is granted.

## *Recruitment and Training*

There were 41 applicants for the Force in 1969 of whom 28 were accepted. All recruits were trained locally. The problem of attracting the right type of man is still acute and is now accentuated by the general labour shortage which exists in Gibraltar.

During the year one Inspector, one Station Sergeant, three sergeants and three constables attended various Police Courses in the United Kingdom. Refresher training was also carried out locally.

## *Crime*

The number of offences, including indictable offences, investigated by Police in 1969 was 1,609 compared with 1,738 in 1968, a decrease of 129. This drop is mainly due to civil disputes which are no longer recorded as offences as in previous years.

There was however, an increase in the number of thefts from 380 in 1968 to 596 in 1969, and there was a slight increase in the number of break-ins. There was also a slight increase in dangerous drug cases.

The number of indictable crimes increased from 534 in 1968 to 801 in 1969, but the detection rate of 42% remained the same.

## *Traffic*

The number of traffic offences recorded in 1969 was 2,538 against 1968 offences in the previous year, an increase of 570. As in previous years the bulk of offences consisted of contraventions of parking regulations. There were 5,586 civilian registered vehicles in Gibraltar in December, 1969, in addition to a large number of military vehicles.

There were 632 accidents in 1969 as compared with 480 in 1968, an increase of 152. As in the previous year one fatal accident was recorded. The majority of the accidents were minor and very few involved personal injury.

## *Immigration*

The Police in their capacity as Immigration Officers control entry points into Gibraltar. In 1969, 216,392 persons passed through Immigration Control Posts. This figure does not include the foreign workers entering Gibraltar.

The withdrawal of the Spanish labour force during the year entailed a reorganisation of the registration system following the introduction of arrangements for an increased number of foreign workers who now reside in Gibraltar.

The civilian population stood on the 31st December, 1969 at 28,407 its highest level ever, and the overall figure of non-Gibraltarians residing in Gibraltar under temporary residential permits stood at 9,039.

### *Transport*

The Force's transport consists of two land rovers, two station wagons, one saloon staff car, eleven motor cycles and three ambulances. The Admiralty supply vehicles for patrols in the Dockyard.

The Force operates its own garage, staffed by a Police Mechanic, where repairs and maintenance are carried out.

### *Housing*

The Force has 163 quarters of which 65 are occupied by retired Officers. The demand for Police quarters for serving Officers cannot be fully met at present.

### *Communications*

All station vehicles and motor launches are equipped with V.H.F. wireless, as are a number of motor cycles.

A number of portable sets are held for emergencies. The Fire Brigade and Naval Shore Patrol are netted to the Police frequency. Police equipment and that of the Fire Brigade and Port Department is maintained by one Police Wireless Technician.

### *Marine Section*

This Section has four launches, three on patrol in shifts throughout the 24 hours and one on reserve. Each carries a crew of three Constables. Maintenance is carried out by a Police Marine Mechanic.

### *Ambulance Section*

This Section consists of three ambulances. It deals with emergencies and with the transfer of patients to and in between hospitals.

The number of calls made on the Service continues to increase and 1,576 calls were answered in 1969.

## *Underwater Squad*

The Underwater Squad continues to give good service. Although operational dives are not very numerous the Squad remains active and in a state of readiness at all times.

The Squad, which consists of 8 Officers, practises regularly and carries out an average of two dives per week.

A quantity of stolen property was recovered from the sea-bed in H.M. Dockyard by the Squad during the year.

## *Life Saving*

The Force supplied Life Saving facilities at beaches throughout the bathing season by having teams of Beach Guards from off-duty personnel, all of whom are members of the Royal Life Saving Society.

## *Police Welfare Fund*

The fund has 100% membership on weekly subscriptions. It is designed to defray medical expenses not borne by Government, and to assist dependants of Officers who die in the Service. It also assists in other cases of hardship.

## *Police Association*

This Association continues to function responsibly and effectively.

## *St. John Ambulance*

The St. John Ambulance certificate is a necessary qualification for a recruit to complete his training and for obtaining annual increments. The Force has three Divisions of the Brigade and the Secretary of the St. John Council is a Police Officer.

There are a number of lay lecturers who in their off-duty time lecture police and members of the public.

## *Awards during the Year*

Fourteen Officers were awarded the Colonial Police Long Service Medal or Bars.

## *Visits*

The Inspector General of Colonial Police, Mr. M. J. Macoun C.M.G., O.B.E. carried out an inspection of the Force in July, 1969.

## PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the North end of the Rock facing West. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are part of the original Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The number of prisoners received during 1969 was 49. The daily average in prison was 5.53 compared with 9.5 in 1968. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

Owing to the size of the prison and the small number of its inmates complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and young persons are committed to prison, but, when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class." Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. One prisoner was upgraded to this class in 1969. Towards the end of his sentence this prisoner was allowed, on the recommendation of the Prison Board, to go home on Saturdays returning to prison on the Monday morning. This is the first time this has been done and it was found to have a very good effect on the prisoner.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than thirty-one days.

Nine breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. All were dealt with by the Superintendent. The discipline of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were no escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Prisoners are put to work normally carried out by unskilled labourers, such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. There is a working day of seven hours. There is no system of extra-mural labour.

All prisoners may enter a wage-earning scheme on admission to prison. In 1969 the wage was raised from 3/- to 6/- a week. Prisoners may spend 5/- on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison once a week and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to discharge. During the year under review three prisoners were admitted to Hospital; one was returned to prison; one was discharged from hospital and the other was certified to be of unsound mind and was detained at the Mental Hospital. Ten other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison for minor ailments. Five received dental treatment.

A Chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Facilities are given to all prisoners desiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible classes are arranged by Members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English-speaking prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made with the Command Education Officer to hold classes for them. The Library is available to all prisoners and contains 3,600 books. Magazines and periodicals are obtained from charitable sources.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly during the year by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different nominations also paid regular visits. Holy Mass was said every Sunday for Roman Catholics and Religious Services were held for Church of England inmates at regular intervals.

There is a discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme which applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British Subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases, when no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British Subjects. The scheme does not apply to aliens except those who have been in prison for more than one year and for whom Consular assistance is not available. Assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 8/6 per day for a period not normally exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he may receive financial assistance under the Public Assistance Scheme if he has not by that time found employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 in any one period of 12 months.

British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Schemes of which Gibraltar is a member.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

### WATER SUPPLY

Two varieties of water are supplied by the Municipal Department of Gibraltar, potable and sanitary.

#### *Potable Water*

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall, from shallow wells, from a 70,000 gallons per day multi-flash evaporator using waste heat from the Municipal Department's Electricity Generating Station, and from a 225,000 g.p.d. multi-stage flash evaporator. During January 1969 water was also imported from Tangier by means of a small water tanker with a capacity of 100,000 gallons.

Rain water is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated in the heart of the Rock. The total rainfall as registered by the Municipal Department's gauges was 68.34 inches in 1969.

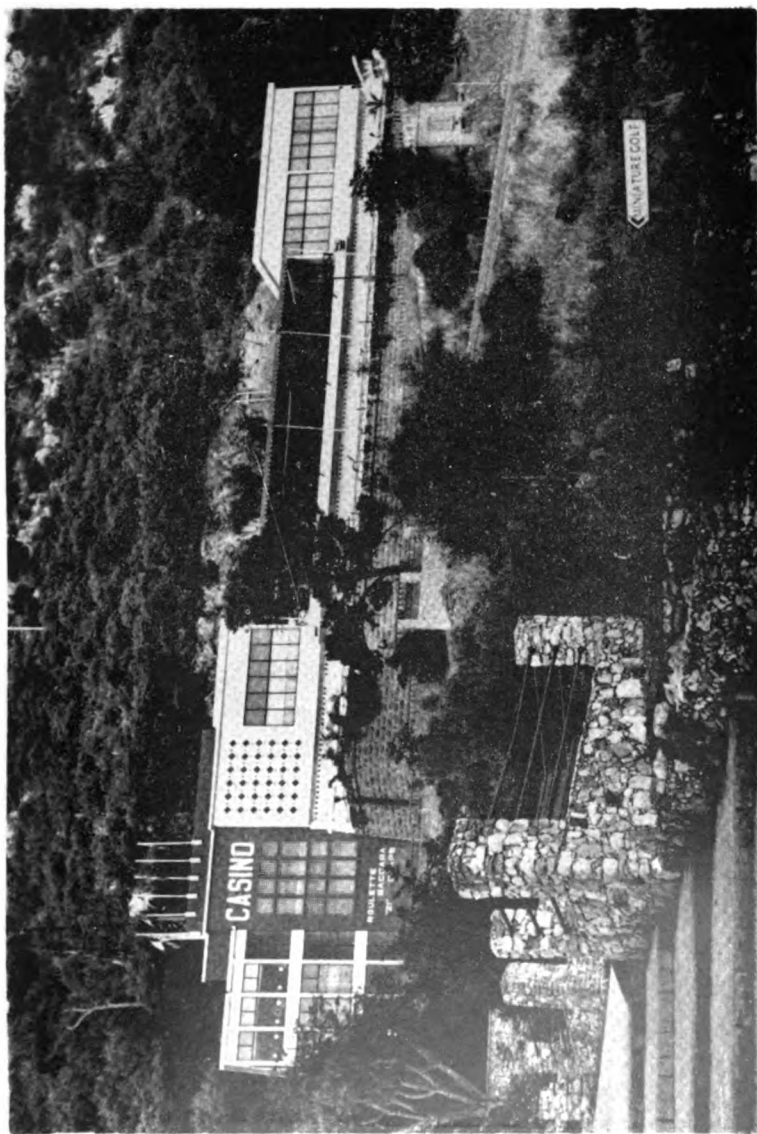
The hardness of the well water does not normally exceed 32 degrees but this is brought down to 10 degrees by passing a proportion of the water extracted from the wells through a Base Exchange Water Softening Plant (which reduces its hardness to zero) and blending it thereafter with untreated water. The blended water after being "chlorinated" (i.e. treated with ammonia and chlorine gas) is pumped into a service tank, into which is also pumped the distilled and imported water, and then lifted into the reservoirs for distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

A network of distribution pipes conveys the water from the reservoirs to houses, wharves, public supply points, etc.

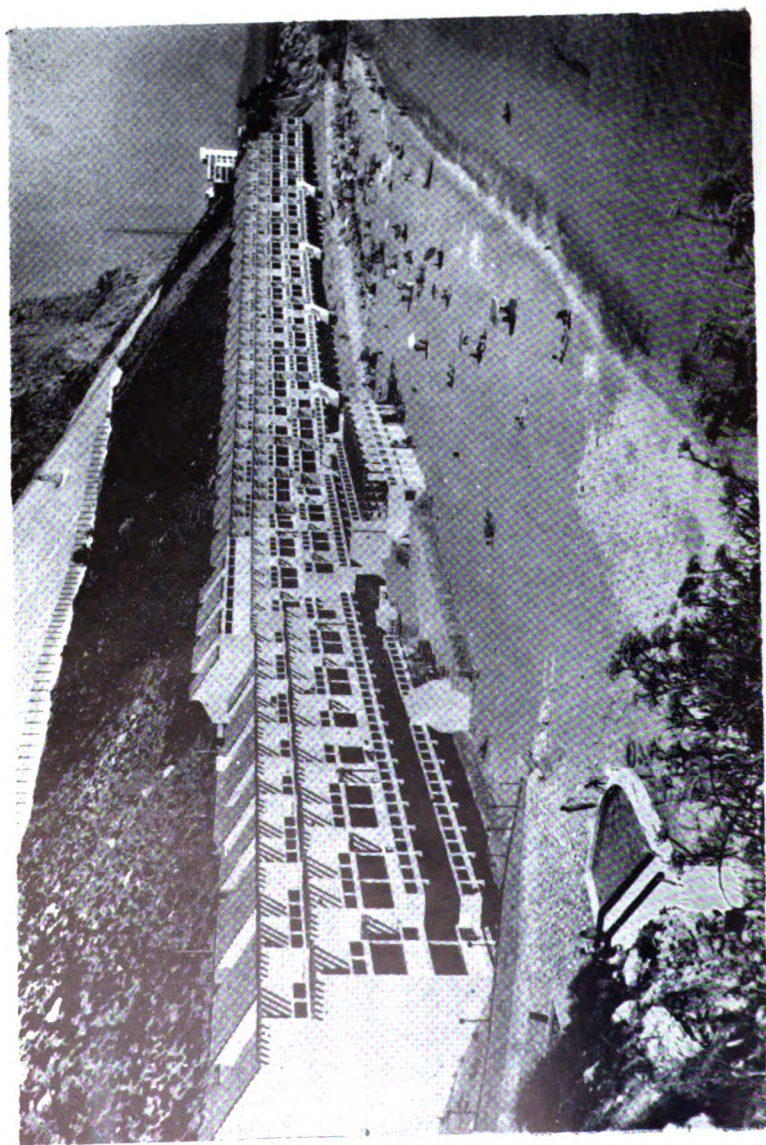
The Ministry of Public Buildings and Works also have rain-water collecting areas, reservoirs, and distilling plants.

The consumption of potable water during 1969 was 87,378,557 gallons.



**THE CASINO FROM THE ALAMEDA GARDENS**





**BOTH WORLDS HOLIDAY CENTRE**

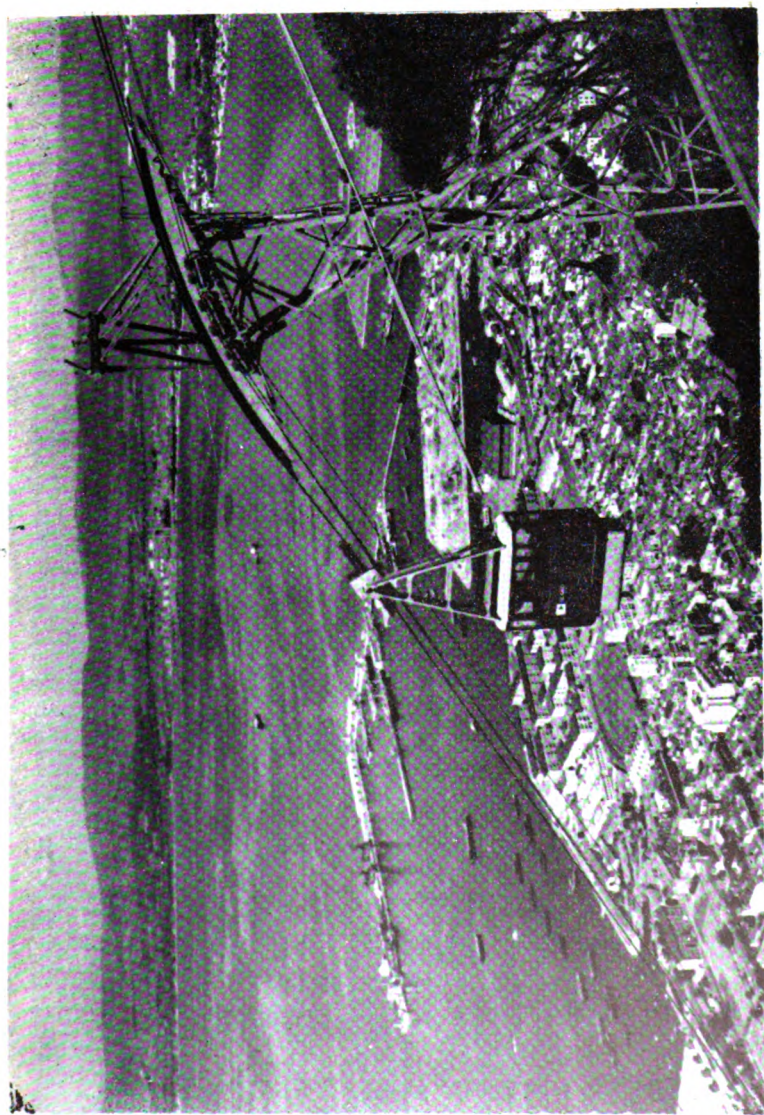


*ONE OF THE FAMOUS ROCK APES*





MISS GIBRALTAR 1969



VIEW OF TOWN AND HARBOUR





VIEW ACROSS THE STRAITS

## Sanitary Water

This water is obtained from the sea and is elevated by pumping machinery to several reservoirs sited at various parts of the city. An intercommunication system of distribution pipes conveys the water by gravitation to every house and the supply is constant.

This water is used for fire fighting, road watering, flushing and general sanitary purposes. Over 478 million gallons of sea water were supplied in 1969.

## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The electricity undertaking of the Government generated 42,242,320 Board of Trade Units during 1969.

The rates of charges were as follows: —

- (1) Flat Rate

Lighting .....	7d. per kWh
Power .....	5d. per kWh
- (2) Multipart tariff for Domestic Consumers

Primary rate .....	7d. per kWh
Secondary .....	5d. per kWh
Tertiary .....	2d. per kWh
- (3) Multipart tariff for Business, Commercial & General Consumers

Primary Rate ... (20% of monthly Consumption) .....	7d. per kWh
Secondary ... (40% of monthly Consumption) .....	5d. per kWh
Tertiary .....	2d. per kWh
- (4) Two-part tariff for Industrial and Commercial Consumers with a maximum demand of not less than 5 KW

Primary Charge £2-5-0d. per Quarter per KW of maximum demand.	
Secondary rate for all units consumed .....	2d. per kWh
- (5) Off-Peak tariffs
  - (a) Restricted hours) 0700 to 1400  
throughout year) 1800 to 2300  
Unit charge: —at 1d. per kWh for all units consumed,  
subject to a minimum charge of 10/- per  
month or £1-10-0d. per quarter.
  - (b) Restricted hours) 1030 to 1400  
Nov. to March ) 1800 to 2100  
inclusive

April to October inclusive; un-restricted, but if necessary restrictions to be imposed at Government's discretion as for winter period.

Unit charge: —1½d. per kWh for all units consumed subject to a minimum charge of 10/- per month or £1-10-0d. per quarter.

## PUBLIC WORKS 1969

### *Lands and Works Department*

The total expenditure by the Lands and Works Department was £881,450 of which £438,600 was on the Housing Programme as described in Chapter 7.

The major works carried out by the Department were housing projects. The Glacis Scheme, comprising 258 flats costing £1,411,000 for which the Contractor is one of the locally-based U.K. firms, is the biggest scheme since the Housing Programme was launched in 1945 with the Alameda Estate of 472 flats at a cost of £2,326,400. By coincidence the same Contractor is involved. Part of the site was reclaimed from the sea before the last war while the remainder was reclaimed after the war. These ground conditions required that the foundations be piled and 561 piles were driven during the course of 6 months by a specialist sub-contractor.

The new wing for St. Bernard's Hospital, which provides 77 new beds and, among other facilities, a new X-Ray Department and Intensive Care Unit, was opened in September. The work, costing over £250,000 was paid for from a bequest by the late John Mackintosh.

A new operating suite for St. Bernard's Hospital costing £32,800, which provides two independent operating theatres and which should have been completed in conjunction with the new wing, is due for completion in April 1970 after delays due to late delivery of the air conditioning plant. The two surgical wards at St. Bernard's are being modernised at the same time.

King George V Hospital, which has housed temporarily the surgical Department of St. Bernard's Hospital, will, as soon as the St. Bernard's works are completed, be converted and enlarged into a mental hospital to modern standards to replace the existing St. Joseph's Mental Hospital.

The Royal Engineers continued the very valuable assistance given under their field construction training programme using materials supplied by the Department. From the demolition or

conversion of obsolete military installations on the Upper Rock into lookouts, they embarked into more ambitious work, completing a promenade in Catalan Bay appropriately named "Beaver Promenade" from the emblem of 40 Field Squadron R.E. which carried out the work. Another promenade linking Camp Bay with the Nuffield Pool at Little Bay is being undertaken by 20 Field Squadron R.E., their successors, and will be completed for the 1970 bathing season.

The Royal Engineers also gave technical support to the Royal Anglian Regiment which cleared and opened up a very pleasant cliff-side walk at Rooke Battery on the Upper Rock.

Among minor works carried out during the course of the year by the Royal Engineers was the completion of a sand enclosure on the North Mole and the laying of a fire main on the Upper Rock.

Over half the dwellings available for the civil population are provided by Government and, together with all other Government buildings, are maintained by the Department's own labour force. A total of 14,202 requisitions for repairs were received of which 13,640 were completed by the end of the year. One hundred and seventy-five dwellings were rehabilitated when their tenants were rehoused.

Quarrying at Europa Advance Battery had to be stopped at the end of the year when further removal of rock would have endangered Hole in the Wall Road. A new quarry site is being developed. In the meantime coarse aggregate supplies are being imported.

Bricks and sand continued to be imported from Portugal. Cement was imported mainly from Rumania, Yugoslavia and Portugal.

The Departmental labour force was reduced from 345 to 210 following the withdrawal of Spanish labour in June. The immediate response of the Gibraltarian labour force was exemplary with all trades supporting each other while the necessary reorganisation of the depleted labour force was carried out.

Matters affecting the weekly paid staff are discussed at a Departmental Works Council which was constituted in 1954 and which meets quarterly. Its success may be measured by the goodwill that has led to the excellent labour relations in the Department.



## Expenditure

The table below sets out in detail the expenditure under various Heads for the last three years.

	1969 £	1968 £	1967 £
Annually Recurrent Works .....	165,086	169,211	147,622
Non Recurrent Works .....	48,911	43,939	43,585
Other Charges .....	1,387	795	599
<i>Improvement and Development Fund</i>			
Housing .....	438,607	257,205	627,016
Schools .....	5,600	20,236	61,149
Tourism .....	54,787	58,964	174,221
Miscellaneous .....	34,042	—	—
<i>John Mackintosh Trust</i>			
St. Bernard's Hospital New Wing...	80,415	159,329	18,372
	828,835	709,679	1,072,564
Personal Emoluments .....	52,632	47,646	46,205
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>£881,467</b>	<b>757,325</b>	<b>1,118,769</b>

### MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS DURING 1969

#### Housing

	£	
2 Tower Blocks at Glacis	983,500	Carried over from 1968. Second Block completed. Roadworks continue.
Upper Sandpits, 60 flats	285,200	Carried over from 1968.
Lower Sandpits, 50 flats	194,000	Due for completion end of 1970.
Glacis Phase II, 258 flats	1,411,000	Commenced April 1969. Due for completion late 1971.

#### Other Works

Mackintosh Wing		
St. Bernard's Hospital	234,150	Carried over from 1968 and completed.
Catalan Bay Promenade	5,600	Carried out by 50 Squadron R.E.
Camp Bay Promenade	7,500	To be completed 1970.
Little Bay Promenade	67,000	Commenced in 1968 and due for completion in 1970. Carried out by Municipal Department.

## CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

### *Little Bay*

Work proceeded during 1969 on the construction of beach facilities at Little Bay. The project includes the construction of a masonry sea wall above the beach, with 3 main terraces situated at different levels above this, and the cost is estimated at £45,447. Changing rooms and toilets are also under construction with an access road into the site off Keightley Way. Part of the area was available for public use during the 1969 bathing season.

### *Maintenance and Labour*

Owing to the withdrawal of the Spanish Labour force the number of workmen employed by the C.E.D. was reduced from 511 to 399. This has meant a reduction in the work being completed. However, all essential maintenance tasks, including refuse, drainage, water supply, pumping stations, street sweeping and flushing etc. have continued at a satisfactory level, the main work reduction being in respect of capital and development schemes.

Labour relations were excellent throughout the year; some jobs were carried out by task work to increase incentive and productivity.

### *Collection and Disposal of Refuse*

Every day over 30 tons of domestic refuse is collected by the Department and transported in lorries to the Refuse Destructor. There is no statutory obligation to collect trade refuse free of charge, but the dustmen on their daily rounds have instructions to remove a maximum of one 3 cubic foot box from each shop. In addition, and in order to help those firms which have large quantities of refuse to dispose of, arrangements have been made to accept trade refuse at the Refuse Destructor. Two new trade refuse incinerators were constructed at the Devil's Tower Road site to facilitate the work. Traders who have not the means to deliver their refuse themselves at the Destructor can make arrangements with the Municipal Department for it to be collected within 7 days of request at a charge of £2 per lorry load or part thereof.

### *Sewage Disposal*

The system is of the "combined" type as both the surface water run-off and the sewage discharge into the main sewer. The system is partially dependent on gravity but there are also pumping stations strategically positioned so that eventually the whole of the sewage discharges into the sea at Europa Point Outfall.

## *Parks and Gardens*

The Department administers extensive areas of public open space, which includes 'The Alameda Gardens' among many gardens and walks in the town. The maintenance and upkeep of these areas was continued during 1969. Damage to trees and plants by the public has caused concern with about 250 trees and many smaller shrubs etc. needing replanting.

New planting was carried out at Camp Bay, Little Bay, the Piazza at John Mackintosh Square, Governor's Parade and the new terraces built by the Royal Engineers at Catalan Bay.

## *Public Baths and Beaches*

The Tarik hot and cold fresh water baths are open throughout the year and it is expected that the Sea Bathing Establishment at Montagu will continue to be well patronized in summer.

Catalan Bay, Eastern Beach, Sandy Bay and Camp Bay, which are much favoured by the residents, are controlled by the Municipal Department during the bathing season. The facilities at Little Bay will be opened in 1970.

The beaches are patrolled by rescue boats and attended by beach pickets throughout the day. Chalets provided with sanitary accommodation are available free of charge to bathers for use as changing rooms at all the above beaches.

## **TOWN PLANNING REPORT 1969**

### *Central Planning Commission*

During the year the Central Planning Commission held six meetings. In April 1969, the Density and Car Parking Rules, designed to secure good living conditions, were passed. The Commission dealt with various overall planning schemes and with projects for specific purposes such as hotels and the improvement of beaches. Among the former might be mentioned the Gibraltar land use map, the Glacis development scheme and the Montagu Basin Yacht Marina scheme. Among detailed schemes were the Engineer Road residential area on the Upper Rock, the Catalan Bay Village 'face lift', the Waterport improvement scheme with the preservation of the ancient mole, Europa recreation area and the Moorish Castle approaches and preservation project.

### *Economic Development Committee*

Regular weekly meetings of the committee were held until July, 1969, when the whole question of the administrative ar-

rangements for dealing with development came under review.

All types of development projects came before the Committee for scrutiny and recommendation, including new hotels and extensions, beach development and cafes, public squares and recreational areas, private housing and commercial projects, yacht marinas, improvement of public open spaces and landscaping, applications for monetary assistance under the Development Aid Ordinance, etc.

### *Land Use Map*

During the year the Chief Planning Officer produced a land use map which was approved in principle by the Central Planning Commission. This was drawn to the scale of 1/5000 and printed in full colour. The map illustrates zoning proposals only, since it is the intention to draw up a development plan for Gibraltar, including traffic circulation, to the scale of 1/2500 when the sheets are available. The land use map includes a Nature Reserve, a general commercial zone, residential zones, an industrial zone, public open spaces and beach areas. It also indicates the outstanding historical sites as well as existing hotel and proposed hotel sites. An explanatory memorandum describes in detail the general characteristics of each zone.

### *Air Photography and Mapping*

During the year approval was given for Gibraltar to be photographed from the air in order that a series of photographs could be obtained to form the basis of an up-to-date 1/2500 map of Gibraltar. Messrs. Fairey Surveys Limited were awarded the contract in March and the Rock was photographed during the last weekend in June. The operation was carried out in three separate flights and by the end of the year the company had reached an advanced stage in the drawing up of the new sheets to the scale of 1/2500. It was arranged that contours at three metre intervals should be indicated up to the 300 ft. level and at 10 metre intervals above this height.

On the advice of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys the final map will follow standard notation and presentation adopted by the West Indies and various African territories.

### *Preservation of Ancient Monuments*

The Museum Committee maintains the Museum and has statutory powers to preserve and protect ancient monuments and buildings of historic interest. These are included in a list attached to the Ordinance. At the request of the Government the advice of Mr. R. Hamilton, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, was obtained on the proposed restoration of the Moorish Castle, the most important antiquity in Gibraltar. The Museum Committee arranged for additional plaques to be made in

England during the year for fixing on to various ancient sites and historical buildings in Gibraltar describing them in outline. These are much appreciated by visitors.

### *Collaboration with Royal Engineers*

Throughout the year the Chief Planning Officer continued to serve as liaison officer between the Government and the Royal Engineers in work which the Engineers are undertaking in Gibraltar. Until 1968 the regiment were mostly concerned with cleaning up obsolete military structures but their work has been gradually extended to development projects such as the construction of the Catalan Bay terraces and the linking terraces at Camp Bay.

## Chapter 11: The Commercial Port

The Commercial Port consists of an open roadstead known as the Commercial Anchorage which is situated in the north-east of Gibraltar Bay, a section of the Admiralty Harbour which has been leased to Gibraltar Government, Waterport, the Passenger Wharf and a protected anchorage for small craft.

Gibraltar is popular as a port of call for cruise ships in addition to its function as a bunkering port and a port of call for stores and water.

Cargo traffic is generally confined to imports for the consumption of the inhabitants; exports are negligible.

Gibraltar is frequently used as a port of refuge, particularly during the winter months, and the port has a reputation for a prompt and efficient medical service.

The established use of the port for varied, incidental purposes is owed, in part, to its strategic position as it is situated at one of the main crossroads of world shipping routes: when the Suez Canal is open the Strait of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between Europe, Africa, India, the Far East and Australasia, and between the Mediterranean and Black Sea area and the Americas.

### *Commercial Anchorage*

This is a general purpose anchorage which is widely used by deep-sea vessels calling at Gibraltar, particularly by vessels calling for minor purposes, when the periods of stay are normally of short duration, and by ships whose draft is too deep to berth alongside.

## *Admiralty Harbour*

The lease from the Admiralty of part of the North Mole including the Western Arm, Jetties Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Extension, and the Detached Mole, has made 5,500 feet of alongside and protected berths available to merchant shipping for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, for loading and discharging cargo, bunkering, taking on stores and water and for repairs.

The Western Arm berths are very popular with passenger cruise ships and their use by these ships has increased steadily over the last four years: this year 102 cruise ships berthed alongside compared with 28 ships in 1966. Ships berthing in 1969 included the well-known cruise ships "ARCADIA" of 29,871 g.t. the "ANDES" of 25,895 g.t., the "CHUSAN", of 24,318 g.t. the "STATENDAM" of 24,298 g.t., the "NORTHERN STAR" of 23,983 g.t., the "REINA DEL MAR" of 20,750 g.t. and the "NEVASA" of 20,747 g.t.

An additional 3,000 feet of alongside berths is available on a restricted basis including berths for discharging oil of various grades, for bunkering and for repairs. Minimum depths alongside commercial berths in Admiralty Harbour vary from 27-32 feet.

The Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Company own a diesel-operated fork-lift truck capable of lifting 2 tons, and two mobile cranes of 7 tons and 4 tons capacity respectively which can be made available for auxiliary work at any berth; the larger crane is also available for use with grab. There is a sheerlegs at H.M. Dockyard wharf capable of lifts up to 100 tons and No. 1 Drydock is equipped with a 50-ton crane.

There is a fleet of 37 commercial lighters which includes 31 lighters available for the conveyance of goods.

### *The Passenger Wharf*

This jetty, approximately 800 feet in length and with alongside depths of 9 feet to 15 feet, is used as a terminal for the passenger/car ferry m.v. "MONS CALPE", which provides daily services to Tangier, and as a terminal for the passenger tender "MONS ABYLA". The wharf provides a berth for waterboats and space for lighters to load and discharge motorcars and other heavy lifts. This latter berth is serviced by two cranes capable of lifting at 30 feet radius 2.4 tons and 8 tons respectively.

### *Waterport Wharf (including Revenue Wharf Enclosure)*

The wharf, which is 850 feet in length and has minimum depths alongside of from 6 feet to 9 feet, is used by lighters,

which service ocean-going shipping, for the loading and discharging of general cargo within the Revenue Wharf Enclosure.

The Enclosure is serviced by four cranes each capable of lifting 2.4 tons at 30 feet.

### *Waterport Cross Berth*

This quay, which is 200 feet in length and has a minimum alongside depth of 7 feet, is used occasionally by miscellaneous small craft.

### *Small Craft Anchorage*

This area, which lies between Waterport Wharf and the Aircraft Runway, has depths varying from 5 to 12 feet and provides limited anchorage for small craft of various types.

### *Yacht Marina*

A fully equipped Yacht Marina with a quay frontage of 300 feet and a jetty extending for over 200 feet, which is equipped with fresh water and gas-oil delivery pipes and electrical plug-in points, offers well protected berths for yachts and provides many auxiliary facilities: these include a permanent boat shelter, a butane gas-filling station, fully equipped workshops for engine and hull repairs, servicing with the latest equipment, battery charging, the supply of fresh water, bunker fuel, stores and equipment of all kinds. The premises are equipped with toilets, showers and an enlarged chandlery. A block of yachtmen's flats is situated on an adjacent site.

The number of visiting yachts and wintering boats continues to increase and during this winter a greater number of yachts than ever before were laid up here.

### *Repair and Drydock Facilities*

A commercial ship repair yard and foundry, capable of all types of repairs to hulls and marine engines, is situated north of the Airport Runway. H.M. Dockyard drydock, slipway and repair facilities are available on application and subject to Service requirements; No. 1 drydock, equipped with a 50 ton crane, is 904.8 feet in length (caisson in outer stop), 122.7 feet in breadth at entrance and the sill is 36.5 feet below chart datum.

An additional service is provided by a local firm which specialises in the underwater cleaning of ships' hulls and also undertakes various underwater hull repairs, which include cutting, plugging and patching. It is hoped that in 1970 it will be possible to make a start with the underwater painting of hulls of small vessels.

## Tug Services

Services were regularly supplied by the Shell Tug "PALENCIA II" and H.M. Dockyard tugs were also supplied whenever requested. At the end of the year an additional small commercial tug "LOCK" became available in the port.

## SHIPPING

A total of 2 399 merchant ships of 10,242,149 net registered tons, including R.F.A.s, entered the Port of Gibraltar during 1969. Of these 1,828 were deep-sea ships amounting to 9,994,152 n.r.t. Additionally, 996 yachts totalling 30,318 n.r.t. called at the Port.

Total operations conducted in the port by deep-sea shipping are shown in Appendix XV.

The largest liner to enter port was the American liner "UNITED STATES" of 50,224 gross tons. The vessel with the deepest draught was the British Tanker "TEXACO WESTMINSTER" drawing 51 feet. The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside using pontoon fenders was the Liberian Tanker "ALBACRUZ" drawing 34 feet. The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside without pontoon fenders was the Norwegian Tanker "RONABAY" drawing 31 feet 6 inches. The largest vessel to berth alongside was the French Tanker "ARAMIS" of 53,801 gross tons and 905 feet in length. The largest passenger ships to berth alongside were the British liner "ARCADIA" of 29,871 gross tons and 721 feet in length, and the Greek liner "AUSTRALIS" of 26,315 gross tons and 723 feet in length.

## MAIN IMPORTS

(Tons deadweight)

	1968	1969	(+) or (-) on 1968
General and Bulk Cargo (a) (b)...	82,824	70,098	-12,726
Fuel Oils .....	140,666	118,649	-22,017
Miscellaneous Oils including Lubricants .....	9,124	9,172	+ 48
Coal .....	940	—	— 940
Total ...	233,554	197,919	-35,635

Imports of fresh water are not shown in the above figures and amount to 110,105 tons in 1968 and 8,897 tons in 1969.



## EXPORTS (in ships over 150 tons net register)

(Tons deadweight)

	1968	1969	(+) or (—) on 1968
General Cargo (c) .....	4,297	3,422	— 875

- (a) Excludes items imported by small craft berthing at Waterport and Services' cargo discharged at H.M. Dockyard.
- (b) This tonnage includes building materials and motor vehicles (except vehicles from Tangier).
- (c) This tonnage includes motor vehicles shipped by travellers in transit (except vehicles to Tangier).
- (d) Excludes petroleum products, scrap metal and ships' stores.

### *Cargo Handling*

In common with other services the port was directly affected by the withdrawal of the Spanish labour force in June, 1969. Nevertheless the event was not entirely unexpected and in anticipation of such an occurrence the commercial port operators had devised emergency plans to deal with the situation including the provision of accommodation for the use of such alien labour as they might be able to obtain. It is pleasing to be able to record that during the ensuing week, in spite of the simultaneous arrival of a number of ships for discharge, which made it one of the busier periods for the Port of Gibraltar, all ships, including the regular scheduled callers, were despatched on time.

It would be idle to suggest that the port is not having its difficulties but these have been minimised to a great extent by an influx of alien labour from a number of countries. It is a matter for regret that at such a time in the history of the port some difficulty was subsequently caused by port labour disputes in addition to the unavoidable difficulties caused by the reduction in the numbers of the labour force.

As anticipated in the report for 1968 the last remaining transporter crane installation on the Western Arm was finally dismantled on the 4th December 1969; the date is of sentimental and some small historical significance inasmuch as this installation was the last remaining relic connected with the coal bunkering of ships at Gibraltar.

The origins of coal bunkering at this port followed swiftly on the advent of the steamship and the replenishment of ships' bunkers was carried out for the majority of the coal-burning era by hand labour, from hulks in the Bay and, later from the Western Arm, then known as the Coal Mole, until the first mechanical transporter installation was installed on the 5th May, 1932. However the old must forever give way to the new and coal bunkering of deep-sea ships has been a dead letter at Gibraltar for a number of years.

In recent years the transporter installation has been used for the handling of sand and various building materials and the occasional handling of other cargoes. There is little doubt that for many years the operation and maintenance of this installation has been an expensive business and the operators, in finally dispensing with the old transporters and in purchasing a new heavy-lift mobile crane, have chosen equipment which can deal more economically and efficiently with present day cargo-handling requirements. In addition to the normal lifting hook the crane is equipped with a grab and a mechanical shovel for the handling of sand and other bulk cargoes and an ancillary grab is also available. This crane is capable of lifting 9,000 kilos at short radius.

### *Passenger Services*

Six calls were made by the regular scheduled liners "CA-THAY" and "CHITRAL" of the P. & O. Line.

A high level of calls by cruise ships was maintained during the year; 108 such ships visited Gibraltar under the following flags: 46 British, 1 Italian, 21 Greek, 8 Norwegian, 2 Polish, 12 Russian, 2 Swedish, 2 American, 2 Panamanian, 4 Yugoslavian, 1 Dutch, 3 German, 3 Bulgarian and 1 Turkish.

Cruise ships are berthed alongside free of berthage charges. Altogether 119 passenger ships berthed alongside including 102 of the cruise ships, the largest of which was the British liner "ARCADIA" of 29,871 gross tons.

The largest passenger liner to visit the port was the American "UNITED STATES".

31,563 passengers disembarked, there were an additional 67,552 sightseeing passengers and 37,433 passengers embarked from Gibraltar during the year (by sea). The number of passengers embarked and disembarked includes 17,946 day excursionists.

## *Improvement of Passenger Berth*

On the 17th July Messrs. Sanford Fawcett, Wilton & Bell were appointed by the Ministry of Overseas Development to undertake a feasibility study to improve the passenger berth at Gibraltar.

The terms of reference required a scheme to be prepared (including plans and estimates of cost) for improving the berthing facilities for passenger vessels and associated facilities bearing in mind the need of the Government to keep the costs of such improvements to a sum of the order of £100,000.

The report was received by the Port Department on the 24th December and is being studied. The circumstances which gave rise to the need for a study of this nature arose as a consequence of Government policy to induce all passenger ships to berth alongside, which has resulted in 93% of passenger ships berthing alongside, during 1969. In order to ensure that all passenger ships can berth alongside it is considered desirable to increase the minimum depth at the berth to six fathoms, although a greater depth would be acceptable provided it could be achieved without any great increase in cost. Another requirement is that the berth should have a continuous permanent fendering installation with high-energy absorption.

The deepest drafted passenger ship extant is believed to be the "FRANCE" at 34' 6" whilst the "QUEEN ELIZABETH II" has a maximum summer draft of 31' 10".

The Spanish-operated ferry to and from Algeciras, which formerly made frequent scheduled calls daily, ceased operation on Thursday, 26th June.

## *Bunkering Services* *Oil*

A quick and efficient bunkering service is provided on a 24-hour basis at alongside and anchorage berths. Ships arriving at night are required to give prior notice before 4 p.m. on the day of arrival. The requirement is the same on Sundays and weekdays.

Fuels of various grades were supplied to shipping throughout the year from piped installations at all alongside berths (with the exception of the Detached Mole) using the latest metered bunkering techniques. The grades include marine fuel, thin fuel, marine diesel fuel and gas oil. Ships at the Detached Mole and in the Commercial Anchorage were serviced by lighters.

This supply to ships is handled as a joint venture by the Shell International, Mobil, Chevron, Texaco and B.P. oil companies and is managed by the Shell Company of Gibraltar Limited who own the main share of the installations.

The bunkering installation at Gibraltar, which was the first in the world to provide metered deliveries at shipside, also includes two Fisher-in-Line Blending units to ensure rapid delivery of fuel oils of any viscosity. Oil bunkers can be delivered up to 300 tons per hour per connection subject to the ship's acceptance capacity. Similar rapid bunkering is provided in the anchorage by fuel lighters.

### *Fresh Water Supplies*

Piped fresh water is available at all alongside berths with the exception of the Detached Mole. The present price is 5/7.2d. per ton delivered.

Fresh water is supplied to ships at anchor and at the Detached Mole by lighter. The lighter service is maintained by two firms and a combined fleet of 3 water boats of 380 tons capacity.

### *Yachts*

In 1969 the number of yachts calling at the port amounted to 996, of which 595 were under the British flag. These craft bring a number of sightseers to Gibraltar, which is additional to the figures given in the section dealing with Passenger Services.

## COMMUNICATIONS

The signal station at the port office, which is manned continuously by day and night, functioned efficiently throughout the year. Its functions include the hoisting of strong wind warnings and the display of control signals for merchant shipping with regard to the use of the northern and southern entrances to the Admiralty Harbour.

The station is equipped with a modern PYE V.H.F. Shore/Ship Radio Telephone installation which conforms to international maritime V.H.F. radio-telephone standards and is provided with two frequencies: the international Calling and Safety Frequency (channel 16) on which continuous listening watch is kept, and the international Port Operations Service Frequency (channel 12). The Department launches "ADMIRAL ROOKE" and "GENERAL ELIOTT" are each equipped with Radio Telephone operating on these two frequencies.

These installations provide efficient communications between ships, Port Medical Officers, the Police, the Boarding Officers and the Captain of the Port. Ninety-nine calls were received by the station during the year on the international calling frequency. The port operations' frequency was in constant use by Port Staff.

Mention was made in last year's report of the fact that visibility from the existing signal station is impeded due to recent building construction. Delivery of a signal mast for the new signal station, which is to be situated at the south end of the Western Arm, is awaited and it is hoped that it will become operational during 1970.

### *Port Department Launches*

The department maintained three launches throughout the year: "ADMIRAL ROOKE", "GENERAL ELIOTT" and "SUZY".

These launches provide services for the Port Health Officers in addition to Port Department duties.

### *Shipping Circulars*

During the year 12 circulars were issued to the shipping community.

### PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

During the year the number of licensed pilots on station was decreased from nine to eight. Pilots carried out their duties efficiently throughout 1969 and conducted a total of 2,765 movements, comprised of 1,663 inward, 252 shifts and 850 outward.

The year saw the retirement of a well known personality in the Port Service: Captain A. G. Undery who had served as a pilot in the Port of Gibraltar since 1935. It was with regret that on completion of over 34 years service Captain Undery relinquished his duties due to his attainment of the statutory retirement age.

### PORT MEDICAL SERVICE

The statutory function of the Service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 162 medical visits to ships during the year and 124 persons were landed owing to illness. Of these, 34 seamen were landed from British ships and 84 seamen from foreign ships. In addition 6 passengers were landed for hospitalisation.

Seventy-nine ships called into port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice of treatment.

#### **SALVAGE SERVICE AND MARINE CASUALTIES**

The Norwegian Salvage Tug "HERKULES" was stationed at Gibraltar only for short periods during the year and left at the end of November.

The following shipping casualties were reported during the year: 6 vessels with engine trouble, 4 vessels stranded, 3 collisions involving 6 ships, 2 vessels on fire, 1 vessel with a broken propellor, 3 vessels sank (one broke in two and subsequently sank; another sprung a leak in the engine room; the cause of the third foundering is unknown). The survivors of the 3 vessels which sank were brought to Gibraltar and repatriated.

On the 22nd January the Salvage Tug "HERKULES" left port to assist the French Trawler "SANT GWENOLE", which was in difficulty 10 miles South of Cape Trafalgar, and subsequently towed the vessel to Cadiz.

On the 4th February, the Dutch m.v. "CRESTA" reported having taken on board the survivors of a Spanish coaster, "REME", which was abandoned in position  $36^{\circ} 04'N.$ ,  $4^{\circ} 16'W.$  The survivors were taken to Ceuta.

On the 25th April the Finnish Tanker "PRONTO" put into port to land five men who were picked up in the Bay of Biscay, reported to be survivors from the Dutch m.v. "WILLY".

On the 29th September the Salvage Tug "HERKULES" arrived in port towing the American freighter "JESSE LYKES" which had developed propellor trouble in position  $36^{\circ} 22'N.$ ,  $03^{\circ} 52'W.$  The vessel was drydocked in Gibraltar where effective repairs were carried out.

On the 15th December the British m.v. "CYMRIC" was in collision with the Spanish fishing vessel "HERMANOS VARO". The fishing vessel subsequently sank in position  $36^{\circ} 04'N.$ ,  $05^{\circ} 13'W.$  The survivors were brought to Gibraltar and were later repatriated to Algeciras. No damage was caused to the "CYMRIC" which continued on her voyage after landing the survivors.

## SURVEYS AND REPAIRS

During the year 65 ships of 573,790 gross tons were repaired under survey, 7 of which were major repairs. 8 measurement surveys and 3 inspection surveys were carried out in connection with British Registry, 3 ships were surveyed for passenger certificates, and 3 ships were surveyed for licensing under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance. Routine maintenance surveys were carried out in respect of various Government-owned craft.

### MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE

#### Seamen:

A total of 642 seamen were signed on and off in Gibraltar during the year as follows: —

	SEAMEN <i>Signed on</i>	SEAMEN <i>Signed off</i>
Foreign-going	140	157
Home Trade	171	174

Three Articles of Agreement were opened for Home Trade ships.

Owing to the continuance of the closure of the Suez Canal no Foreign-going Articles were opened during the year.

During the course of the year, 297 seamen were dealt with in respect of 93 Articles opened at other ports, involving 65 visits on board ships.

A total of 39 seamen were taken on charge during the year: —34 were landed for medical reasons and all were admitted to hospital (5 for injuries, 29 for illnesses), 3 were detained by police and prosecuted, and 2 missed ship at Gibraltar.

The sum of £1,474.9.2d. was received, and the sum of £1,231.10.3d. expended on behalf of the Board of Trade, London, in respect of these seamen. The total of National Insurance Contributions collected during the year amounted to £2,134.11.11d. and the sum of 9/6d. was expended on behalf of the Ministry of Social Security.

Two inquiries on board British Foreign-going ships were carried out during the year, concerning the deaths of one crew member and one passenger respectively. The body of the crew member was buried at Gibraltar, the passenger was buried at sea.

Two Shipping Casualty Reports were dealt with during the year, one concerning the foundering of a yacht on the high seas, the other concerning a collision.

The total number of seamen landed through sickness, injury etc., was 118. Of these 34 were from British ships and 84 from Foreign ships.

#### REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS

*(Ships Registered under Part I, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894):*

1 Dumb lighter of 55 net tons, 4 steamships of 7,396 net tons and 86 motor vessels of 23,374 net tons remained on the Gibraltar Register on 31st December, 1969.

*Ships not exceeding 60 tons net with Terminable Certificates of Registry under Section 90, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:*

3 motor vessels totalling 22.90 tons net were on the Register on 31st December, 1969.

*Vessels Licensed under Section 19 of the Port Ordinance and Port Rule 81.*

A total of 262 licences were in force on the 31st December, 1969.

#### LEGISLATION

1. Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 dated 7th March 1969. This amended the principal Ordinance so that any surplus in the Pilotage Fund, after the expenditure on the pilotage service has been met, may accrue to the Gibraltar Pilots Association.

2. The Merchant Shipping (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance, 1965 and 1966 was repealed by the Companies (Taxation and Concessions) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969, on the 13th June, 1969. The rights of existing exempt companies under the former Ordinances remain unaffected; for which purpose the former Ordinance remains in full force and effect.

3. The first Schedule to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, containing tables of fees prescribed for various services provided under the Ordinance, was revoked and substituted by a new schedule of fees which came into effect on the 1st September, 1969.

#### AIR TRAFFIC

Gibraltar Airport is situated at North Front, approximately 1,900 yards from the town and has a runway of 2,000 yards long. Air Traffic Control meteorological facilities and the maintenance and operation of Gibraltar Airport are the responsibility of the R.A.F. who have an agreement with Gibraltar Airways for the handling by the latter of all civil aircraft. With effect from November, 1968, civil aircraft wishing to use Gibraltar Airport may do so without the need to obtain prior clearance from the



**M.O.D. (Air) London.** However, for purposes of air traffic control, aircraft owners and/or operators must advise the Royal Air Force, Gibraltar, of any proposed landing at least 24 hours before commencement of the flight. Notification is to be sent direct to the Snr. Royal Air Force Officer, Gibraltar.

There are regular air services operated by British European Airways and British United Airways direct from London to Gibraltar. There is also a BEA service once weekly to Madrid. Gibraltar Airways operate a Gibraltar/Tangier service with an average of two flights daily in each direction. There was a total of 1,404 commercial flights during the year, the main operators being BEA, Gibair and BUA.

#### **POSTS**

Consequent on the withdrawal by the Spanish Authorities of the Ferry Service between Gibraltar and Algeciras, and with all land communications severed it became necessary with effect from June, 1969 to channel all overland mails through Tangier for onward transmission to Algeciras.

The effect of this measure is that from one to two days have been added to the average six previously taken in transmission.

Surface mails to the United States of America were despatched throughout the year in transit to the United Kingdom as there are no vessels sailing direct from Gibraltar to the United States of America since the Italia Lines discontinued their calls at Gibraltar in 1968.

The direct sea route to Tangier provided four outlets weekly during winter and one daily during summer. Gibraltar Airways maintained the daily link by air.

Flights to London averaged six per week, one of them via Madrid, and provided as many outlets for air mails during the year.

Incoming parcel mails from the United Kingdom averaged three per month whilst outgoing parcels despatches averaged two a month mainly by cargo vessels.

Three sets of Commemorative Stamps were issued during the year to commemorate the Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the New Constitution and Christmas. Also during the year the first set of the Military Uniforms Issue, depicting in full colour Uniforms of Regiments which have been stationed in Gibraltar, was placed on sale.

In July a 5d. stamp was added to the Definitive Issue as this was required to cover the air mail postage to the United Kingdom.

All the sets of stamps issued during the year proved to be popular and the New Constitution issue was sold out before it was due to be withdrawn after being on sale for three months.

The popularity of Gibraltar stamps has increased tremendously since 1966, when Gibraltar started issuing its own commemoratives. Sales to philatelists and philatelic dealers have increased from approximately £800 in 1965 to £24,000 in 1969.

#### **TELEPHONE SERVICE**

The total number of telephone stations connected by the end of the year stood at 5,645, an increase of 197 or 3.6% on the previous year's total.

A total of 8,376,608 effective calls (3.8% increase) were made through the Telephone Exchange during the year.

The total demand (exchange lines plus outstanding applications) stood at 4,046 at the end of the year. The demand keeps growing and 477 prospective subscribers were on the waiting list at the end of December. A total of 96,179 international trunk calls were made throughout the year.

An outstanding event was the suspension on 1st October by the Spanish authorities of the trunk service with Spain.

The service was restored for 36 hours between noon on the 24th December and midnight on the 25th December.

#### **ROADS AND VEHICLES**

The upkeep of roads is for the most part the responsibility of the Municipal Department in which the roads are vested by law. The length of road open for traffic is 8 miles in the city, 6 miles in the South district and about 5½ miles in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay. All roads are in good condition and suitable for motor traffic.

A total of 5,586 vehicles, excluding Services Vehicles, were licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1969.

This total is made up as follows: —

Cars and taxis .....	4,727
Goods Vehicles .....	481

Buses, Coaches .....	42
Other Road Vehicles .....	22
Motor cycles .....	314

In addition to the maintenance of the asphalt surfaces of the public highway, the department carried out a small number of road widening schemes in Castle Road, outside the new extension of the Hospital, Line Wall Road, King's Yard Lane and a new pavement with a bus shelter in Reclamation Road and Sir Herbert Miles Road.

Asphalt surfaces were laid for the Lands and Works Department at Glacis Housing Estate. Road surfacing works were also undertaken for the private sector including Sir Herbert Miles Road for Messrs. Taylor Woodrow and the surface works to the new Basket Ball pitch at Landport ditch.

In conjunction with the development of Little Bay, footpath and access works were started during 1969.

#### STREET CLEANSING

Flushing of streets is carried out periodically and intensified during the dry season. Salt water is used for this purpose. The operation of gulley cleaning and street flushing has been combined.

Sweeping of districts is done in the normal way by a gang of 23 sweepers who each have one district allocated to them. No mechanization is at present being used but the Department is currently studying the possibility of using small vehicles to assist the sweepers and reduce the operational cost of this service.

## Chapter 12: City Fire Brigade

The City Fire Brigade is responsible for protecting life and property and of extinguishing fires endangering life and property within the whole of Gibraltar excluding certain areas which are the responsibility of Ministry of Defence Fire Brigades. Mutual assistance agreements exist between the Brigades.

The Fire Station comprises Administrative Offices, Stores, Dormitories and Mess, Recreation Lecture and Appliance Rooms and Operations Control Room.

Recruits have to undergo a comprehensive 6 weeks basic training course at the Fire Station. Operational staff undergo daily training and combined exercises are held with the Ministry of Defence Fire Brigades.

During the year a Study Group was formed in order to prepare candidates for the Graduate examinations of the Institution of Fire Engineers. Seven members of the Brigade attempted these examinations in 1969 and it is hoped that four more will do so in 1970.

The Brigade, which has an overall establishment of 61 with a strength of 58 as at the 31st December, 1969, comprises a Headquarters staff and three operational "Watches". This ensures continuous 24-hour manning of three appliances with an immediate turnout in response to emergency calls of not more than one minute.

The operational fleet comprises one Staff/Control Car, one Pick Up Van and four Fire Appliances. The latter, each of which is fitted with a pump, carry their own water and foam supplies, and are fully equipped with a comprehensive range of up-to-date fire and salvage equipment. In addition, several portable pumps are included in the Brigade's operational plant. The Brigade, which is entirely self supporting, operates its own workshops and stores.

The Fire Prevention Department, under the command of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer, deals with all Building Applications at the planning stage and carried out frequent surveys and follow-up inspections in all Government offices, stores, hospitals, schools, places of public entertainment, factories, etc. Regular fire and evacuation drills are also carried out in hospitals and schools.

During the year 1969, the Control Room handled 285 Emergency Calls out of which the City Fire Brigade responded to 255, the remainder being dealt with by the Ministry of Defence fire services. Full statistics are shown at Appendix XIX.

Apart from normal telephone links with other departments, who provide emergency services, the Fire Station and all four-wheeled vehicles are equipped with fixed and mobile radio telephone sets which operate on the Police network. In addition portable transceivers, operating on a separate frequency, are carried on all appliances.

All firemen receive regular instruction in first aid up to St. John Ambulance standard and are examined annually. A fully equipped first aid post and oxygen resuscitating apparatus is maintained at the Fire Station. Fifty-seven cases were dealt with in 1969. Of the total Brigade strength, thirty-one members belong to the St. John Ambulance Gibraltar.

The Brigade has a Welfare and Social Club which affords recreational and social amenities on the station. All members of the Brigade belong to the British Fire Services Association from whom technical information is received regularly. Substantial monetary grants have in the past been obtained from the Association's Benevolent Fund which is available to help deserving cases.

The Brigade maintains an Attendance Centre at the Fire Station for the reception and corrective treatment of young persons. During the year two boys were dealt with at the Centre.

## Chapter 13: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Information Service

### *Press*

The following newspapers were published in Gibraltar during 1969: —

Gibraltar Chronicle (daily) .....	English
El Calpense (weekly) .....	English & Spanish
Gibraltar Evening Post (daily) ...	English
Vox (twice weekly) .....	English & Spanish
Social Action (monthly) .....	English & Spanish

The duties of Information Officer are discharged by the Administrative Secretary assisted, because of increased activity in the Department, by two senior officers in the Secretariat. Apart from dealing with visiting journalists the department carried out its usual functions such as the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and maintaining liaison with all local information services.

### *Broadcasting*

In 1958 Radio Gibraltar was inaugurated with two .5 Kilo-watt transmitters operating on a frequency of 1,484 Kc/s, 202.2 metres. A third transmitter operating on 1 kilowatt was installed in 1961. The Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation, formed late in 1963, is responsible for radio and television broadcasting with Thomson Television International as the managing agents.

G.B.C.-Radio (Radio Gibraltar) broadcasts in English and Spanish for 16 hours daily, an average of 5 hours weekly being devoted to commercial broadcasting. In addition to live and locally recorded programmes use is made of B.B.C. transcriptions and relays. At the end of 1969, 3,494 radio receiving licences were held by radio owners. G.B.C.-T.V. operates for 4½ hours daily in English. The station operates on frequency allocations of E6 182-187, 75-7,000 MK/S link. There were 6,754 licensed T.V. sets at the end of 1969.

## Chapter 14: Local Forces

The military training of Gibraltarians was first considered during 1938 in connection with the planning for the possible evacuation of civilians. It was suggested that men of suitable age should be retained for local recruitment to the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided to raise by voluntary enlistment a self-contained unit to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force and the Ordinance giving legislative effect to this decision was enacted in March, 1939.

An Anti-Aircraft Section was raised soon afterwards and by the outbreak of war in September 1939 this part of the Force had already been fully trained. Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were then embodied and intensive training immediately commenced. Subsequently a number of young men who had been under the age for military service when evacuation took place in 1940 were allowed to volunteer and return to Gibraltar for enlistment in the Force. During the course of the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men so released were transferred to the Anti-Aircraft Section.

After the return of the evacuated civil population in 1944 it was decided to make six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force compulsory for all fit men between the ages of 18 and 22 and the Ordinance was amended accordingly. In 1947 further amendments extended the age limit to 41 and made all British subjects of relevant age, whether Gibraltarians or not, with certain exceptions, liable to be called up for six months' compulsory service in Gibraltar. All who had served in the Force were to remain liable to further call-up in an emergency so long as they were under the age of 41, while those below the age of 28 were also liable to two weeks' refresher courses every alternate year.

In December 1956 the Defence Force Ordinance was repealed and replaced by an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance which followed the same general principles but widened the scope. It made provision, for example, for the establishment of a Regular Force, consisting of the permanent cadre and such recruits as might be under training at any time, and in addition a Reserve of Officers and a Reserve of soldiers. Thirty-eight officers were commissioned for the Reserve of Officers during 1957.

Early in 1958 as part of the reorganization of the Garrison the Gibraltar Defence Force assumed an infantry role and on the 30th August, 1958, was renamed "The Gibraltar Regiment" but a Gunner Troop (Coast Artillery) was still included in the establishment of this Regiment which thus retains the link established with the Royal Artillery at the Force's inception in 1939.

Further changes were made in 1960. Provision was made whereby persons who wished to do their military service at the age of 17 could volunteer to do so. A Reserve of non-commissioned officers was established. From December of that year the period of compulsory initial training was reduced from six months to four and arrangements were made for two intakes to be received for training each year. On the 28th April, 1960, the Regiment became of age and in the course of anniversary ceremonies to mark the occasion the Regiment received a new badge.

The Regiment has always taken a full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and special parades. Since its inception, the permanent officers of the Regiment, including the Commanding Officer, have been Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission. 80 men, including volunteers aged 17, were called up for training in 1969.

THE HEADQUARTERS UNIT, ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE, GIBRALTAR,  
H.M.S. CALPE

H.M.S. Calpe, the Gibraltar Headquarters Unit of the Royal Naval Reserve, was commissioned in 1965 and in 1969 as in past years the reservists continued their important function of manning the Headquarters when required. The Unit took part in two major exercises and several local exercises all of which proved the unit's capacity to fulfil its obligations.

At the end of 1969 the Unit was composed of eight officers and forty-five ratings of whom one officer and four ratings were women. Eight senior ratings were confirmed Grade One and three Acting Grade One. The process of selecting and training potential officers and senior ratings continues to be carried out. Although officers and senior ratings of the staff of the Flag Officer Gibraltar control the training of the Unit, a great deal of the actual instruction is now carried out by the unit's own instructors many of whom have received their training in the United Kingdom.

In late 1968 the Gibraltar Regiment Ordinance was amended to allow up to ten reservists per year to transfer by request to the Royal Naval Reserve. This applies to those who have al-

ready completed five years service with the regiment and by the end of 1969 seven had joined the unit under this arrangement.

In 1969 one of the officers of the unit was appointed Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor.

## Chapter 15: Cultural Activities

The Calpe Institute has now ceased to exist, having been replaced by a new and magnificent building which was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th April, 1964. John Mackintosh Hall, as the new building is called, was built—in the words of the Commemorative Plaque—"For the people of Gibraltar by the Trustees of the Will of John Mackintosh in pursuance of his wishes for the promotion of closer links with Great Britain by the furtherance of English Culture and Education."

There is no membership of John Mackintosh Hall, and every one is most welcome to make use of what it has to offer.

The new and increased facilities include a Theatre, Gymnasium, Snack Bar and Dark Room and the scope of the Library is being steadily increased, whilst the British Council continue to provide some periodicals and speech records.

The lending library of gramophone records contains some 700 records. These include opera, classical music and musical shows.

The provision of a new Exhibition Room has resulted in a greatly increased number of exhibitions.

Over 400 documentary films are contained in the John Mackintosh Hall Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the general public. Films are also borrowed frequently by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals and the three Services.

Thanks to the generosity of the Mackintosh Trust, a considerable sum of money was made available for the purchase of colour slides from the National Gallery, and John Mackintosh Hall now possesses a very fine collection.

The Theatre had another full year, with a production by the Joint Schools of The Thwarting of Baron Belligrew, School Plays and Concerts. In addition to these, there were a Spanish Zarzuela, five full-length adult Productions and Three Orchestral Concerts.



An Annual Drama Festival is organised each winter by the Royal Army Educational Corps, and held in the Theatre of Ince's Hall.

The Gibraltar Horticultural Society once again staged their Annual Flower Show in April.

## THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

### *History*

The Gibraltar Museum is housed within a building known as the "Ordnance House" or "Bomb House" which gave its name to Bomb House Lane. For over two hundred years it was the official quarters of the Ordnance Officer in Gibraltar.

The Museum was opened by the Governor, Sir Alexander J. Godley on 23rd July, 1930. It has always been run by the Government of Gibraltar, but at first with the help of the Gibraltar Society, founded the year before.

From 1951-1954 a party from the Institute of Archaeology, London, under Dr. J. d'A. Waechter undertook excavations at Gorham's Cave on the South-East side of Gibraltar. The objects found are now in the Museum.

In 1959 Dr. D. B. Harden, Director of the London Museum, spent about a week in Gibraltar and wrote a report on the action needed to modernise the Museum. This was begun by Mr. A. D. Lacaille, formerly of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum who came here for 7 months during 1962/3.

The present Curator/Archivist arrived from the U.K. early in 1967, in accordance with Dr. Harden's recommendations.

### *Contents*

The Museum contains the only Natural History collection on public view within a radius of a few hundred miles. It covers both the Geology and the Biology of the Rock; of particular interest are: the collection of bones of animals which formerly lived in Gibraltar—lion, leopard, lynx, wolf, hyaena, rhinoceros, elephant, etc., the series of stuffed local birds and the display on the Barbary "Apes" of Gibraltar.

There is a fine collection of both Old and New Stone Age material found in the Gibraltar Caves, also a cast of the skull found in Forbes Quarry in 1848 which was, by 8 years, the first remains of an "Apeman" ever to be found anywhere in the world; but unfortunately its importance was not realized at the time.

Also to be seen are objects from Gorham's Cave left behind by Phoenicians (the Canaanites of the Bible) who occupied the coast of Andalucia from about 800 B.C.—these include pottery, scarabs (carved beetle), glass and jewelry, perhaps placed as offerings.

The Roman period is illustrated by material from Gibraltar itself, the sea around it and from Carteia—a ruined Roman town about three miles from Gibraltar. There are also displays illustrating the History and Topography of Moorish and Spanish Gibraltar.

The greater part of the collection covers Gibraltar since the British occupation in 1704. This includes the everyday life and history of the people of Gibraltar, portraits of past Governors, early paintings and prints of Gibraltar and a model of the Rock at 1 in. to 50 ft. completed just over a hundred years ago.

The Military collection is very large. It comprises items of Naval and Army Uniforms and equipment and prints. Of particular interest are the collections covering the Great Siege of Gibraltar (1779-1783) and Admiral Nelson (1758-1805).

### *The Baths*

Under the Museum is a Moorish bath-house built in the 14th Century soon after the reconquest of Gibraltar by Abu'l Hassan the Marinid dynasty King of Morocco. It is made up of three barrel vaulted rooms and one large room with re-used Roman and visigothic pillars. Only three rooms are at present open to the public; the Entrance Hall was partially excavated during 1967/1968 but has not yet been restored.

Early in 1968 the "Cold Room" of the Moorish Bath was partially renovated.

Many displays were re-arranged during the year, replacing nearly all the exhibitions earlier than 1967.

Two new galleries were designed in a modern and original style—Rm. 9 "The Archaeology of Gibraltar" replacing the old weapon gallery and Rm. 10 "The Caves" replacing the former archaeological and local history gallery. Work began in June but the galleries were not finished until 1969. On July 18th these two galleries were opened to the public by His Excellency The Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg.

In September, 1968, the R.A.F. Sub-Aqua Club sent out a research team to survey the Europa Reef and the wreck of a Spanish Floating Battery of 1782. Archaeological discoveries were placed in the Museum.

273 items were individually acquired, and there were nearly 10,000 visitors to the Museum during 1969.

## Chapter 16: Tourism

### 1. KEY CHANGES

The number of visitors staying in Gibraltar hotels in 1969, 48,753, showed a reduction of 13% on the 1968 figure. However, more than compensating for this drop was the substantial extension in average length of stay from 3.8 to 4.8 days, a 26% increase. A similar trend was maintained in guest night sales which rose by 11.2%.

125 liners called at Gibraltar, all but 17 on cruise. They brought 67,552 excursion visitors who spent periods of between 4 and 12 hours ashore in Gibraltar.

During the earlier part of the year there was a sharp increase in the number of excursion visitors from Spain travelling to Gibraltar via the Algeciras Ferry. The ferry was withdrawn from service on the 26th June and thereafter excursion arrivals were limited to those on cruise or coming from Morocco.

The programme of tourist development projects using funds made available from Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes was maintained and significant improvements were effected, particularly to beach areas. The generous technical assistance provided by Royal Engineers and other army units in Gibraltar was of very considerable help in making these improvements possible.

Another important innovation was the commencement of a study on Gibraltar tourism commissioned by the Ministry of Overseas Development. The work was to take a year and some 5,000 departing visitors were to be interviewed.

The consultants appointed—P.A. International Management Consultants Ltd.—are to report on who visits Gibraltar and for how long; how much tourists spend, the likely growth and the best ways in which to develop tourism in future.

### 2. TOURISM INDICATORS

	1969
1. <i>All Arriving Visitors</i>	
Tourists .....	57,119
Excursion Visitors .....	152,399
Passengers in Transit .....	10,653
	<hr/> 220,171

## 2. *Visitors by Mode of Arrival*

Air .....	46,204
Sea (including ferry from Spain) .....	173,967
	<hr/>
	220,171

## 3. *Tourists in Hotels*

Arrivals .....	48,753
Guest Night Sales .....	235,235
% Occupancy .....	57.6
Average length of stay (days) .....	4.8

£ Million

4. <i>Estimated Total Expenditure by Tourists (£)</i>	
(a) Hotels and Transport .....	1.75
(b) Shop Expenditure .....	1.90

Total: 

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£3.65

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This includes expenditure by visiting ship's crews. It is estimated that £1.56 of this total represents a contribution to Gross Domestic Product. In effect 40% of total foreign expenditure derives from tourism.

5. <i>Gibraltar Tourist Office Expenditure</i> .....	£91,307
Amount spent on promotion .....	£52,823
As percentage of total .....	57.5%
6. <i>G.T.O. Revenue</i> .....	£14,408
(From sale of tickets at sites & advertising and rents collected.)	
Percentage as contribution to Departmental expenditure .....	15.7
7. <i>Newspapermen and Travel Writers</i>	
Offered facility visits .....	67
8. <i>Travel Agents Visiting Gibraltar</i> <i>as guests of G.T.O.</i> .....	43
9. <i>Items of Literature Distributed</i> .....	450,000

## 3. **DEVELOPMENT**

The number of hotel beds continued to increase and by mid-season 1969, 1,179 beds of a tourist standard were available to visitors, a very sharp increase over the past year—45%. Increases to accommodation were concentrated upon resort hotels

—the Caleta Palace, the Mediterranean Hotel and the new 'Both Worlds' self catering flatlets project which was part-completed. Operation of this latter facility was undertaken by Gardner-Merchant, a Trust House Subsidiary and this ensured high standards of management and control in operation.

Funds under the Government Hotel Development Aid Programme were made available for further increases to the Caleta Palace Hotel extension designed to increase the total capacity by 112 beds and the Rock Hotel by 86 beds together with a full conference suite for up to 200 persons.

As at the end of 1969 the total number of beds available in hotels used by tour operators and smaller private establishments was 1,446. It was expected that, with the extension work already referred to, this would increase to 1,850 by the end of 1970.

Other improvements to plant were the opening of the Terrace Restaurant at 'Both Worlds' and the restaurant Du Farol at Europa Point, commanding extensive views over the Straits of Gibraltar. In town several new establishments were able to cater for the needs of visitors, notably the Piazza Grill and adjoining open air continental style cafe in the main square of Gibraltar, and an improved Chinese restaurant—the Lotus House in Main Street.

### *Amenities*

A substantial effort was made to match the increase in capacity with an improvement in amenities. Major works undertaken in the construction of promenades and extensions to beaches, were the completion of Beaver Promenade, a terraced beach area at the North end of Catalan Bay, and initial construction work on Keys Promenade, a sea-side promenade with seats and tables linking Camp Bay and Little Bay. The programme of works initiated in 1968 at Little Bay was continued and part of this area was completed in time for the 1970 season.

The need of the motorist was recognised in the extension of car parking facilities at Camp Bay and the opening up of an area of the Bastions parallel with Line Wall Road.

The last item in the range of improvements was the completion of the paved garden in front of Devil's Tongue Battery at Waterport.

### *Cruise Ships*

During 1969 125 liners called at Gibraltar. All but 17 of these were cruise ships. 119 vessels moored alongside the

Western Arm North Mole easing the problems of embarkation and disembarkation. There was a further reduction in the number of passengers coming ashore on excursion. The total was down by 7.4% on 1968 to 67,552.

## ***Yachts***

996 yachts visited Gibraltar during the year, a number little changed from 1968. However, a much larger number of these yachts were being crewed by owners. This welcome increase to some extent reflects the additional use made of Gibraltar waters for pleasure sailing as opposed to passing through in transit.

## **4. MARKETING PROGRAMME**

### ***United Kingdom***

A very successful promotional advertising campaign was featured in the United Kingdom press in the early part of 1969. The success of past years' promotions made it possible to introduce a softer selling technique with the slogan 'Come on over to friendly Gib'. The use of Gibraltar as a safe place in which to holiday, the very obvious links between the United Kingdom and Gibraltar emphasised in similar culture, common language, and currency, were all developed in a series of advertisements running through leading Sunday and National Daily newspapers. The response, over 18,000 enquiries, represented a substantial increase on the past year's total and lent support to the view that the role of a National Tourist Office in helping to provide impartial information to the holidaymaker is vital to the decision-making process in the choice of holiday resort. The weight of promotional effort was concentrated upon the Summer campaign and there was no secondary campaign in the Autumn of 1969 designed to stimulate Winter traffic.

Travel Agents evenings were held throughout the United Kingdom, particularly in the early part of the year. These were of considerable assistance in helping in the job of trade education.

The Gibraltar Tourist Office co-operated with BEA in inviting four parties of press correspondents, totalling some 30 people, to visit Gibraltar for a three to four day stay. Considerable favourable editorial copy derived from these visits.

It is estimated that the total number of inclusive tour holidays to Gibraltar sold during the year was some 8,500, a 12% increase over the 1968 figure, which goes far towards establishing the very real importance of this category of visitors. Numbering only 17% of total arrivals in hotels, inclusive tour holi-

daymakers represented 44% of total guest night sales recorded by Gibraltar hotels.

The price at which the lowest two-week holiday was offered remained unchanged from 1968 at £72. This refers to a two-week stay inclusive of return air fare, transfers between airport and hotel and full pension accommodation. For Winter holidays 1969-70, again using scheduled air services, a one-week holiday was offered at as low a price as £39, a £3 reduction on the 1968 level. This, coupled with the new £31. 10s. 0d. one-week return air fare during the Winter months, available in the months of October and April, ensured that a second holiday could be taken at reasonable prices and at short notice. Particularly during the early part of the Winter, these tactics proved successful.

Parallel to the growth of the resort is the problem of peaking. In common with most other holiday centres there is a major job to do in attracting holidaymakers outside the key Summer period. Efforts to attract small convention and incentive holiday business were made, the latter with some worthwhile measure of success.

Air communications with the United Kingdom were operated by BEA and BUA. BEA introduced the Trident 2 aircraft on day flights with a twice a week frequency. The night services and other day services were operated by Vikings, while BUA utilised the BAC 1-11.

### *Morocco*

Relations with the Advertising Agency were strengthened and increasing emphasis was put on promotional visits to Morocco, not only the area of Tangier but also the newly developing resorts at Restinga and M'diq and areas further afield such as Rabat and Casablanca.

A series of editorial type advertisements was run in the leading Moroccan papers emphasising the attractions of our resort as a shopping centre, as a place in which to relax, and as a centre for a 'Mini England' weekend. A separate range of point-of-sale material and brochures and literature specially designed for this French-speaking market were also produced.

### 5. GIBRALTAR TOURIST OFFICE ORGANISATION

The establishment of the Department was increased to 14 clerical grade officers and three weekly-paid staff. This was supplemented during the Summer months by part-time workers.

The volume of general correspondence handled increased by some 15% and a much more substantial effort was made to carry out promotional work within Gibraltar making regular contact with travel agencies, hotels, restaurants and other establishments connected with the tourist industry.

Promotional work at the London Office was fully maintained. The existence of this office proved particularly worthwhile in June, 1969, when some 1,500 offers of work were made by direct caller, telephone and letter from Britons anxious to come and work in Gibraltar to take the place of the Spanish Labour force which had been withdrawn.

Regular contact was maintained with IUOTO, the British Travel Association and the Association of British Travel Agents. The Director of Tourism attended conferences in Amsterdam and Dublin. These were the Trans Atlantic Travel Congress of the E.T.C. concerned with measures to stimulate traffic across the Atlantic to European countries and the XX1st General Assembly of IUOTO, dealing with the proposal to convert that body into an Inter-Governmental Organisation.

### *Sites and Services*

The Gibraltar Tourist Office continued to manage a number of sites of historic and tourist interest—St. Michael's Cave, the Upper Galleries and the Moorish Castle. A programme of minor improvements to amenities was put in hand. Better control systems were installed, as well as improved lighting and signposting.

Revenue from Tourist Office sites was £8,500, while a further £2,500 income was collected from the management of the Caravan Site. These sums represent a positive contribution towards the expenditure of the Department.

Illustrated guides for sale to the public were produced. The first two in the series, selling at 1/- each, were 'The Barbary Apes' and 'St. Michael's Cave'. Reproduced in full colour, these include a tear-off free picture postcard.

Another innovation was the production of a Miniplan of Gibraltar, a full-colour map giving details not only of general configuration and streets but also tourist attractions and facilities and a potted history of the resort. This item proved very successful.



## **Festivals**

The Gibraltar Tourist Office co-operated with a number of other bodies in producing entertainment of a kind designed to act as a stimulus to visitors. Amongst such events held in St. Michael's Cave were a concert given by the well-known entertainer Miss Sandie Shaw, a Fashion Festival, a concert by the Royal Irish Rangers, a band show by the Royal Anglian Regiment, the Miss Gibraltar contest and, immediately before Christmas, a Tattoo by the Black Watch. It is estimated that these activities attracted 7,000/8,000 people to the natural amphitheatre formed by St. Michael's Cave.

In addition the Department organised the Gibraltar Fair, lent support to the Gibraltar Drama Festival and helped with a number of exhibitions including an Open Painting Exhibition and the Fifth Gibraltar Song Festival.

Total expenditure on all these activities was £10,171 while proceeds from the sale of tickets and concessions reached £3,096.

## PART III.

### Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude  $36^{\circ} 7' N$  and longitude  $5^{\circ} 21' W$  and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide and has a total area of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

Geologically Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, and lime-stone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself, extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, lime-stone breccia or sands.

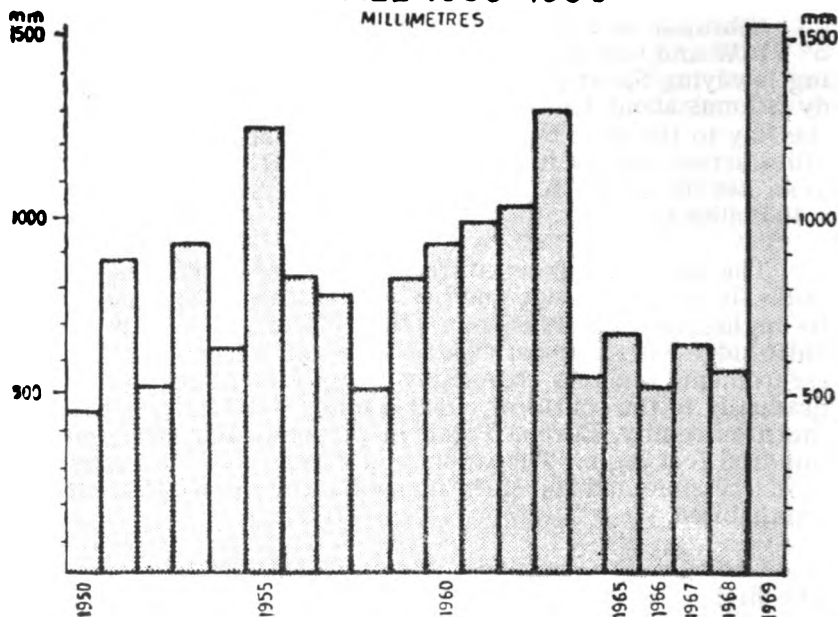
There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, the main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are  $54^{\circ}F$  and  $65^{\circ}F$  respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above

it and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.

## RAINFALL 1950-1969



Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens, 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or *Iberis Gibraltaria*, being found nowhere else in Europe. These include Scotch pine, sprucefir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs, such as *Mimosa pudica*, *Magnolias*, *Wild Mallows* and *Acacia*. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district

further towards the south. . . Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing has created a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay a small village with some 350 inhabitants.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications.

●  
**WEATHER SUMMARY**  
**1969**

**January:** A poor month with heavy rain, a deficit of sunshine, and some very windy occasions. Even so, six days enjoyed prolonged sunshine.

**February:** Another poor month—Very wet, probably an all-time record with many sunless days and persistent strong winds. Thunderstorms occurred on three days.

**March:** With rain falling on about half the days in the month, March 1969 was wet and rather cold. Thunderstorms occurred on three days.

**April:** The first week was wet and windy with little sunshine, and a good deal of thundery rain. This was followed by spells of prolonged sunshine, but the last week became dull but dry. Fog occurred on the 24th.

**May:** Rather cloudier than usual with not quite average sunshine and slightly lower temperature. Thunderstorms occurred on three days.

**June:** An average month with plenty of sunshine, but a couple of short dull spells. Fog occurred on three days.

**July:** Persistent levanter led to a lot of adverse comment though the month was Sunny and Dry. Fog occurred on five days.

**August:** Rather more levanter than usual, otherwise dry and sunny. Fog occurred on the 1st and 17th.

**September:** The first 10 days were fine and sunny, but a burst of very cold air then arrived and the rest of the month became colder, wetter, and cloudier than average. Thunderstorms occurred on the 12th and 13th, but there was no fog.

**October:** A cool wettish month with much levanter. Thunderstorms occurred on four days, and fog on one.

**November:** A wet rather sunless month. Thunderstorms occurred on four days. There was no fog.

**December:** An unusual Westerly month, a lot of sunshine and not much rain. Colder than average, and especially so at the beginning of the month.

## CLIMATOLOGICAL NOTES

**Rainfall:** An extremely wet year. The total of 1,536 mm (60.47 in) compares with an average of 818 mm (32.21 in). Apart from December every month was wetter than average especially January, February and November. These three months alone provided more than an average year's rainfall.

**Sunshine:** Consequent upon the heavy rainfall, one might expect sunshine to be in short supply, but in fact the annual daily mean was 7.03 hrs. not so very much short of the average of 7.07 hrs. The wet months mentioned above were however pretty sunless, but the Summer was well up to standard.

**Temperature:** A little colder than average. The summer however was doing very well until September, when unusually cold air reached us from the North. The September average of 69.3°F was 4°F colder than average.

**Humidity:** The figures speak for themselves and reveal nothing unusual.

**Wind:** The normal pattern is for a slight preponderance of Easterlies in the summer, and a preponderance of Westerlies in the winter. 1969 produced a July which was practically entirely Easterly, and balanced it with a December that was almost completely Westerly.

## Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq ibn Zeyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa ibn Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land on the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar" is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jebel Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jebel al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest) found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd

el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club" wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) Monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the extant Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong:—the "Moorish Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam", but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on the 29th August 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, arrived at the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45, when Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Strait clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point of convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever-increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in Britain and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7, were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. aerodrome which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa. Land communications have been hampered, since 1964, by the Spanish restrictions imposed at the frontier.

The last few years have seen a number of changes and developments in the economic sphere. Chief among these are the transformation of Gibraltar into an up-to-date and attractive tourist resort and shopping centre and the development of the Port to provide modern facilities and thus attract even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Early in September, 1963, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation considered a proposal, sponsored by a number of members, that the future of Gibraltar should be discussed between Britain and Spain. On the 17th September, the Committee having agreed that representatives from Gibraltar should appear before it as petitioners, the Chief Member of the Legislative Council and the Member for Education flew to New York to explain the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

The delegation made it clear to the Committee that Gibraltar had already achieved a very large measure of internal self-government, that further constitutional changes were under discussion, and that the ultimate aspiration of the people was to achieve full internal self-government by means of a free association with Britain. The suggestion that the sovereignty of Gibraltar should be discussed with Spain was vigorously resisted.

On their return from New York the delegates were welcomed by a massive demonstration of support in which virtually the whole population took part.

The debate was resumed in September, 1964. The representatives from Gibraltar once again made it clear to the Committee that the people of Gibraltar had achieved a very large measure of internal self-government and that they wished to continue in close association with Britain. They again strongly resisted the Spanish claim to Gibraltar.

On the 16th October, 1964, the Committee adopted a consensus — which did not, however, meet with the full agreement of either the British or the Australian delegates — to the effect that Britain and Spain should hold conversations in order to find a negotiated solution to the problems raised by Spain concerning Gibraltar. On the 17th October, the Spanish Government began a series of restrictive measures at the Gibraltar frontier, which were later gradually intensified, and which compelled Britain to state that the conversations recommended by the Committee of 24 could not be held so long as the Spanish attempt to influence the situation, through the application of the restrictions, continued. Spanish measures against Gibraltar were subsequently intensified.



In July 1965 the elected members in the Legislature agreed that, in the situation created by the Spanish restrictions, a political truce would be in the best interest of Gibraltar and a coalition was formed.

Another result of the Spanish campaign, in the context of local politics, was the emergence of a movement for the integration of Gibraltar with Britain. The question of Gibraltar's future constitutional relationship with the mother country aroused great public interest and a number of alternative forms were suggested and debated in the Press and elsewhere.

In November, the United Nations Fourth Committee, in the course of their consideration of the report of the Committee of 24, began a debate on Gibraltar. The Chief Minister and his Deputy went to New York once again to be present during the discussions and to act as advisers on the situation in Gibraltar to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations. In December the General Assembly passed a resolution submitted to it by the Fourth Committee once again calling on Britain and Spain to hold talks on Gibraltar.

An economic survey carried out by the Senior Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office was followed, in April 1965, by the appointment of a Study Group of British architects, town-planners and economists to carry out a detailed survey of all aspects of the economy with a view to the preparation of a master plan for the comprehensive development of Gibraltar. As a result of discussions in London the sum of £1,000,000 was made available over a three-year period under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts together with £200,000 in Exchequer loans if required. A further special grant of £100,000 was made in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred as a result of Spanish measures. Local taxation measures were also introduced.

In January, 1966, member countries of N.A.T.O. were informed that any of their aircraft which were assigned to NATO duties would not be allowed to fly over Spanish territory if bound for Gibraltar. This ban was later extended, in August, to apply to all British military aircraft, and was followed, in September and October, by a number of complaints by the Spanish Government about alleged violations of Spanish air space north of the frontier fence.

In September tourist excursions from Spain to Gibraltar were unofficially discouraged and the frontier gates were finally closed to all vehicular traffic in October. The ban on exports from Spain to Gibraltar was then also made complete by including fish, fruit and vegetables.

In August, some 2,000 Spanish females formerly entering Gibraltar daily to work were prohibited from doing so by their own Government.

The British Government, as in 1965, made a special grant of £100,000 in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred by the Gibraltar Government as a result of Spanish measures.

Detailed consideration was given to the Report of the Study Group which had been appointed in July, 1965, and from the Report the Government prepared its basic development plan for the next four-year period.

In October Mr. Fred Lee, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Gibraltar for consultations on political and financial matters. During this visit he announced the British Government's acceptance of the general objectives of the Gibraltar Government's development plan and the grant of a first instalment of £600,000 to enable an immediate start to be made.

The first major development in the political field during 1966 was the British Government's decision to hold talks with Spain about Gibraltar. This decision was taken after the 1964 consensus of the Committee of 24 to this effect had been endorsed by a resolution passed by the General Assembly in December, 1965.

The talks began in London on the 18th May, and after the first round, British Government officials taking part in the talks visited Gibraltar for further discussions. Further sessions of the talks were held in July, September and October. Throughout the talks the British Government made it clear that it had no doubt about its sovereignty over Gibraltar and that it would protect the interests of the inhabitants. At the talks held in October the British Government proposed that the legal issues in the dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. This proposal was later rejected by Spain.

In December, the question of Gibraltar, which had once again been under consideration by the Committee of 24, came before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Chief Minister and his Deputy appeared again as petitioners on behalf of Gibraltar. Eventually a Resolution was adopted which made specific reference to the need to take into account the interests of the people of Gibraltar. The resolution, which both Britain and Spain supported, called on Britain to expedite, in consultation with Spain, the decolonisation of Gibraltar and to report to the Committee of 24 not later than the next session of the Assembly.

The most important event to take place in Gibraltar in 1967 was the referendum held on the 10th September.

Following the U.N. resolution passed in December, 1966, it was decided that the views of the people of Gibraltar on their interests could be best determined by referendum and this was announced in the House of Commons on the 14th June.

The people of Gibraltar were invited to say which of the following alternative courses would best serve their interests:

- A. To pass under Spanish sovereignty in accordance with the terms proposed by the Spanish Government to Her Majesty's Government on 18th May, 1966, or
- B. Voluntarily to retain their link with Britain, with democratic local institutions and with Britain retaining its present responsibilities.

Sir Robert Fowler, K.C.M.G., was appointed Referendum Administrator and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, at the invitation of the British Government, appointed a team of Observers from four Commonwealth countries. Two members of the team paid a preliminary visit to Gibraltar in August to observe the earlier stages of the arrangements and the whole team were in Gibraltar from the 4th to the 13th September.

The Referendum was enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Gibraltar as an opportunity to express their own views as to their future. Those qualified to vote in the Referendum were all persons over 21 who were registered as Gibraltarians and were ordinarily resident in Gibraltar, the total number of voters so qualified being 12,762. 12,182 valid votes were cast, of which 12,138 were in favour of retaining the link with Britain while 44 voted for Spanish sovereignty.

The Commonwealth Observers team reported:

"It is our unanimous view that the actual conduct of the Referendum fully conformed with the requirements for the free expression of choice through the medium of the secret ballot."

The Director-General of the United Nations Association in London, who was also present in Gibraltar for the Referendum, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the result genuinely reflected the wishes of the electorate and should be respected by the United Nations.

In pursuance also of the General Assembly Resolution, talks between British and Spanish officials were due to take place in April. They were however postponed by Her Majesty's Government when the Spanish Government announced its inten-

tion of declaring a prohibited air zone which was clearly designed to interfere with access to Gibraltar by air. The prohibited air zone came into operation on the 15th May. The whole question was referred by the British Government to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which still had the matter under consideration at the end of the year. Signs of further harassment by the Spanish authorities were seen towards the end of the year when Spanish warships began anchoring in British waters around the Rock.

In October the British Government informed the Spanish Government that they were prepared to hold further talks on Anglo-Spanish relations, including the question of Gibraltar, in November. The Spanish Government replied that they would be prepared to resume talks in 1968 once the question of Gibraltar had been dealt with by the United Nations which were due to do so in December. When the discussion on Gibraltar was resumed by the United Nations the Chief Minister and his Deputy once again appeared before the Fourth Committee as petitioners. After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution based on the provisions of a resolution passed by the Committee of 24 in September declaring that the Referendum was in contravention of a former resolution and inviting Spain and the United Kingdom to resume their negotiations on Gibraltar. The British Government made it clear that decolonisation could not mean the handing over of the people of Gibraltar to Spain against their wishes and that they considered the resolution to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter.

In April, 1967, the Legislature approved the Development Programme for the period 1967-70, involving expenditure of over £3,800,000. Later in 1967 an Exchequer Loan of £200,000 was approved for electricity development. The use of money under the C.D. and W. Acts for assistance to the private sector in respect of hotel and other tourist development was agreed in principle.

In February, 1968, the Ministry of Overseas Development announced a grant of £1,036,000 to help finance the building of 560 flats over a four-year period. In December, the Ministry stated that a sum of £600,000 would be provided for a further hotel development over a similar period. On the 6th May the Spanish Government closed the frontier with Gibraltar to all persons except Spanish nationals entering Gibraltar daily to work and civilian residents of Gibraltar who wished to apply for special passes to cross the frontier. As a result, the only remaining unrestricted communication with Spain was the ferry across the bay to Algeciras.

Also in May the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister left for London for preliminary talks on the proposed new Constitution and to discuss the latest restrictions at the frontier. These talks were continued during a visit to Gibraltar later in the month by Mr. George Thomson, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs. The formal constitutional talks opened on the 16th July and ended on the 24th. They were held in Gibraltar under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, Lord Shepherd, and were attended by all the elected members of the Legislative Council and City Council and by representatives of the Integration with Britain Party. Details of the Constitution are given in Part III; Chapter 3, Administration.

## Chapter 3: Administration

### *Constitution*

The Legislative Council, Gibraltar's first legislature, was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 23rd November, 1950. A revised Constitution came into force in August, 1964, the purpose of which was to enable the people of Gibraltar to enjoy a fuller control of internal affairs. In June, 1967, when announcing the decision to hold a Referendum in Gibraltar, the British Government stated that, if the majority of the people of Gibraltar voted in favour of retaining their link with Britain, appropriate constitutional changes which might be desired would be discussed with the representatives of the people of Gibraltar. Informal talks were accordingly held in February and May, 1968, and formal talks in July. The new Constitution was introduced in August, 1969, as an Annex to the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. Its main features are described below.

### *The Link with Britain*

The Preamble to the Gibraltar Constitution Order includes recitals to the effect that Gibraltar is part of Her Majesty's dominions and that Her Majesty's Government have given assurances to the people of Gibraltar that this will remain so unless and until an Act of Parliament otherwise provides, and that Her Majesty's Government will never enter into arrangements under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

## *Fundamental Rights and Freedoms*

The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

### *The Gibraltar House of Assembly*

The Legislative Council and the City Council, which formerly dealt with municipal affairs, were replaced under the new Constitution by a single new body known as the Gibraltar House of Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, 11 elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary; the City Council consisted of seven elected members and four appointed by the Governor. The House of Assembly consists of the Speaker, fifteen elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary.

The first elections held under the new Constitution, in July, 1969, were contested by three parties, the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, the Integration with Britain Party, and the Isola Group, as well as by two independent candidates. 7 members of the GLP and AACR, 5 members of the IWBP and 3 members of the Isola Group were elected. The IWBP and the Isola Group formed an alliance and became the Government side in the House of Assembly. The Leader of the IWBP was appointed Chief Minister and six other Ministers were appointed. The GLP and AACR formed the Opposition. 10,318 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 14,445, the proportion of registered electors who voted being 71.4%.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

The formal assent of the Crown or the Governor on behalf of the Crown is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State. The Governor has special legislative powers in respect of matters other than defined domestic matters (*infra*). He also has legislative powers in respect of defined domestic matters in the interests of maintaining the financial and economic stability of Gibraltar.

The normal life of the House of Assembly is four years. Elections for the House of Assembly and the franchise

are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance. Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of six months ending on the qualifying date for registration as an elector. An Ordinance passed in October, 1969, lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

The Elections Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences and other connected matters. It had been agreed at the constitutional talks that the precise electoral system should be decided after obtaining expert advice on the most appropriate system for Gibraltar. Advice was obtained and, after the matter had been discussed by all the elected members in the Legislative and City Councils and representatives of the IWBP, it was decided that the system of proportional representation formerly used for Legislative Council elections should be abandoned. Under the new system adopted for House of Assembly elections each elector may vote for a maximum of eight candidates.

The Constitution Order provides that with effect from the "appointed day" (11 August 1969) Gibraltar should be known as the City of Gibraltar: and section 78 of the Constitution provides for a Mayor to be elected from the Members of the Assembly other than the ex-officio Members by the Elected Members of the Assembly. The Mayor, who was previously elected by the City Council, carries out ceremonial and representational functions on behalf of the City of Gibraltar.

The power of revoking, amending and replacing the provisions of the Constitution is retained by Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

### *The Executive*

A despatch addressed to the Governor by the Secretary of State at the time of the inception of the new Constitution contained directions for the devolution upon Ministers of responsibility for matters of domestic concern. Such matters, known as defined domestic matters, were listed in an annex to the despatch and were subsequently specified as such by the Governor. The despatch directed the Governor to retain responsibility for external affairs, defence and internal security, and certain other matters. Residual matters not specified as defined domestic matters also remained the direct responsibility of the Governor, acting in consultation with the Gibraltar Council.

The Governor is the head of the executive and there is a Gibraltar Council and a Council of Ministers.

The Gibraltar Council consists of the Deputy Governor, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Chief Minister and four other Ministers designated by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and is the Elected Member of the House of Assembly who, in the judgment of the Governor, is most likely to command the greatest measure of confidence among the Elected Members.

The Council of Ministers consists of the Chief Minister and not less than four nor more than eight other Ministers as may be prescribed by the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, who are appointed by the Governor, also after consultation with the Chief Minister, from among the Elected members of the Assembly. Members of the Council of Ministers may be charged by the Governor, acting after consultation with the Chief Minister, with responsibility for any business of the Government, including the administration of any department of Government, relating to any defined domestic matter. Ministers are collectively responsible to the Assembly for matters in respect of which they have been charged by the Governor with responsibility.

Decisions of the Council of Ministers take effect unless the Governor requires that any particular decision should be referred to the Gibraltar Council on the grounds that it is within the scope of the matters for which he is executively responsible or that it closely concerns those matters. In such event, the Governor may act contrary to the advice of the Gibraltar Council (both in respect of legislative and executive matters) in the interests of the matters for which he is executively responsible and, exceptionally, in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability. If he does so, he is required to report the matter to the Secretary of State.

### *The Judiciary*

On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Court of First Instance and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Magistrates' Court. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. The Constitution provides for the creation of a Court of Appeal for Gibraltar intermediate between the Gibraltar Supreme Court and



the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Arrangements for the creation of the Court of Appeal were being made at the end of 1969. Details of the judicial system will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

The Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the Justices of Appeal are appointed by the Governor on the instructions of the Crown given through the Secretary of State and are removable from office only for inability to discharge their office or for misbehaviour, and then only on the advice of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

### *The Public Service*

As a consequence of the merger of the City Council with Government, the Gibraltar Government Service and the employees of the City Council became members of a single public service. The Public Service Commission, the composition of which was enlarged by the Constitution to five members including the chairman, continued to advise the Governor on appointments and on the removal and discipline of public officers.

Appointments to the higher offices are made by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The principal executive officers are the Deputy Governor, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Administrative Secretary, the Director of Medical and Health Services, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Director of Labour and Social Security, the Commissioner of Police, the Captain of the Port, the Director of Audit and the City Electrical Engineer.

## Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

The Police carried out 3 inspections during the year. These included testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, vendors, shops, market stalls, petrol stations, etc.

## Chapter 5: Reading List

- ABBOT, W. C.** An introduction of the Documents relating to the International Status of Gibraltar 1704-1934. London, Macmillan 1935.
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- FRERE, Sir B. H. T.** Guide to the Flora of Gibraltar and the Neighbourhood. Gibraltar, 1910.
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- KENYON, Major-General E. R.** Gibraltar under Moor, Spaniard and Briton. Edited and revised by Lieut.-Col. H. A. Sansom. London, Methuen, 1938.
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- MONTERO, FRANCISCO-MARIA** Historia de Gibraltar y de su Campo. Cadiz, 1860.
- H.M.S.O., LONDON** Gibraltar, Recent Differences with Spain (Cmmd. 2632) April, 1965.
- (Miscellaneous No. 12 (1965))**
- H.M.S.O., LONDON** Gibraltar, Talks with Spain (Cmmd. 3131) May, October, 1966.
- (Miscellaneous No. 13 (1966))**
- H.M.S.O., LONDON** Further Documents on Gibraltar (Cmmd. 3325) October 1966-June, 1967.
- (Miscellaneous No. 6 (1967))**

# APPENDIX I

## CIVILIAN POPULATION, 1969

	ADULTS		CHILDREN		Grand Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Total
GIBALTARLANS:	6253	7841	14094	2712	5274
OTHER BRITISH:	1145	2138	3283	1197	2331
ALIENS:	2981	422	3403	13	22
	10379	10401	20780	3922	7627
				3705	28407

## COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION

	BRITISH SUBJECTS			ALIENS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Adults		Children	Adults		Children			
	Males	Females		Males	Females				
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	TOTAL		
1967:	7372	9173	3587	3273	1498	362	13	1876	25,281
1968:	7393	9559	3733	3357	1664	282	11	1985	26,007
1969:	7398	9979	3909	3696	2981	422	13	9	28,407

## APPENDIX II

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE AMOUNT OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS WHOSE INCOME IS WHOLLY EARNED AND WHO ARE ORDINARILY RESIDENT OR PERMITTED PERSONS

Income		Earned Income Relief		TAX PAYABLE							
		Single person starts paying tax at £376	Married No Children starts paying tax at £564	Married 1 child starts paying tax at £689	Married 2 children starts paying tax at £814	Married 3 children starts paying tax at £939	Married 4 children starts paying tax at £1,064				
Personal Allowance:		£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300				
Wife's Allowance:		—	£150	£150	£150	£150	£150				
Children's Allowance:		—	—	£100	£200	£300	£400				
£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
501	100	4 4 2	7 6 8	3 3 4	6 5 0	2 1 8	14 11 8				
782	156	13 11 8	14 11 8	10 8 4	25 0 0	18 15 0	64 13 4				
1,000	200	20 16 8	41 13 4	33 6 8	81 6 8	73 0 0	100 0 0				
1,500	300	54 3 4	112 13 4	96 0 0	133 6 8	116 13 4	183 6 8				
2,176	300	137 13 4	166 13 4	150 0 0	216 13 4	200 0 0	283 6 8				
2,500	300	191 13 4	250 0 0	233 6 8	301 13 4	283 6 8	361 13 4				
3,000	300	275 0 0	341 13 4	321 13 4	401 13 4	381 13 4	479 3 4				
3,500	300	371 13 4	441 13 4	421 13 4	501 13 4	481 13 4	579 3 4				
4,000	300	471 13 4	541 13 4	521 13 4	601 13 4	581 13 4	679 3 4				
5,000	300	716 13 4	789 3 4	769 3 4	869 3 4	849 3 4	949 3 4				
8,000	300	1,466 13 4	1,429 3 4	1,404 3 4	1,379 3 4	1,354 3 4	1,329 3 4				
10,000	300	1,966 13 4	1,929 3 4	1,904 3 4	1,879 3 4	1,854 3 4	1,829 3 4				

# APPENDIX III

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

Description	1967				1968				1969		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Value	Galls.	Tons	Value
I. Foodstuffs ... ..	—	16,298	2,142,784	—	15,630	2,223,365	—	—	—	16,432	2,464,955
II. Manufactured Goods	—	—	5,335,963	—	—	6,076,453	—	—	—	—	6,010,901
III. Fuels ... ..	—	214,000	1,547,000	—	*148,268	*1,247,919	—	—	—	125,943	901,234
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco ... ..	568,727	151	599,538	557,539	144	575,804	557,563	—	—	136	644,524
	Total ...		9,625,285		Total ...	10,123,541			Total ...		10,021,614

(\* corrected figure)

# APPENDIX IV

## EXPORTS

Classification	1967			1968			1969		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
Wines, Spirits and Malt ..	102,958	—	253,250	81,324	—	156,036	81,366	—	127,467
Petroleum Products ..	—	189,401	1,221,046	—	136,650	1,301,808	—	124,055	1,162,641
Tobacco, Foodstuffs and Manufactured Goods ..	—	—	1,140,294	—	—	967,829	—	—	885,572
			2,614,590			2,425,673			2,175,680

# APPENDIX V

## NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENT BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

31st December, 1969.

	PRIMARY					SECONDARY					TEACHER TRAINING					TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL				
	ENROLMENT					ENROLMENT					ENROLMENT					ENROLMENT				
	Schools					Schools					Schools					Schools				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Government Schools	10	1025	2030	6	888	883	1771	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	41	8	49			
Services Schools	2	353	606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Aided Schools not included above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Unaided Schools	2	297	543	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total	14	1675	3239	6	888	892	1780	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	41	8	49			

# APPENDIX VI

TABLE I

## TEACHERS AND TEACHER TRAINING

Full-Time Teachers in Schools and Colleges Classified by Qualifications.

31st December, 1969.

	PRIMARY SCHOOLS						SECONDARY SCHOOLS						Technical and Vocational Schools and Colleges other than Teacher Training					
	Services Schools			Government or Local Authority		Unaided		Government or Local Authority		Unaided		Government or Local Authority		Aided		Total		
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Graduate or equivalent:																		
Trained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	9	
Untrained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Qualified	9	20	—	13	47	1	15	36	33	—	—	1	1	7	—	67	116	
Unqualified	—	—	—	—	35	2	11	1	13	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	61	
																85	186	



# APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

## TEACHER TRAINING

31st DECEMBER 1969.

Description of Course	Number of Institutions	Students admitted during the year			Total Students 30th June 1969			Students passing final examination	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Three Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teacher's Certificate)	15	8	12	20	11	25	36	11	100%

# APPENDIX VII A

TABLE III GENERAL EDUCATION ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE

## A. PRIMARY EDUCATION

(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)

31st December, 1969.

Numbers enrolled in the following age groups;	Basic Primary Classes (a) (Infants)						Senior Primary Classes (Juniors)						TOTALS					
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Under 6	397	367	6	5	6	4											409	376
6 and under 7			224	225	12	8	10	10	3								249	243
7 and under 8					113	138	27	18	100	70							240	226
8 and under 9							60	109	32	35	125	101					217	248
9 and under 10									70	103	34	42	180	91			284	236
10 and under 11											74	96	26	34	119	59	219	189
11 and under 12													10	17	47	29	57	46
12 and under 13																		
Over 13																		
TOTALS ...	397	367	230	230	131	150	97	137	205	211	233	239	216	142	166	88	1675	1564

# **APPENDIX VII B**

**TABLE III. GENERAL EDUCATION. ENROLMENT BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND AGE.**

## **B. SECONDARY EDUCATION**

**(GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS)** 31st December, 1969.

	1		2		3		4		5		6		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Numbers enrolled in the following age groups:</b>														
Under 11 .....	132	118											132	118
11 and under 12 .....	54	78	144	177									198	195
12 and under 13 .....	—	1	63	63				1					196	203
13 and under 14 .....				2	133	138	132	139	52	55			191	207
14 and under 15 .....					59	66	42	38	31	25			94	96
15 and under 16 .....						3			5	15	21	21	46	46
16 and under 17 .....									5	14	21	19	11	21
17 and under 18 .....									1	10	6	6	11	6
18 and under 19 .....										1	—	—	1	—
Over 19 .....														
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>892</b>
<b>TOTAL: 1,780.</b>														

## APPENDIX VIII

### ENROLMENT IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COURSE OTHER THAN TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

Description of Course	Government or Local Authorities			Private Employers			Adults			Totals		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Technical College												
(a) Apprentices Minor Trades and Yard Boys on Day Releases .....	185	—	185	15	—	15	—	—	—	200	—	200
(b) Full time Technical Course .....	33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33
(c) Day Release .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	27	—	27
(d) Commercial .....	—	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42

# APPENDIX IX

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1968.  
A. ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE.

	RECURRENT					Non-Recurrent (Total)	Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Other Education	Administrative (non-allocated)	
<b>By Education Dept. (excluding grants to local authorities)</b>	£ 127,968	£ 102,375	£ 30,855	£ 16,726	£ 13,470	£ 11,128	£ 312,942
<b>By Local Authorities</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>By other e.g. University College, self-governing Technical Colleges, Public Corporations, Voluntary Agencies</b>							
						Non-Recurrent 2,301 Recurrent 8,119	312,942

## B. Source of Expenditure

(1) By Education Department:  
From territorial revenue ..... £312,942  
From United Kingdom Funds ..... 5,600  
From other sources ..... NIL

•Improvement and Development Fund ... £318,542

## (2) By Local Authorities:

From Local Authorities revenue .....  
From Grants by Central Government .....  
From other sources .....

Total ...

NIL  
NIL  
NIL  
NIL

# APPENDIX X

## DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1969.

	Adults
Discharges ...	381
Convictions ...	1,937

## TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	First Offenders Act or Warnings
—	81	—	1,546	310



## CASES OF CR

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### CRIME

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**Against Lawful Authority**  
Disorderly Conduct  
Assault on Police

**Against Public Morals**  
Rape & Indecent  
Suicide & attempt  
Infanticide .....  
Grievous bodily injury  
Wounding .....  
Assault .....  
Murder & Attempt  
Others .....

**Against Property**  
Thefts and attempts  
Robbery and extortion  
Burglary .....  
Other breakings in  
at  
Sacrilage .....  
False pretences, &c.

Receiving stolen  
Arson .....  
Malicious damage  
Others .....

**Other cases of crime**  
**Laws of Gibraltar.**  
Forgery & Coinage  
Dangerous Drugs  
Others .....

---

**TOTAL**

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**NOTE.**—Cases dealt with in  
areas not included





		YEAR EN	
C R	ne		
		Juvs.	
		M	F
Against Law			
Disorderly			
Assault on			
Against Pub			
Rape & I		—	
Others			
Against the			
Murder &			
Suicide &			
Grievous			
Assaults			
Others			
Against the			
Thefts	1		
Robbery	—		
Burglary			
Breaking			
Sacrilege	—		
False Pro			
Receiving			
Malicious			
Arson			
Others			
Other Crim			
Laws of G			
Forgery	—		
Dangerou			
Others			
	1		



# APPENDIX XI

TABLE II

PROSECUTIONS BY POLICE IN RESPECT OF STATUTORY OFFENCES YEAR ENDING 31.12.69.

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED																								
	Dealt with by H.M. Forces	Total	Convicted	Discharged	Pending	Total				Imprison- ment				Suspended Sentence Corporal Punishment				Fines				Persons awaiting Trial				Otherwise disposed of			
						Juva.				Juva.				Juva.				Juva.				Juva.				Juva.			
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Against Traffic Ordinance ...	44	1751	1397	31	279	853	48	3	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	445	36	—	—	147	11	—	—	230	16	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	—	50	38	6	6	47	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	7	2	—	—
Against Liquor Ordinance ..	—	9	6	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Gambling .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	—	94	72	20	2	75	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	22	3	—	—
Total ...	44	1904	1513	60	287	984	70	3	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539	50	—	—	154	12	—	—	262	21	—	—

NOTE:

- (a) The column "Dealt with by H.M. Forces" refers to members of the Armed Services handed over by Police after investigation for offences committed in Service Areas and trivial offences not involving residents of the Colony or their property.
- (b) Not included in the above Table:—During the year 768 cases, first offenders, were cautioned by the Commissioner of Police for trivial traffic offences.

## APPENDIX XII

**TABLE OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE POLICE**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Serious Injuries</b>	<b>Minor Injuries</b>	<b>Total Persons Involved in Vehicular Accidents</b>
1967	2	16	67	85
1968	1	8	73	82
1969	1	17	86	104

# APPENDIX XIII

## STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE PRISON, GIBRALTAR, FOR 1969.

	Number committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment.				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions.		Daily average in Prison.	Daily average on Sick list.	Admission to Hospital.	Deaths (Excluding executions).	Executions.	
	Total number of persons committed during the year.	For debt.	For safe custody (Subsequently discharged, including lunatics).	For imprisonment.	18 months and over.	12 months and less than 18.	6 months and less than 12.	3 months and less than 6.	1 month and less than 3.	Under 1 month.	Those first committed to prison for a serious offence.	Recidivists.						Others.
Men .....	46	—	5	41	—	—	5	2	28	6	17	2	—	5.05	.14	3	—	—
Women .....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.05	—	—	—	—
Young Boys .....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	.43	—	—	—	—
Girls .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	49	—	6	43	—	—	5	2	30	6	19	2	—	5.53	.14	3	—	—
1968 .....	52	—	8	44	1	—	8	9	23	3	23	5	4	9.5	.13	—	—	—
1967 .....	70	—	12	58	1	3	9	11	28	6	21	4	5	8.59	.21	3	—	—
1966 .....	40	1	3	36	1	1	4	10	15	5	24	4	—	6.88	.21	3	—	—

# APPENDIX XIV

## PRISON STATISTICS

### (a) POPULATION

In custody on 31.12.68	Receptions during 1969	Discharges during 1969	In custody on 31.12.69
<u>6</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>6</u>

### (b) DAILY AVERAGES

Total Daily Average	Convicted Females	Daily Average Unconvicted	Daily Average Males
<u>5.53</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>.11</u>	<u>5.42</u>

### (c) RELIGIONS

Roman Catholic	Church of England	Protes- tant	Moham- medan	No Religion
<u>26</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
Total 49				

### (d) AGE GROUP

Under 16 Years	16 years to 20 years	20 years to 25 years	25 years to 50 years	Over 50 Years	Total
<u>Nil</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>49</u>

### (e) NATIONALITIES

British (U.K.)	21
Gibraltarians	17
Spanish	1
Moroccan	4
Brazilian	2
Canadian	1
German	2
Congolese	1

Total ... 49

# APPENDIX XV

\*DEEP-SEA MERCHANT SHIPPING: TOTAL OPERATIONS

	Passengers	Cargo	Bunkers	Repairs	Others
<b>Anchorage</b> .....	8	4	58	55	785
<b>Group "A" Berths</b> .....	116	256	405	31	154
<b>No. 3 Jetty—Extension</b> ..	1	14	1	—	1
<b>Detached Mole, South</b> ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Group "D" 7/2 Berth</b> ...	—	4	4	4	6
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	125	278	468	90	946

NOTE: Reasons for "Other" calls include:—

Charts, to obtain	Medical Assistance
Crew Changes	Orders, awaiting
Crew Leave	Provisions
Currency (Russian Ships)	Shelter
D.G. Ranging	Survey
Landing Survivors	Water, replenishment
• Excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliaries.	



# APPENDIX XVI

LAT. 36° 00' N LONG. 06° 21' W.

STATION: R.A.F. GIBRALTAR

RAINGAUGE 10 ft. ABOVE M.S.L.

BAROMETRIC HEIGHT 24 ft.

YEAR 1944	RAINFALL			SUNSHINE		W E A T H E R									
	Total (mm)	Max in 24 Hours (mm)	Date	Daily Mean (Hrs)	% of Possi- ble	Number of days of									
						Rain Over- 0.1mm)	Snow	Hail	Thun- der	Over- cast Sky	Clear Sky	Fog	Gale	Ground Frost	
JANUARY	323.7	88.4	9th	3.69	34.6	10	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	4	—
FEBRUARY	351.4	60.7	22nd	2.43	22.1	20	—	—	—	3	13	1	—	1	—
MARCH	174.8	70.8	25th	6.03	52.5	15	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	—
APRIL	107.6	35.1	5th	7.74	58.9	11	—	—	—	5	2	3	1	—	—
MAY	33.0	16.7	2nd	8.75	62.1	11	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
JUNE	9.0	4.1	8th	10.12	69.4	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—	—
JULY	Trace	Trace	6th	10.59	73.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—
AUGUST	1.1	1.1	31st	10.55	78.0	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—
SEPTEMBER	39.1	22.2	12th	8.03	64.2	7	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—
OCTOBER	99.9	30.7	18th	5.49	54.2	7	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	—
NOVEMBER	333.3	111.2	18th	3.92	38.0	16	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	1	—
DECEMBER	63.4	28.5	30th	6.97	71.4	10	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	1	—
YEAR	1536.3	111.2	18/11	7.03	56.6	173	—	—	—	24	32	53	13	7	1

# APPENDIX XVII

## W I N D

FREQUENCY AT 0300, 0900, 1500 AND 2100 GMT.

Force 1/3 = 1-10kt; 4/5 = 11-12kt; 6/7 = 22-23kt; 8 or over = 34kt. or more.

YEAR 1969	F O R C E					D I R E C T I O N							
	8 or Over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
JANUARY .....	5	11	50	56	2	2	7	50	7	1	20	35	—
FEBRUARY .....	—	21	52	39	—	—	4	49	3	3	20	31	2
MARCH .....	—	17	38	67	2	4	7	26	7	6	22	44	6
APRIL .....	—	1	49	67	3	1	8	17	1	8	32	47	3
MAY .....	—	1	55	68	—	—	3	31	7	5	28	47	3
JUNE .....	—	—	55	64	1	—	5	42	5	4	22	40	1
JULY .....	—	1	61	61	1	1	4	101	3	1	4	8	1
AUGUST .....	—	—	49	74	1	—	9	69	5	3	18	19	—
SEPTEMBER .....	—	3	66	49	2	—	2	37	—	7	21	49	2
OCTOBER .....	—	4	56	63	1	1	8	61	6	6	21	20	—
NOVEMBER .....	1	5	43	70	1	1	9	37	4	8	19	33	8
DECEMBER .....	—	4	64	55	1	1	—	7	2	3	21	79	10
YEAR .....	6	68	638	733	15	11	66	527	50	55	248	452	36



LAT

—

1

—

JAN

FEB

MAR

APR

MAY

JUN

JUL

AUG

SEP

OCT

NOV

DEC

—

YR

-



# APPENDIX XIX

YEAR 1969

## (1) Analysis of Calls handled by City Fire Brigade Control Room

Station	Actual Fires	False G/Intent	Alarms Malicious	Investigations	Special Services		Total Calls
					Emergencies	Arrangements	
Hqrs.	128	21	3	17	68	18	255
A.F. Service	20	8	—	—	1	1	30
Totals	148	29	3	17	69	19	285

## (2) Hazard Classifications of Fires Attended

Electrical .....	8
Buildings .....	4
Frying Pans .....	12
Chimneys .....	1
Dust Bins .....	2
Vegetation/Refuse .....	38
Motor Vehicles .....	24
Unclassified .....	39
Investigations .....	17
	<u>145</u>

## (3) Financial Loss at Fires

	£	s.	d.
1st Quarter .....	276	0	0
2nd Quarter .....	425	5	0
3rd Quarter .....	779	10	0
4th Quarter .....	979	19	7
	<u>£2,460</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>

## (4) Special Services

### (a) Emergencies

Persons Trapped in Precarious Places .....	3
Rescue of Animals .....	3
Entry into Locked Premises .....	36
Pumping flooded properties .....	23
Supply of water .....	—
Persons Trapped in Motor Vehicles .....	1
Rescue of Persons from lifts .....	2
	<u>68</u>

### (b) By Arrangement

Pumping out Water .....	5
Special Duties .....	13
	<u>18</u>

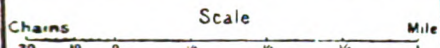
### (5) Fires Service Income

Attendance at Fires  
£28.12.5d.

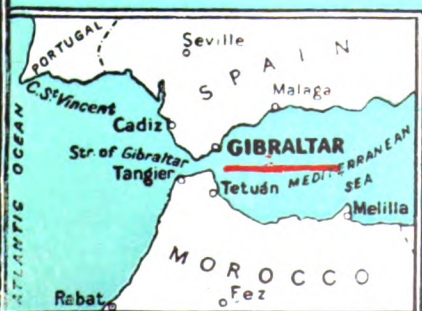
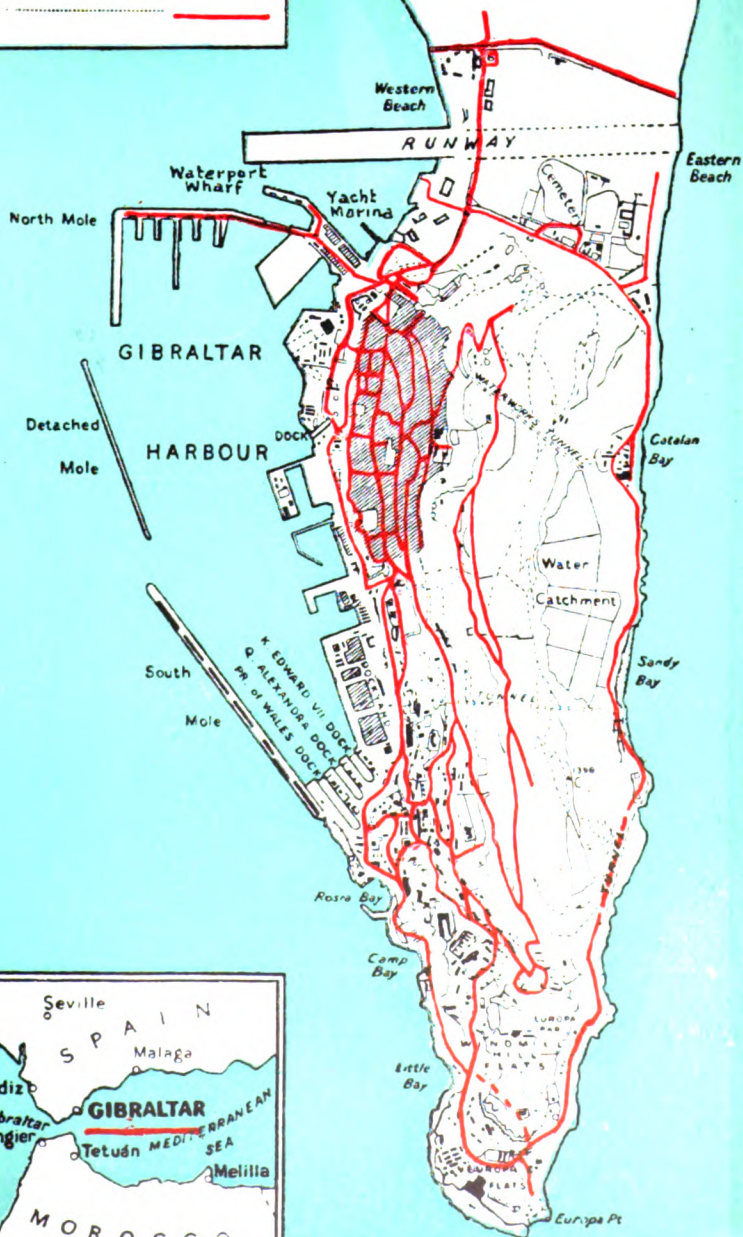
Special Services  
£630.15.0d.

Total Income: £659.7.5d.





Principal Roads : ..... ———







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# Gibraltar

## 1970

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# GIBRALTAR

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Report for the year

1970

*LONDON*

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1974

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A map will be found facing the last page.





*Inaugural Flight in April of a Viscount Aircraft on the Gibraltar/Tangier run  
previously served by a Dakota.*





## PART I

### General Review

Visits to Gibraltar during 1970 included the following: —

*In January:* the Under Secretary of State for the Army Mr. Ivor Richard MP, to see Army units on the Rock;

*In April:* the Minister for Public Building and Works, Mr. John Silkin MP, to attend the opening of a Building Exhibition to launch Gibraltar's first Building Week;

The First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Michael Le Fanu;

A Trade Union Congress Delegation, led by their General Secretary Mr. Victor Feather and including Mr. Jack Jones, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union;

*In September:* delegates of the Commonwealth Press Union on tour to the Mediterranean before commencing their Quinquennial Conference in Scotland. The party included some 60 newspapermen from Commonwealth countries prominent amongst whom was Lord Thomson of Fleet.

*In October:* the Under Secretary of State for the Royal Navy, Mr. Peter Kirk MP.

His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, and the Chief Minister, the Hon. Major R. J. Peliza, flew to London in August to hold talks with the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr. Joseph Godber MP. The subjects discussed included Anglo/Spanish relations in the context of Gibraltar, the question of UK citizenship, entry into the European Economic Community and air communications.

When the House of Assembly met in January, the appointment of Mr. A. J. Vasquez as Speaker was confirmed by resolution. Mr. Vasquez was also elected by the House as Mayor of Gibraltar.

The Second Conference of Group 1 of the Affiliated Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was held in Gibraltar in June. The Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey and Gibraltar Branches were represented at the Conference which was also attended by Sir Barnett Cocks, the Clerk of the House of Commons, and by the Administrative Officer of the General Council's Secretariat.

A delegate from Gibraltar attended the 16th Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Canberra in October.

In October it was announced that, if Britain entered the European Economic Community, Gibraltar would also enter under Article 227(4) of the Treaty of Rome which extends the provisions of the Treaty to European territories for whose external relations a member state is responsible. The actual terms on which Gibraltar would enter the Community, in particular Gibraltar's customs position, were considered later in the year when it was agreed by the member countries that imports into Gibraltar would not be subject to the Common External Tariff or to Agricultural Levies and Value Added Tax would not be applicable. A senior member of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office visited Gibraltar in December to explain the position to members of the House of Assembly and other interested bodies including the Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the House of Assembly held in October, it was agreed to extend the current financial year from December 1970 to March 1971. This brought Gibraltar into line with the United Kingdom and made the financial year coincide with the income tax year. Reviewing the position, the Financial and Development Secretary said that the General Revenue Balance at the end of 1969 stood at £743,000, an improvement of some £47,000 over the estimate. The estimated expenditure for the fifteen months' operation was nearly £5,600,000, including a contribution of £200,000 to the Improvement and Development Fund. Revenue over the same period was estimated at nearly £5½ million, resulting in an estimated surplus of £183,000 which would further increase the General Revenue Balance to £926,000. The improvement was due partly to a credit of £84,000 of HM Government's Special Grant of £100,000 and partly to the collection of about £125,000 from the Ministry of Defence in respect of rates for the period ending on 31st December, 1971. The capital balance stood at £138,000 at the beginning of the year. Expenditure was estimated to be £1,772,000 of which £1,700,000 would be provided by HM Government.

The main report on the review of wages and salaries, which had been preceded by an interim report in 1969, was published in July. The report covered all employees in Government and other official employment. The basic effect of the report, which also reflected a general restructuring of salaries, was to award a 15% increase, a part of which had already been paid under the interim report, to all industrial and non-industrial employees in official employment. A third and final report, to deal with productivity bargaining, was under preparation in the second half of the year. While some of the non-industrial grades accep-

ted the offers made to them following the publication of the report, individual negotiations with other grades became necessary during the ensuing months. The non-industrial grades rejected the offer, which following further negotiations was later improved to an overall 18% increase. In addition, the Official Employers agreed in principle to negotiate a formula for the automatic payment of an allowance based on increases in the cost of living as reflected in the quarterly Index of Retail Prices.

Other activity in the field of industrial relations during the year included a reference to arbitration of the pay and conditions of service of cargo handlers, foremen and tally clerks, the settlement of a dispute about starting and finishing times of industrial workers in official employment and a revision of the pay and conditions of shop assistants.

A course in collective bargaining, attended by representatives of Staff Associations affiliated to the Gibraltar Trades Council, was held in October. The lecturers were Mr. L. Wines, formerly General Secretary of the United Kingdom Civil Service Association and Mr. W. M. Conboy, a lecturer in industrial relations at Ruskin College, Oxford.

The constitution of a Development and Planning Commission to replace the Central Planning Commission and the Economic Development Committee was announced in March. The Chief Minister became the Chairman of the new Commission, the membership of which included three other Ministers and the Financial and Development Secretary, senior representatives of the three Services and the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Defence Land Agent and the Chief Planning Officer.

The second phase of the Glacis Housing Scheme began during the year. It will provide 250 dwellings in eight six-storey blocks built around large courtyards as well as shops, a child welfare clinic, a sub-post office, social and youth and other facilities. Work also commenced on the construction of a Workers' Hostel to accommodate workers from abroad, particularly those required for the construction industry. The first shipment of factory-made prefabricated units arrived in September.

The construction of a Medical and Health Centre was approved in November. The Centre will house administrative and other services of the Public Health Department as well as the General Out-patients Clinics, the District Medical Clinic, the Child Welfare Clinic, the Audiology Clinic, Dispensary and Immunisation, Vaccination and Preventive Dental services.

Work continued during the year on an extension to the Rock Hotel which would bring the total number of beds to 300, together with a conference hall and penthouse complex.

The report of a Commission appointed in 1969 to consider the Education Ordinance was published in June. The report, which recommended, inter alia, that the school age should be extended to 16 to fit in with a comprehensive system of education, and which contained a draft of a new revised Ordinance, was under consideration at the end of the year.

A Census of the population was taken in October. The Census form included questions on occupations and industry and on housing and parking facilities, information required for manpower planning purposes and for the preparation of housing programmes respectively.

The inaugural flight of a Viscount aircraft on the Gibraltar/Tangier run, previously served by a Dakota, took place in April. The service is operated by Gibraltar Airways Ltd. in conjunction with British European Airways. A party of members of the travel trade, information services, and airline officials from Morocco visited Gibraltar on a Tangier/Gibraltar inaugural trip.

In the field of sport Gibraltar was represented at the Commonwealth Games held in Edinburgh in July. In April the Gibraltar Hockey Association visited Morocco to play the Moroccan national selection and the Casablanca selection. Gibraltar football teams also played against Casablanca and Tangier in August. A New Zealand (Ambassadors) cricket team visited Gibraltar in April and played against a local XI.

## PART II

### Chapter 1: Population

Up to the end of the Great Siege, the size, and indeed, from time to time, the nationality, of the population of Gibraltar was subject primarily to the exigencies of war. Whenever Gibraltar changed hands the entire conquered population always made a point of leaving Gibraltar, and the conquerors had to introduce new blood not only for the purposes of defence but also to maintain Gibraltar as a town.

Although there is archaeological evidence that pre-historic man lived in Gibraltar, the first settlement for which there is any historical evidence is that which took place when the Moors landed at Gibraltar under Tariq ibn Zeyad in 711. This first settlement was in fact the foundation of Gibraltar, the name itself, it is generally agreed, being derived from the Arabic "Jebel Tariq" or Mountain of Tariq. As the original inhabitants, the Moors were responsible for the construction of the first fortifications and dwellings and during their uninterrupted stay of nearly 600 years, they extended these until, by the time of the first Spanish occupation, Gibraltar had become an important and extremely well fortified citadel.

The first change in population occurred in 1309 when Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards after a siege lasting about a month. The defenders surrendered subject to the condition that they should be returned to North Africa and, when this had been arranged, King Ferdinand the Fourth of Castille, aware of the strategic value of Gibraltar in the wars with the Moors, ordered the fortifications to be repaired and a strong garrison to be maintained in the town. He then appointed a Mayor and other officials to govern the town and, in an effort to attract population, he decreed that all its inhabitants should be exempt from military service and from the payment of all royal taxes and duties, that the boundaries of Gibraltar should be the same as they were when it was held by the Moors, and that Gibraltar should be a sanctuary for criminals escaping from justice whose crimes would be pardoned if they resided there for a year and a day.

24 years later the Moors laid siege to Gibraltar and after 4½ months the town was surrendered, on the condition, once again, that all the inhabitants should be allowed to leave.

Four sieges later, in 1462, Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards and again it was a condition of the surrender that all the inhabitants should be permitted to leave. It is not clear, in the confusion arising from the disputes among Spanish noblemen besieging the city, whether this condition was in fact fulfilled, but it is certain that the conquerors once again had difficulty in finding enough people to reside in Gibraltar, both because of the continued threat of invasion from North Africa and because of disputes about the ownership of Gibraltar between the King of Castille and the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the latter actually laying siege to Gibraltar in 1467 and capturing it from the King's representative. Eventually, in 1501, Gibraltar was formally taken over by Ferdinand and Isabella but conditions were still not ripe for the establishment of a stable resident population and they found it necessary to turn Gibraltar for a time into a penal settlement to which convicts sentenced in Granada to life imprisonment were sent. In 1506 the Duke of Medina Sidonia again laid siege to Gibraltar and in 1540 some 2,000 Turks raided and looted the town taking away a number of captives. The danger of further attacks continued to be feared until about 1620 after which began a relatively peaceful period of Gibraltar's history in the course of which the population grew to some 5,000 persons.

In 1704 the British captured Gibraltar and once again the Spanish population left the town and settled in the neighbouring countryside. Only a small number of Spaniards and about 30 Genoese families remained.

For some 25 years after the British capture there was a danger that attempts might be made to recapture Gibraltar — in fact the Spaniards laid siege to it immediately after the British capture and again in 1727 — and once again therefore there was little opportunity for the establishment and growth of a civilian population. However, after the siege of 1727 there was a quieter period, lasting until the Great Siege of 1779, in the course of which the main elements of the present population were firmly established. By 1753 for instance there was a civilian population of 434 British, 597 Genoese, 575 Jews, 185 Spaniards and 25 Portuguese, a total of 1,816. The military population at the time was about 4,500 of whom some 1,500 were women and children.

At this time, the English element in the population consisted mainly of time expired soldiers; the Jewish element came mainly from Morocco and was due to the trading activity with that country, the Genoese element was due to contacts through sailors plying the Mediterranean at a time when Genoa was a great sea-faring and commercial city; while the Spanish element included a number who returned across the border.

1779 saw the beginning of the Great Siege by the Spanish and French. Owing to the scarcity of food, civilians were encouraged to leave Gibraltar and a number of them did so, returning, together with a new influx, after the end of the Siege, so that, by 1787, the civilian population had increased to 3,386. This figure was doubled shortly after the beginning of the 19th century and the main element both in the existing population and among the newcomers was undoubtedly Genoese. This sudden numerous influx consisted of Genoese refugees from the Napoleonic wars who, unwilling to live under French rule, had chosen to leave their homes and settle in Gibraltar. One may note the curious parallel between the reasons for the departure of the Spanish population in 1704 — and, indeed, of former populations of Gibraltar — and the motives which led to the arrival of the new settlers.

The end of the Napoleonic wars meant the beginning of the real commercial development of Gibraltar and a period of great prosperity with a consequent increase in population, which, by 1814, numbered 10,136. By this time the town and its civilian population were firmly established as such, and while Gibraltar continued to be primarily a fortress the civilian inhabitants were no longer merely serving the needs of the garrison but were engaged in considerable external trade.

With the main foundations of the population already laid, the concept of a Gibraltarian population, as distinct from immigrants living in Gibraltar, came into being about this time. For the purposes of classification in population registers, the distinction was now made between natives of Gibraltar and those living in Gibraltar on permits instead of, as formerly, according to religion or place of origin.

By 1826 the population had increased to 15,480 civilians. These were predominantly of Genoese extraction, (it is interesting to note that there was a Genoese Consul in Gibraltar as early as 1716) the next two largest elements — apart from British — being Portuguese and Spanish, of whom many came from Minorca owing to the latter's former connection with Britain.

The proclamation of a new charter of justice and the grant of civil liberties in 1830 was legal recognition of the actual development of a civilian population and commercial community which had been taking place for some years. During the mid-19th century the population fluctuated around 16,000-17,000.



The growth of the population in the second half of the century led to the enactment of legislation to require British subjects, other than those born in Gibraltar, to obtain permits to reside in Gibraltar, a requirement previously applied only to aliens. Thus the concept of the Gibraltarian, as distinct from British subjects of United Kingdom or other origin, which had already been established in fact at the beginning of the century, was given legal definition.

At the beginning of the 20th century the civilian population reached a peak of over 20,000, the average total thereafter, and up to the beginning of the second world war, remaining at about 18,000. While Gibraltar played a valuable part in the first world war, there was no major disturbance of population, but in 1939, as in 1789, the exigencies of war were once again felt. In 1940 all women and children were evacuated, the majority of them to Britain. Repatriation began in 1944 and the first post-war census, taken in 1951, showed a total civilian population of 22,848 which ten years later had increased to 24,075.

In 1965, the population was increased by the influx of some 800 persons formerly residing in neighbouring Spanish towns and compelled, as a result of the Spanish restrictions, to take up residence in Gibraltar. The civilian population at the last census taken in October, 1970, was 26,833.

The law governing the right to reside in Gibraltar has been amended from time to time over the years. Under a new Gibraltarian Status Ordinance enacted in 1962, a Register of Gibraltarians was established and a Gibraltarian was defined as a person whose name is entered in the Register. Birth in Gibraltar before the 30th June, 1925, or legitimate male descent from a person so born, are the principal qualifications for registration though provision is made for the registration of persons meeting other qualifications mainly those establishing a close connection with Gibraltar.

The remarkable expansion of the city of Gibraltar, particularly in trade and tourism, and the political development of the city reflect the achievement of a firmly-established civilian population, compounded of a number of different elements, owing much to its various ethnological origins, greatly influenced by British law, government and politics, and strongly welded into a cohesive community with a deep sense of unity.

A Census of the population was taken on the 6th October, 1970. The Census Commissioner, Mr. H. A. Fell, O.B.E., a Senior Statistician with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office

(Overseas Development Administration), conducted the Census on behalf of the Gibraltar Government. The forms were coded in Gibraltar and London and then processed by the computer of H.M.S.O. in Norwich. A detailed report of the Census is being published by H.M.S.O. A table of population extracted from that report is reproduced at Appendix I.

## **Chapter 2: Employment, Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation**

### **Labour Force — Supply and Demand**

The labour force available from the resident population is insufficient to meet the demand of the high level of industrial and commercial activity for a territory of such limited size, and a substantial part of the labour force has, therefore, had to consist of alien workers. Up to June, 1969, these alien workers were mainly non-domiciled Spaniards living in the neighbouring Spanish territory who came to Gibraltar daily to work.

The demand for labour which was created by the withdrawal of the frontier workers by the Spanish Government in 1969 has been met partly with other workers from abroad and partly by Gibraltarian workers working longer hours or taking up dual employment.

The changed pattern of the labour force from a largely commuting one to one wholly residing in Gibraltar required the Control of Employment Ordinance to be amended during 1970 so as to introduce a system of quotas for the issue of employment permits for workers from abroad. The purpose of this is to ensure that the number of workers coming from abroad does not exceed the number for whom accommodation to acceptable standards can be provided, and also to develop local skills to the maximum possible extent.

### **Employment Policy**

The employment policy of the Government of Gibraltar is to ensure priority of opportunity of employment to Gibraltarians. To achieve this, in a territory as small as Gibraltar, it is necessary to restrict the right of entry and residence in Gibraltar for purposes of employment, and the Control of Employment Ordinance prohibits the employment of non-Gibraltarians, whether British or alien, without a permit issued by the Director of Labour and Social Security. Such permits are not issued if

there are suitable Gibraltarian workers available and willing to take up the employment. The policy is carried out by the Central Employment Exchange as a complement to its normal service of placing people in employment.

### **Insured Labour Force**

Persons engaged under a contract of service, including all those employed in manual labour as well as non-manual workers, are required to be compulsorily insured (see chapter 7) and the main manpower statistics are derived from the exchange of insurance cards at the beginning of each year.

The total number of insured persons at the end of 1970 was 9,586.

It is estimated that, in addition, there are some 3,000 persons in gainful occupation who are self-employed or who opted out of the Social Insurance Scheme when the earnings limit of £500 was abolished in 1968.

### **Industrial Distribution of the Labour Force**

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and opportunities for employment are provided mainly by the Official Employers (the Government of Gibraltar, the Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment) and by the wholesale or retail trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services and the building industry.

### **Unemployment**

The policy of priority in opportunity of employment for Gibraltarians ensures that unemployment is kept to an absolute minimum. The majority of those registered as unemployed are either handicapped in some way or elderly persons and are, therefore, very difficult to place.

All unemployed workers who regularly prove unemployment at the Central Employment Exchange are granted credits in respect of contributions under the Social Insurance Scheme. If they satisfy the necessary conditions, they are also eligible for Unemployment Benefit.

### **Under-Employment**

There was no significant under-employment during the year.

## **Wages and Conditions of Employment**

### **Wages and Salaries Review**

In June, 1970, Mr. Marsh submitted his second report recommending further restructuring of wages and salaries in the light of changes which had taken place since submission of his 1967 Report. This latest Report generally recommended an all-round increase of 15% in wages and salaries, inclusive of the 10% and 8½% interim awards being paid to industrials and non-industrials respectively as from 1st January, 1970. The full 15% increase was approved for implementation retrospectively from 1st January, 1970. Later on, and following further discussions arising from the continuing rise in the cost of living, an additional 3% was paid as from 1st July, 1970, on the understanding that this would cover all cost of living claims to that date and that a formula for automatic adjustment of wages resulting from movements in the cost of living would be negotiated, to be effective until the next general review of wages in July, 1972. Such formula was being negotiated in Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council at the end of the year.

### **Official Employers — Industrial Employees**

Some 3,600 or 38% of the insured labour force are industrial workers employed by the Official Employers. The wages and conditions of employment of this group are governed by the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council. The operation of the Fair Wages Clauses in contracts entered into by the Official Employers requires the application of the Joint Industrial Council rates as minima to a substantial number of building and civil engineering operatives in private industry.

The wage rates payable by the Official Employers at the end of the year to an adult male labourer resident in Gibraltar was £10.05 for a standard 5-day 40-hour week.

The principal inclusive wage rates were:—

<b>INCLUSIVE RATES</b>	
Labourers	£10.05
Skilled Labourers	£10.50 to £11
Titular Grades	£12.25
Tradesmen	£12.75 to £13.55

Women in industrial employment are paid approximately 90% of the comparable male rates.

## **Official Employers — Non-Industrial Employees**

The Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment have a standard salary structure and conditions of service which do not differ materially from those of the Government.

Equal pay for women in non-industrial employment was introduced in 1969.

## **Private Employers**

In the field of private employment, statutory minimum rates are prescribed for omnibus drivers and conductors and for employees in the retail distributive trade.

Formal agreements between one of the Trade Unions and the two main port employers govern the conditions of employment of dock workers employed in stevedoring at the commercial wharf.

Collective agreements govern the conditions of service of two other small groups of workers engaged as loaders at the Airport and in servicing and maintaining civil aircraft at the Airport.

The wage rates in most of the private sector are substantially similar to those paid to workers in official employment.

## **Hours of Work**

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers work a 40-hour 5-day week. The reduction in the working week from 42 to 40 hours took effect, as had been agreed, on the 1st July, 1970.

In private industry some employers have also adopted the 40-hour week. The majority of employers operate a 42-hour week over 5½ days but there are still fields in which a 47 to 50 hour week spread over 5½ or 6 days is the more usual. This is the case in the catering industry.

The Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (Hours of Employment) Order limits the working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors while the Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work for young persons employed in shops and warehouses and prescribes closing hours for shops. The Conditions of Employment (Retail Distributive Trade) Order, which was

revised during 1970, related the new minimum wage for shop assistants and other workers in the industry to a 42-hour week (instead of 44 hours as before) which is now the normal working week for these workers.

### **Night Work**

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts are worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

### **Rest Days**

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. As industrial workers in the service of the Official Employers and in a substantial sector of private industrial employment are conditioned to a 5-day week, they have 2 weekly rest days on Saturdays and Sundays. A 5½ day week is usual in commercial and some private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have 1½ rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the Shop Hours Ordinance to one half holiday on Saturdays. They do not normally work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments, including petrol filling stations, confectioners, newsagents, sweet shops, chemists and shops in theatres and cinemas where arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off and a half holiday on every alternate Sunday.

In the Road Passenger Transport Industry, the Conditions of Employment (Omnibus Drivers and Conductors) Order prescribes one whole day off each week notified to the worker before the commencement of that week, which shall not be a day of customary holiday and failing such notification shall be a Sunday.

### **Holidays**

The Conditions of Employment (Annual and Public Holidays) Order requires that, with certain exceptions, employees should be allowed a minimum annual holiday with pay of two working weeks (or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year), and of 2½ full working weeks to employees having five or more years continuous service.

Provision is made in the Order for the payment to a worker whose employment is terminated of accrued holiday pay to cover any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of service in the preceding year, which he has not taken, and also any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year.

The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of nine paid public holidays a year.

The main excepted classes are domestic servants, casually employed dock labourers, and workers covered by the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council. No contract granting holiday conditions better than those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order, which covers approximately 9,000 workers.

Annual leave conditions of Industrial Workers covered by the Official Employers Joint Industrial Council were revised in 1969. Employees on a 5-day week are now eligible for 10 days' leave per annum, with an additional 2½ days after five years' service.

### **Apprenticeship Schemes**

Official Employers operate a Common Apprenticeship Scheme to recruit local boys for technical careers in approximately 20 trades with the various departments of the UK Government and the Gibraltar Government. It is supervised by the Official Employers' Apprentices Board.

The Scheme provides an upper as well as the normal stream of apprentices. The upper stream is intended to attract boys of a higher academic standard who will become supervising officers of the future or form a small nucleus of highly qualified workmen. The general mechanic force will come from the normal stream.

Boys normally start their apprenticeships between the ages of 15 and 18 and undergo a maximum of 4 years training before they qualify as craftsmen. Practical and technical training is given at their various workplaces, while theoretical education is carried out at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College, which is run jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Gibraltar Government.

Apprentices in HM Dockyard undergo group training during the first two years of their apprenticeships and spend most of this time in one of the 3 Apprentice Training Centres learning the basic principles of their trade and the proper use of tools.

Theoretical training has been linked to the particular requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and consists of:

- either (i) a General Engineering Course covering 1 year, followed by a Technician Course for a further 3 years in either Electrical, Mechanical or Shipbuilding subjects.
- or (ii) a Craft Course in the appropriate trade, covering 4 years.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy) operates what is known as the "Equal Opportunities Scheme" under which apprentices who have the requisite basic standard of 3 'O' levels and have shown marked ability transfer to the Technician Apprentices' Scheme in a Royal Naval Dockyard in Britain. The Gibraltar Government also sends promising apprentices for specialised training in Britain.

Practical training for construction trade apprentices (i.e. carpenters, painters, masons and plumbers) is provided at the Construction Industry Training Centre, with theoretical training being given at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College on a day release basis.

### **Cost of Living**

The present Official Index of Retail Prices introduced on the advice of the Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee, as a result of a household budget survey conducted by them, is equated to 100 in respect of January, 1966. Its level thus reflects the comparison between prices current at the time of each compilation and those in January, 1966. The survey covered the total expenditure of a number of families selected at random from the census schedules, the number from each census district being proportionate to the population of that district. No attempt was made, as in the previous index, to pre-determine the structure of an average family.

The Index of Retail Prices is compiled and published quarterly except for the Foodstuffs Group which is compiled and published monthly. The Indices for 1970 were as follows:—

	<b>January</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>October</b>
<b>General I.R.P.</b>	123.03	125.52	127.23	128.91
<b>Food Group</b>	116.13	118.97	118.67	118.10



The measures of price control introduced to stabilise the prices of essential commodities continued in force. At the end of the year under review, butter, eggs, margarine, cooking oil, potatoes and granulated sugar were price controlled.

### **Safety, Health and Welfare**

A Factories Ordinance based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Acts lays down standards similar to those in Britain. There are seven sets of regulations covering first aid, electricity, wood working machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates, etc. There is a high standard of compliance. Two fatal accidents reportable under the Factories Ordinance occurred during the year.

### **Trade Unions**

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance requires all associations of employers or workers which fall within the definition of a trade union to be registered. To qualify for registration the constitution and rules of any association of workers or employers must contain stipulated provisions which generally conform with the United Kingdom practice. The Director of Labour and Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

There are 12 Employers' Associations registered with a total membership of 358 and 16 Registered Unions of Workers with an aggregate membership of 3,524. This represents approximately 40% of the employed population.

One new association of employers was registered during the year.

Seven of the registered Unions of Workers are branches of entities with Head Offices in Britain and are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress and in most cases to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The organisation of the remaining nine unions conforms to the United Kingdom pattern.

Ten unions representing some 95 per cent of the total trade union membership are associated in the Gibraltar Trades Council which is recognised by the United Kingdom Trade Union Congress.

There is a Police Association composed of officers below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The objects of the Association are to enable Police Officers to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the Force, other than questions of discipline or promotion affecting individuals. The Association may not be associated with any person or body outside the Force and Police Officers may not become members of any other trade union.

### **Joint Consultation**

The policy of Government is to encourage consultation between employers and employees on matters concerning their employment and, so far as conditions permit, to foster joint industrial machinery to determine wages and other conditions of employment. Statutory wage-fixing machinery, which exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, is only invoked when it is evident that adequate standards cannot be maintained by the normal methods of free negotiation owing to the absence of employers' and workers' organisations.

The United Kingdom departments have a central Whitley Council covering non-industrial workers of the Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment in which common standards of salaries and conditions of service are negotiated.

There are also Departmental Whitley Councils in some of the Departments of the United Kingdom and Gibraltar Government which deal with internal matters.

The arbitration on the dispute which had arisen in 1969 between the Transport and General Workers Union and the Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Co. Ltd. involving workers engaged on the handling of ships' cargo took place in February 1970. This was the first occasion since the legislation was introduced in 1947 on which it had been necessary to invoke the relevant provisions of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance, which enables the Governor, with the consent of both parties to the dispute, to refer the matter to arbitration. The Arbitrator appointed was Mr. T. Claro, a former Chief Conciliation Officer with the United Kingdom Ministry of Labour who came to Gibraltar specially for the purpose. The dispute was mainly over wage rates and other conditions of employment of Stevedores, Foremen and Tally Clerks, and the Arbitrator awarded an increase in the basic wage of all these grades as well as an additional week's annual leave with pay to Foremen and Tally Clerks. The claims of the Union with regard to other issues failed to be established.

In August, 1970 the Department of Labour and Social Security was instrumental in bringing to a successful conclusion negotiations between the Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce and the Shop Assistants Association on the question of minimum wages, hours of work, overtime rates and other conditions of employment of Shop Assistants. The conditions which were eventually agreed were subsequently incorporated in a statutory Order made under the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance.

### **Youth Employment Service**

A Youth Employment Service operated by the Education Department maintains close liaison with the Central Employment Exchange on employment matters.

## **Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation**

The end of the financial year changed from 31st December to 31st March during 1970 and for this reason the following statements are based on the result of the financial period 1970-71 which represents fifteen months activities.

The incorporation of the municipal functions of the City Council on the 14th August, 1969, by the Government brought about the need to take revenue raising measures to make the public utilities self supporting, to redress the inroads made into the Government reserves as a result of the said incorporation, and to acquire capital to meet future commitments. These measures affected Electricity and Telephone charges, the General Rate, most Import Duties and Income Tax.

Sixty-seven new Companies were registered under the Companies (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance during the period bringing the total number of companies so registered to 115. This Ordinance grants relief from income tax and estate duties to persons forming investment companies in Gibraltar for the purpose of holding investments outside Gibraltar provided that such persons are not Gibraltarians or residents of Gibraltar.

Import and export licensing, trade licensing and exchange control continued to be administered by the Revenue Department throughout the year in addition to its ordinary Treasury functions.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £5,952,060 and exceeded the estimate by £178,490.

Recurrent expenditure amounted to £5,436,147 representing a decrease of £153,852 on the original estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £490,887.

### Revenue

	1969	1970/71
I. Customs ... ..	£ 926,502	£1,500,449
II. Port Harbour and Wharf dues...	35,541	61,225
III. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	571,978	1,003,873
IV. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid ... ..	252,104	440,312
V. Post Office and Telegraph ... ..	192,056	273,942
VI. Rents of Government Property...	271,636	355,922
VII. Interest ... ..	139,199	186,312
VIII. Lottery ... ..	119,489	142,535
IX. Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	116,345	209,431
X. Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies ... ..	11,021	16,337
XI. Municipal Services ... ..	1,270,765	1,677,722
XII. Grant from Her Majesty's Government ... ..		84,000
	<u>£3,906,636</u>	<u>£5,952,060</u>

### Expenditure

	1969	1970/71
Social Services (including Rehousing and Town Planning) ... ..	£1,102,092	2,772,498
Public Works ... ..	252,226	1,515,061
Administration ... ..	113,609	210,543
Justice, Law and Order ... ..	206,051	317,775
Public Services (revenue earning) ... ..	251,848	407,594
Pensions ... ..	168,356	336,663
Miscellaneous ... ..	296,531	469,083
Contribution to Improvement and Development Fund ... ..	—	200,000
Tourist Development Projects ... ..	91,307	249,055
City Council Deficit ... ..	387,193	—
Municipal Services ... ..	1,345,899	242,940
	<u>£4,215,112</u>	<u>£6,721,212</u>

Expenditure of a capital nature is financed through the Improvement and Development Fund. During the year 1970/71 the Fund received:—

	1970/71
Grants from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Funds	1,077,996
Proceeds of Land Sales	8,589
Interest on Investments	15,279
Repayment of Loans	4,929
Contribution from General Revenue	14,670
Contribution by Municipality	185,330
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	£1,306,793

The expenditure met out of the Fund was as follows:—

	1970/71
Housing	741,570
Tourist Development Projects	44,431
Schools	37,067
Loan to G.B.C.	6,651
Other Public Works	194,953
Tourist Development Loans	49,843
Victoria Stadium	101,156
Municipal Services	97,327
Purchase of Mobile Crane	8,835
Land Purchases	3,231
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	£1,285,064

This expenditure is included, duly apportioned, in the total expenditure of £6,721,212 quoted above.

### *Assets and Liabilities*

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st March, 1971.

### *Liabilities*

Drafts and Remittances	80,000
Deposits	332,882
Special Funds	6,604,874
Improvement and Development Fund	159,820
General Revenue Balance	1,278,967
Sinking Fund 3% and 5% Registered Debentures	91
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	£8,456,634

## Assets

Cash	74,752
Joint Consolidated Fund	785,000
Investments	7,385,707
Advances	210,713
Remittances Between Chests	462
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	£8,456,634
	<hr/>

## Public Debt

The Public Debt of Gibraltar at the end of the year consisted of the following:—

3 % Debenture Loan 1967/72	1,000,000
5 % Debenture Loan 1967/72	250,000
3½ % Debenture Loan 1970/75	400,000
6 % Debenture Loan 1981/86	300,000
6 % Debenture Loan (C.C.E.U.) 1971/82	300,000
Loan from Commonwealth Development Corporation C.D. & W. Scheme D.5784 — (Housing)	367,840
6½ % Exchequer Loan — City Council Development Projects	189,663
6½ % Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1971/87	350,000
6½ % Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1967/91	42,000
Tourist Development Loans	242,000

## MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT: —

3 % Loan 1975-76	1,000
4 % Loan 1970-81	28,940
4½ % Loan 1970-74	2,460
5 % Loan 1970-76	36,280
6 % Loan 1970-82	441,700
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	£3,951,883
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In addition there was an outstanding balance of the war time interest-free loan of £108.50 on 31st March, 1971.

## Main Heads of Taxation

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1970/71 were: —

Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,500,449
Estate Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,051
Stamp Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,393
Licences	...	...	...	...	...	...	155,874
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	723,045

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £142,535.

### *Income Tax*

Income Tax is charged on income arising in, derived from or received in Gibraltar. Dividends, interest and emoluments of office accruing in, derived from or received in any place outside Gibraltar by an individual ordinarily resident in Gibraltar are also chargeable. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the year 1969/70 were:—

Earned Income Relief — One Fifth. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Personal allowance — £300. Wife £150.

Children — £100 each. This allowance is reduced by £36 in the case of each child in respect of whom a family allowance is payable under the Family Allowance Ordinance (Cap. No. 58). May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives — £100 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child — £100.

Life Insurance, etc. — Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deduction not to exceed 1/6th of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax is 40p in the £ and applies without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in Gibraltar are:—

	Rate in the £
For every pound of:	
First £500 of taxable income	5p
Next £750 of taxable income	10p
Next £1,250 of taxable income	20p
Next £1,000 of taxable income	25p
Remainder	30p

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax but are liable only at 3/4ths of the standard rates. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in Gibraltar is shown in Appendix II.

Under the Development Aid Ordinance, profits accruing from capital invested on approved schemes of development, including schemes of mechanisation, are granted relief from income tax to the extent of the amount of capital invested in the scheme.

### *Customs Tariff*

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates.

The following are the rates of import duty: —

	Full Rate	Prefe- rential Rate
Malt Liquors, per gallon .....	20.58p	19.33p
Motor Spirits, per gallon .....	10p	10p
Whisky in casks, per gallon .....	295p	285p
Whisky in bottles, per gallon .....	300p	290p
Brandy in casks, per gallon .....	290p	245p
Brandy in bottles, per gallon .....	300p	250p
Rum, Gin and other spirits or strong waters in casks, per gallon .....	330p	285p
Liqueurs and Cordials, per gallon .....	340p	290p
Rum, Gin in bottles, per gallon .....	340p	290p
Perfumed Spirits .....	30 %	25 %
	ad valorem	ad valorem
Cigarettes per lb. ....	72½p	70p
Plus additional duty per 1,000 cigarettes...	188p	188p
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb. ....	145.33p	142p
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb. ....	4.17p	3.75p
Wines, per gallon		
(a) Still		
(i) in bottles .....	52½p	22½p
(ii) in casks or other containers .....	26.67p	16.67p
(b) Sparkling .....	90p	40p
Fuel diesel and gas oil, per gallon .....	2½p	2½p



In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of 6.67p a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts	} 10% ad valorem
Motor Vehicle accessories and spare parts	
Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors	
Radio and Wireless Apparatus & Radiograms	
Watches and Clocks	
Sound Recorders, Sound Reproducers and recording media gramophone and record players	
Binoculars and telescopes	
Electric Shavers	
Jewellery, Imitation Jewellery, Pearls, etc.	
Fountain Pens including Ball Point Pens, and Mechanical and Propelling Pencils	
Motor Vehicles	
Goods not otherwise enumerated	

The following rates of drawback are payable on goods which are subsequently exported from Gibraltar under certain conditions: —

#### *Goods*

Motor Vehicles	Full amount paid
Motor Vehicle accessories and spare parts, and Internal Combustion Engines	} 6% ad valorem
Radio Receiving Sets and Radio Transmitting Sets and components and fashioned parts thereof	
Watches and Clocks	8% ad valorem
Fountain Pens, including Ball Point Pens and Mechanical and Propelling Pencils	7½% ad valorem
Clothing materials used in local manufacture of garments for export on a commercial basis	} The full amount paid
Watches and movement therefor, assembled in Gibraltar and exported on a commercial basis	

#### *Free Goods*

The following are the main items which are free of import duty: —

Foodstuffs  
 Medical supplies and pharmaceutical products  
 Basic building materials  
 Lubricating oil and grease  
 Newspapers and newsprint

## ***Stamp Duties***

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1961, and the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in Britain. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

### ***Estate Duty***

The maximum rate of duty was reduced from 33½% to 20% during 1965. This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1% on an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 to 20% on an estate exceeding £100,000 in value. Estates the value of which do not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

## **Chapter 4: Currency and Banking**

### **Currency**

The legal tender of the territory consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10/- denominations and U.K. silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £1,987,446. 10s. 0d. on the 31st December, 1970.

### **Banking**

The following banks operate in Gibraltar:—

Barclays Bank D.C.O.  
Societe Centrale de Banque  
Galliano's Bank  
Mediterranean Bank Ltd.  
The City Bank Ltd.

The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £1,388,671.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

### **Bank Rates**

<b>Telegraphic Transfers:</b>	Cost of telegram plus ½% to £5,000 Over £5,000 ¼%
<b>Mail Transfers:</b>	Cost of Postage 10d plus Up to £30 1s. 6d. (Min.) Over £30 ¼%
<b>Demand Transfers:</b>	Cost of Postage 2d plus Up to £30 1s. 6d. Over £30 ¼%

## **Chapter 5: Commerce**

### **Imports**

The value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1970 amounted to £9,052,487. Britain and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include the E.E.C., and E.F.T.A. countries, Japan, Morocco, the Argentine and U.S.A.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow all goods other than a few items of essential foodstuffs, gold, jewellery and petrol to be imported under Open General Licence.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix III. Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

### **EXPORTS**

Exports of goods of local origin are negligible and Gibraltar depends to a great extent on the entrepot trade.

The continued development of the port facilities and measures to attract shipping is reflected in the supplies furnished to visiting ships. Other outlets for re-exports of this nature are provided by the requirements of the Armed Forces and civilian and military aircraft, as well as sales to the large number of visitors coming to Gibraltar by air and sea.

## **Chapter 6: Production**

There are a number of relatively small industrial concerns engaged in the assembly of watches, bottling of beer, mineral waters, etc. mainly for local consumption. A small but important commercial ship-repair yard adds to the attractions of the Port.

## **Chapter 7: Social Services**

### **EDUCATION**

#### **POLICY**

The policy of the Education Department is based on four main principles:—

- (a) the equality of educational opportunity for all and the education of every child according to his abilities, aptitudes and needs;
- (b) the fostering of a sense of community and an awareness and an understanding of other peoples and other nations in the world;
- (c) the support of the requirements of the community by endeavouring to produce well-educated and well-trained men and women;
- (d) the maintenance, extension and improvement of existing educational standards.

## LEGISLATION

The law on Education is contained in the Education Ordinance which was enacted in 1950 and slightly amended in 1963. The Sections of the Ordinance dealing with the Board of Education and the Services Schools were amended in January, 1969. A Commission was set up in April to make recommendations for a new Education Ordinance. The Commission submitted its report in March 1970.

## FINANCIAL

The recurrent expenditure approved in the Estimates for the year was £329,647 representing 8.38% of the total Government recurrent estimated expenditure.

The actual expenditure at the end of December, 1970 was £353,538. Minor works and improvements to schools cost a further £7,682. £14,000 was made available during the year for Government-sponsored holidays and educational field trips for school children in Morocco and the United Kingdom.

All salaries paid to teaching, administrative and industrial staff are based on the recommendations of the Marsh Report of 1970. Following negotiations a supplementary review of allowances for teachers was made in December, 1970. Unit totals based on the number and age of pupils would be calculated for each school and used as a basis for determining Headteachers' salaries, Deputy Head salaries, Heads of Department Allowances and Graded posts. This resulted in an increase in the number of posts of responsibility available.

## ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

Under the Constitution the Minister of Education is responsible for education in Gibraltar.

The Director of Education is the principal executive of the Department of Education with special responsibility for advising the Minister of Education. He is responsible for the inspection of schools and is assisted in this by the Education Officer. The Education Officer is responsible for developing English Language teaching and for curricula, syllabuses and audio-visual and programmed learning projects. Evening Classes and Cultural Activities also come within the schedule of duties of this officer.

The administrative side of the Department's work is supervised by the Administrative Officer, who also has special responsibilities concerning external examinations. In addition he acts as Secretary to the Board of Education.

The Minister is given advice on educational matters by this Board of which he is Chairman. The members are the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Jewish Community and a representative of the Ministry of Defence. Apart from the seven Board members who are members of the Roman Catholic Church, including one headteacher, there are two others, one representing the Gibraltar Teachers' Association and the other the interests of the average family home.

## **SCHOOL BUILDING**

Building of the New Laguna Infants School commenced and it was envisaged that the school would be completed by the Summer of 1971.

## **THE SCHOOL CALENDAR**

The school year runs from 1st September to 31st August. During the last three weeks of the Summer Term and the first two weeks of the Autumn Term there was no afternoon work but the morning session was extended.

## **SCHOOL POPULATION**

The estimated population in Gibraltar in 1970 was 26,833 civilian residents. On the 31st December there was a total of 5,217 children enrolled in schools. This represents an increase of 149 children as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

There is free compulsory education for all entitled children between the ages of five and fifteen although children are allowed to enter school at the age of 4+. Pupils can remain in school after the age of fifteen if it is established that they can profit from further education. Secondary children of the Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment (U.K.) personnel are admitted to Gibraltar Government Secondary Schools under an arrangement by which these Ministries pay a capitation fee for each child to the Gibraltar Government. The Ministry of Defence became responsible for the Primary Education of Services children in January, 1969, and by a similar arrangement the Gibraltar Government pays a capitation fee for Non-Roman Catholic Gibraltarian children who are educated in the Ministry of Defence Primary Schools. The average school attendance during 1970 was 88.6%.

### **NURSERY EDUCATION**

The Department of Education has always been responsible for the registration and inspection of all nurseries, but in October, 1969, the first Government Nursery was opened with twenty children on the roll. This continued during 1970.

### **PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

There are 10 Government Primary Schools, two Private Schools and two Services Schools. At the end of the year there were 2,044 pupils enrolled in Government schools and 1,338 in Private and Services Schools making a total of 3382.

Co-education has continued in all Government Primary Schools. With the proposed introduction of Middle Schools in 1971 it is expected that all these schools will be fully co-educational by 1974. Both Services Primary Schools are co-educational.

### **SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

All secondary schools are controlled by the Department of Education. On 31st December, 1970, there were 625 pupils in two Grammar schools, 1,109 pupils in four Secondary Modern schools and 51 in the Commercial School making a total of 1785. There were 51 boys and 29 girls in Sixth Forms.

### **MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION**

The medium of instruction in the schools is English. Gibraltar is a bilingual community and whilst this has obvious advantages special techniques are necessary in the Infant and

Junior Schools to ensure that the children achieve a high degree of proficiency in the primary language which will enable them to cope with the examination requirements in Britain. At the same time care is taken to cultivate the second language, particularly in the senior schools, once the primary language has become a technically effective medium of expression and communication.

## **SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS**

### **INTERNAL EXAMINATIONS**

All pupils wishing to enter the selective schools at 11+ were required to sit for the secondary Selection Test.

The Department also organised a qualifying examination for girls who wished to enter the Commercial School from secondary schools. Her Majesty's Dockyard held a competitive examination for apprentice entry. An alternative examination, in the form of a practical test, was also introduced in 1970.

### **EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS**

The schools were given the choice of presenting pupils for either the Cambridge Local Syndicate Examination at 'O' Level and 'A' Level, the Royal Society of Arts Examination and the City and Guilds Examinations at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College. The Department also acts as local Secretary for the examinations of a number of professional institutions and other bodies.

## **SCHOOL HEALTH**

The School Health Service has been functioning throughout the year under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer, assisted by his staff. All children are examined at the ages of 5 and 11 and again at 15 just prior to leaving school to take up employment. Five medical inspection rooms have been in use. In all 924 pupils were examined. Special cases were referred for treatment, and as from September, 1969, the Department was able to call on the services of the Speech Therapist who had returned from training.

## **SCHOOL MILK**

Milk was provided for all pupils in Infant Schools and for those pupils in Junior Schools for whom it was considered necessary.

## **HANDICAPPED CHILDREN**

The Government operates a special school, St. Bernadette's, for 15 physically and mentally handicapped children. The school day has been extended to 3 p.m. and meals are now provided on the premises. Considerable help was given to the school by the Handicapped Children's Society and many private donors.

## **SCHOOL ACTIVITIES**

School clubs and societies of many types are organised in most schools. There is an active Girl Guide and Boy Scout Movement and groups of the St. John Ambulance and R.S.P.C.A. Animal Defenders are flourishing.

A special feature of youth activities in Gibraltar is drama. Every year the schools get together under a drama organiser and produce a classical play. Each Secondary School also enters a play at the annual Drama Festival where a great wealth of natural talent in drama is revealed.

Sports are very popular with all pupils, but owing to the small size of Gibraltar, the number of sports grounds is limited. However, although there are no school sports grounds as such, full use is made of the facilities available in both Services and civilian grounds. Work was commenced on the new Victoria Stadium by the Royal Engineers and the first phase should be completed early in 1971. It is envisaged that the Stadium will be run by the Department of Education. A fully equipped gymnasium in the John Mackintosh Hall is also constantly used by the schools. During the summer months the Government and the Army offer facilities at the Montagu Sea Bathing Pavilion and the Nuffield Pool respectively for the teaching of swimming and life-saving. There are many youth clubs in Gibraltar. Some of them are patronised by schools and often subsidised by the Government. Most schools have open days when parents are allowed to visit the schools to see the conditions under which their children work and also some of their achievements. At Christmas time most schools hold concerts and exhibitions which are often featured on television and many hold a sports day in June.

In 1970 the Government extended its scheme for holidays for schoolchildren. Exchange holidays were organised to the U.K. together with trips to Chigwell Grange Farm and the City of Goole, and Biological and Geographical Field trips to Morocco. In all 562 children and 44 teachers were involved. Mr James Platt, of the Central Bureau of Educational Visits and Exchanges, visited Gibraltar to discuss educational exchanges.



## **RELIGIOUS AND MORAL WELFARE**

All religious denominations in Gibraltar pay particular attention to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Religious instruction forms part of the school curriculum and is given daily by class teachers. In addition Roman Catholic priests, the Jewish Rabbi and the Clergy of the Anglican and other churches visit the schools and children go to the Cathedrals and Churches for Masses and Services.

## **TEACHERS AND TEACHER TRAINING**

Statistics of teacher strength are given in Appendix VI Table I. The Department of Education policy whereby no more unqualified teachers would be recruited was continued. The Department gives priority to serving unqualified teachers who wish to go for teacher training and one teacher was selected in 1970.

## **RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING**

The minimum academic standards demanded by training colleges in England are now very high. Most colleges demand that students proceeding to follow a teaching career should have at least two 'A' levels and, in view of this, it is now the policy of the Department to encourage prospective teachers to study in the Sixth Forms where they can obtain this qualification. Statistics of training are given in Appendix VI Table II.

## **THE TEACHERS' VACATION COURSE**

In August, 1970, a third vacation course was organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Overseas Development and the British Council to familiarise local teachers with the latest educational developments. The Director of Studies, Mr. A R Kenney, MA, BSc., was assisted by three other lecturers from Britain and the course, attended by 34 teachers, was of great value. By kind permission of the Flag Officer, Gibraltar, the course was held in New Camp Primary School, the most up-to-date educational building in Gibraltar. The subjects covered were: Remedial, Geography, Dance and Drama.

## **THE TEACHERS' ORGANISATION**

The teachers in Gibraltar are represented by the Teachers' Association of which the majority of the teaching staff are members. The Departmental Whitley Council, on which the Teachers' Association represents the staff side, met on two occasions in 1970.

During the year, the Association continued its direct negotiations with Government on the pay and conditions of teachers.

## **PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Statistics for the year are in Table III.

The Ministry of Defence became responsible for the Primary Education of Services Children on the 1st January, 1969 and the New Camp Services Primary School was opened in April, 1969.

Co-education in Government Primary Schools was continued in September, 1970.

## **SECONDARY SELECTION**

The pupils are transferred to secondary schools at 11+ after selection on the basis of two Verbal Reasoning Tests and the Headteacher's assessment.

In all about 130 children were transferred to selective schools, about one third of the relevant age group.

## **SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Detailed Statistics for the year are in Table III.

## **TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

The Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College offers a two-year general engineering course leading to City and Guilds recognition. This is designed for school leavers before they enter employment. The college also gives training to yard boys and apprentices from the Dockyard and to official and other employees who attend classes in the evening and on day-release. Statistics of technical education are given in Appendix VIII.

## **COMMERCIAL EDUCATION**

The Commercial School offered a two-year course for secondary school girls who pass a qualifying examination. The girls are prepared for the Royal Society of Arts examinations. Special emphasis has been laid on improving standards in English, shorthand and Typing.

## **ADULT EDUCATION AND EVENING CLASSES**

The whole range of Evening Classes continued to expand and there was an increase in the number of subjects offered.

The classes in English for Dockyard Apprentices were continued as well as 'A' Level English and 'A' Level Mathematics classes.

## **GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS**

The Government policy whereby any young person who has the ability and the necessary qualifications can be given a chance to study overseas has been maintained. Students are expected to return to Gibraltar to offer their services to the community, if so required, for a stated number of years. In 1970, the Government awarded six scholarships and grants. The awards were made on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission and in some cases students were able to start their studies immediately.

The Trustees of the John Mackintosh Scholarship Fund have continued to finance students at British Universities and Technical Colleges. Dover College have accepted one candidate for 'A' Level work. This scholarship was paid for by Barclays Bank D.C.O.

## **COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIPS & TEACHING BURSARIES**

The local Commonwealth Scholarship Agency nominated 2 candidates for Commonwealth Scholarships.

The Departmental Appointments Board for the Commonwealth teaching bursaries, tenable in Britain, put forward 13 names (3 1-year; 10 3-year teacher training). The final selection rests with the appointment boards in the awarding countries.

## **YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND YOUTH WELFARE**

The Youth Officer visited schools, gave talks to school leavers, interviewed them, organised visits to industry and kept very close contact with employers. The employment situation proved very satisfactory and over 300 youngsters were placed in employment. In addition the Youth Officer gave vocational guidance to all school leavers and visited young people at work.

## **VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE**

The Youth Officer and the Youth Leader also associated themselves with the Vocational Guidance Scheme run by Lourdes and St Jago's Schools and visited young people at work. This scheme has proved very useful in that school leavers are given an opportunity of observing different trades and seeing something of the adult working world. In September a teacher was appointed to look after the vocational guidance side of the school. There was very close contact between the latter and the Youth Section of the Department.

The Youth Officer is assisted by a Youth Leader whose functions also include youth employment.

## **YOUTH WELFARE**

The Youth Officer is also Secretary and Executive Officer of the Youth Employment and Welfare Council. There are 13 youth clubs and youth organisations in Gibraltar with a total membership of approximately 1,600. The Youth Officer and Youth Leader continued to visit clubs to advise and help them develop their activities. Grants have been made to youth clubs and associations totalling approximately £4,500 to help them develop their activities and also to enable their members to organise trips and hold camps in Morocco; over 100 young people took part in these activities.

In addition 4 leaders from the Young Christian Workers attended formation and leadership courses abroad.

The Government also sponsored youngsters to take part in a holiday scheme and twelve members of youth clubs availed themselves of the opportunity. They were accompanied by the Youth Leader.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH**

Since the merging of the City Council and Government Departments in 1969 the Medical and Health Department has functioned as one unit under the Minister for Medical and Health Services, with the Director of Medical and Health Services, and the Deputy Director and Hospital Administrator responsible for its administration.

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of Hospital Services; Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local resources); Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out-Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service; and Port and Airport Health Service.

### **Hospitals**

The Government Hospital Services consist of the following institutions:—

- (1) St. Bernard's Hospital, with 182 beds. The Hospital provides a comprehensive out-patient service and in-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition, it has a Maternity Section, a special ward for elderly patients and a small isolation unit.

- (ii) St. Joseph's Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases has accommodation for 50 patients. Out-patient Clinics are held at this Hospital and at St. Bernard's Hospital.
- (iii) The Infectious Diseases Hospital kept under the terms of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Aerial Navigation has accommodation for 10 beds. One case of suspected small-pox was admitted during the year, but fortunately proved to be negative.

The following projects were under discussion during the year and final plans were prepared:—

#### **(i) Pathological Laboratory and Isolation Unit**

- (a) An annexe to be built on land adjoining the Mackintosh Wing at present occupied by the House Officers Quarters. This annexe will house an Isolation Unit which will take over all the functions of the Isolation Rooms now available in Don Ward, the Pathological Laboratory, which is now sited in the City Hall, and a new Chapel to replace the existing Chapel which will have to be demolished when the building of the annexe takes place.

The siting of the Pathological Laboratory within the precincts of St. Bernard's Hospital will greatly improve efficiency and liaison between the patients' areas and the laboratory, which because of the present separation, are extremely difficult to maintain at the moment.

- (b) The lift which serves the Mackintosh Wing is the only direct link between the Wing and the rest of the St. Bernard's Hospital, apart from the main staircase in the Wing. A new lift is therefore proposed which will provide alternative access to the Wing and its adjoining annexe and will be in the nature of a service lift to provide not only alternative means of access if the existing lift were to break down, but also a separate line of traffic for services other than the conveyance of patients and clean stores.

#### **(ii) Health Centre**

In view of the desirability of siting the Out-Patients Department away from St. Bernard's Hospital, a decision was taken to construct a Health Centre for this purpose. The Centre will house the General Medical Clinic (at present run from St.

Bernard's Hospital); the District and Medical Clinic; the School Medical Clinic; the Child Welfare; the Immunisation and Vaccination Department; the Preventive Dental Service; the Audiology Clinic and a Dispensary. It will also accommodate the administrative and other services of the Health section of the Medical and Health Department. The Out-Patients Department at St. Bernard's Hospital will be used for Casualty work and Specialist clinics.

### Visiting Consultants

Mr. L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Dr. Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist, of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, Mr. Henry Shaw, F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, and Dr. K. Granville Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and, where necessary, to operate.

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. Two male and one female nurses were sent for training during the year under review. Six nurses completed their training after obtaining the S.R.N. certificate.

The Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories Staff was increased by the return of another qualified Technician who had been undergoing studies in the United Kingdom.

A Public Health Inspector Trainee, who joined the Department in 1969, was sent to the United Kingdom, on a three year course, for the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

A new Central Sterile Supply Department in St. Bernard's Hospital came into operation in December, 1970. It sterilizes and supplies the Surgical Wards with disposable dressings, swabs etc.

The Out-Patients and Records Office at St. Bernard's Hospital underwent considerable alterations and, towards the end of the year, work on a new clinic and waiting room and a more spacious Records Office was nearing completion.

The Dental Clinic and the Blood Department were transferred to new premises within St. Bernard's Hospital which had been modernised to provide improved facilities.

The conversion of the Operating Theatre at St. Bernard's Hospital into a modern Operating Theatre Suite consisting of two theatres and ancillary rooms was completed early in the year.

Although the conversion of the King George V Hospital building into a Psychiatric unit was initially delayed, considerable progress was made in 1970 and its completion is scheduled for May 1971. The new Hospital will house the patients at present accommodated at St. Joseph's Hospital.

An Emergency Dispensary Service is provided at St. Bernard's Hospital. This is staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary and enables the public to obtain medicines on prescriptions obtained after normal shop hours.

Twenty-nine patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year. As usual the majority of these went to the Royal Marsden Hospital and to St. Mary's Hospital, London.

The immunisation of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services who is also the Principal School Medical Officer. In this capacity he gives lectures on health education in the schools and to nurses. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

In August Miss Eileen Kearney, an Audiometrician from the Royal National Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, London visited Gibraltar at the invitation of the Director of Medical and Health Services and carried out a survey to assess the hearing of young school children. The survey was financed by a generous donation from the Inner Wheel.

The Child Welfare Clinics, under the direction of the Paediatrician assisted by Health Visitors, are held regularly at the Child Welfare Centre where advice on infant and child welfare is given. Children who require treatment are referred to the out-patient clinics at St. Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting and a close liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of St. Bernard's Hospital.

The District Medical Service caters for patients in receipt of Supplementary Benefits. A District Medical Officer and a team of District Nurses run a daily out-patient clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Hospital treatment, medicines and any surgical appliances required by District patients are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the John Mackintosh Homes for the Aged. The District Medical Officer is also the Airport Medical Officer.

The Government is responsible for the observance of international agreements in relation to International Sanitary Conventions. Resident and non-resident civilians of all nationalities are given treatment for social diseases free of charge at any time of the day at St. Bernard's Hospital.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends contributed in no small measure to the welfare of the patients with their personal service and generosity. A number of gifts and donations were also received from other sectors of the community.

Expenditure on public health during 1970 by Government totalled £442,686.

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

In addition to administering the Supplementary Benefits Scheme and the Family Allowances Ordinance elsewhere described the activities of the Social Welfare section of the Labour and Social Security Department cover the fields of child care, adoption, prevention of delinquency, probation, conciliation in matrimonial disputes, and the rehabilitation of problem families.

### **CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION**

The Child Care Committee, which brings together representatives of all the bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children under the chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, who has a wide experience of institutions and organisations for child care, continued to meet regularly. The Committee, which also advises on delinquency and probation, has been able to ensure the maximum co-ordination of all the agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of care.

The Committee gives special attention to children identified as potential delinquents, including persistent truants from school. Case work is carried out by the three Probation Officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security.



The Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent boys continued the good work it has performed since it was opened in 1966. There were four boys in care at the end of 1970.

A high level of family visiting and case work was maintained throughout the year, special attention being given to problem families with children who have been identified with antisocial behaviour.

### **The Foster Parents Scheme**

The need for foster parents has arisen only once during the last few years. The arrangements made in that case are working very satisfactorily.

### **Probation**

The number of Probation Orders made increased from 14 in 1969 to 30 in 1970. Four of these were in respect of adults and the remainder were juveniles. With one exception, all the Orders related to male offenders.

### **Imprisonment of Juveniles**

There is no approved school or Borstal establishment to deal with the more recalcitrant cases of juvenile delinquency. There is, therefore, no alternative in cases which have exhausted the limited means of treatment available but to send these to prison where there is, however, no separate establishment for them. They are, nevertheless, segregated from the adult counterparts. No child (i.e. under 14 years of age) may, however, be sent to prison.

Five young male persons received prison sentences during the year compared with two in 1969.

### **Corporal Punishment of Juveniles**

The Courts do not view corporal punishment with favour, but in the absence of any form of treatment, it has been retained reluctantly as a necessary part of the limited means available for the treatment of delinquents. No such punishment was, however, imposed during 1970 by the Courts.

### **Prevention of Delinquency**

An Attendance Centre is set up at the City Fire Station. During 1970 two young persons attended at the centre.

The "Liverpool Scheme" continues to be successfully operated by the police. 14 young persons (13 male and 1 female), as well as six male children were dealt with under this Scheme. (A total of 20 as compared to 17 in 1969).

### **Adoption**

One case of adoption was approved by the Court in 1970.

### **Care of the Aged**

The institutional care of the aged continues to be undertaken by the Board of Governors of the John Mackintosh Homes. These homes, of which there are three, cater for a total of 168 persons.

Residents in the homes who are without means are maintained free of charge, and receive a pocket money allowance of 10/- a week from Government funds.

### **Matrimonial Reconciliation**

Seven cases of matrimonial disputes were dealt with by the Department during the year, four of them having been referred by the Courts. It was possible to settle only two cases satisfactorily.

### **Community Welfare and Community Development**

The social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the community are catered for by a number of social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the John Mackintosh Hall which provides a library and cultural, educational, social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The running of the Hall is financed by the Government. This cultural centre is exceptionally well-equipped in premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh. The British Council continued to provide generous support with materials such as books, films, magazines, gramophone records, music etc.

### **Welfare of the Blind**

The Annual Report of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness shows a slight increase in the number of blind and partially sighted persons. The number so registered stood at 97 at the end of the year (3 more than in 1969). 75 of them were aged over 60. There are no blind children or teenagers.

## **Compulsory Service Grants**

This Ministry of Defence (Army) Scheme to alleviate hardship to the family of a wage earner called up for military service provides that Compulsory Service Grants related to pre-service earnings should be payable. The maximum allowance payable is £2.10.0 a week whilst the recruit makes a voluntary settlement of 17/6d. If need is established and the maximum grant does not bring the recruit's pay and allowances up to 75% of pre-service earnings further financial assistance is given under the Supplementary Benefits Scheme.

## **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme**

This Scheme, which is designed to assist discharged prisoners normally resident in Gibraltar, by immediate cash payments, the provision of essential clothing and assistance in obtaining employment, continued in operation during the year.

## **Sponsored Hospital Patients' Scheme**

Under this Scheme persons suffering from conditions which require specialised medical treatment not obtainable in Gibraltar are sent to suitable hospitals outside Gibraltar, usually in Britain. Twenty-two such patients were sent to Britain during 1970.

The expenditure incurred on passages, maintenance allowances, etc., was £2,328 as compared with £3,207 the previous year. These figures do not include the actual cost of treatment which is much higher and is met from the Medical vote.

## **Relationship with Voluntary Organisations**

Excellent relationships exist between the Department of Labour and Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations, especially those catering for the aged or in the field of Child Care.

## **Rent Allowances**

Persons in receipt of Supplementary Benefits may apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Lands and Works Department. Those who do not qualify for full rent relief may still be helped with a discretionary rent allowance.

## **Supplementary Benefits Scheme**

The Supplementary Benefits Scheme is not supported by specific legislation but operates under administrative arrangements designed to provide financial assistance on a basis of need to Gibraltarians and certain others permanently residing in Gibraltar.

The basic weekly rates of allowance for persons living on their own were increased in January, 1970, to 47/- for a single person and 77/- for a married couple. Slightly higher grants are paid to registered blind and the partially sighted. These rates were due to be increased further to £3 and £5 respectively in January, 1971.

The Scheme also provides for the payment of discretionary allowances for exceptional needs.

The total expenditure on Supplementary Benefits during 1970 was £86,812 as compared with £75,268 in 1969. The sum of £14,400 as compared with £12,385 in 1969, was also allowed in rent relief.

## **The Family Allowances Ordinance**

The Family Allowances Ordinance provides for the payment of allowances in respect of each child, except the first, under the age limit. For the majority of children this limit is 15 (which is the statutory school-leaving age) but for those staying on at school or actively seeking employment by maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange it can be extended until they attain their eighteenth birthday.

The allowance was increased in January 1970 from 4/- to 6/- a week for each child after the first, and is paid irrespective of actual needs or resources. It is disregarded for the purpose of assessment under the Supplementary Benefits Scheme.

Expenditure on Family Allowances during 1970 totalled £40,829 as compared with £28,047 in 1969.

## **SOCIAL SECURITY**

The Social Security system administered by the Department of Labour and Social Security is based on the following:

- (1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance;
- (2) The Social Insurance Ordinance;
- (3) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance;

- (4) The Family Allowances Ordinance; and
- (5) The non-statutory Supplementary Benefits Scheme (formerly known as Public Assistance).

### **Contributory Schemes**

The Contributory Schemes are provided for under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. They cover all persons employed under a contract of service and also provide for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. The schemes are financed from weekly contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government. The standard rate of contribution is 9/- a week for a man (5/- payable by the employer and 4/- by the worker), and there are pro rata rates for the other classes.

Following the practice in the United Kingdom, the normal method of payment of contributions is by means of adhesive insurance stamps fixed to insurance cards. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts from wages the worker's share of the contribution. One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both Ordinances. Insurance stamps are sold at the Post Office.

Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment or incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

The paragraphs that follow show decreases both in the income from contributions and in expenditure on benefits under the Social Insurance Ordinance, which are directly attributable to the closing of the Spanish frontier.

### **Non-Contributory Schemes**

The non-contributory schemes are the Non-contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance, the Family Allowances Ordinance and the Supplementary Benefits Scheme. All three are financed entirely from the general revenue of Gibraltar and not from any system of contribution.

The Non-contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance covers British Subjects and persons domiciled in Gibraltar. In addition to providing supplementation to the benefits prescribed in the Social Insurance Ordinance it provides for the payment of transitional retirement pensions.

The Family Allowances Ordinance and the Supplementary Benefits Scheme cover Gibraltarians domiciled in Gibraltar as well as non-Gibraltarian British Subjects and others provided they satisfy certain special conditions as to residence.

## **CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES**

### **The Employment Injuries Insurance Schemes**

The three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are:—

- (1) Injury Benefit;
- (2) Disablement Benefit; and
- (3) Industrial Death Benefit.

In addition, free medical treatment for employment injuries and occupational diseases, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances, is provided at the Government hospitals. The Government hospitals were reimbursed from the Employment Injuries Insurance Fund to the amount of £1,981 during 1970, as compared with £2,315 during 1969, for treatment to insured persons, including the provision of prosthetic appliances.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease. The rate of injury benefit for a man aged 20 or over is 56/- a week, to which may be added dependants' allowance of 14/- a week for a dependent adult, 7/- a week for the first dependent child and 4/1 a week for the second.

267 claims were received during the year (including 13 in respect of occupational disease) of which 216 were approved. The amount paid in respect of Injury Benefit during the year was £2,354.

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of residual physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease, assessed by a Medical Board on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings. If the degree of disablement is between 1% and 34% inclusive the award is by way of a gratuity varying between £16 and £280, and if it is between 35% and 100% a weekly pension is paid during the period taken into account by the assessment. The pension varies between 19/6 a week and 56/- a week in the case of male adults and 14/9 a week and 42/- a week in

the case of female adults. Additional allowances are payable for dependants at the same rates as in the case of injury benefit, and also in certain circumstances when the disabled insured person is receiving approved hospital in-patient treatment, or, being totally disabled, requires constant attendance. If the assessment is for life, or for a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity varying between £288 and £800 instead of the pension.

During the year 33 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 29 were allowed. 25 claimants received assessments for life. The amount paid was £3,811.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or dependent incapacitated widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease. This pension is payable at the rate of 35/- a week and may be increased by dependants' allowance payable at the same rates and in the same way as for injury or disablement benefits. The rate per orphan is 16/- a week. Subject to certain conditions a widow may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity of £800 instead of the pension but dependants' allowances may not be so commuted. Where there is no widow (or widower), children or parent there is provision for certain other dependants to claim, in which case the benefit is by way of a gratuity of £90. Two claims were received and allowed during 1970. Expenditure on industrial death benefit amounted to £1,070.

### **Determination of Claims and Questions**

All claims and questions arising under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, other than those relating to disablement are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Employment Injuries Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. No appeal was received during the year.

### **The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund**

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1970 was £13,107. The expenditure on benefits was £7,235 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £124,110.

## Social Insurance Scheme

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of:—

- (1) Old Age Pensions;
- (2) Guardian's Allowance;
- (3) Maternity Benefits;
- (4) Death Grants;
- (5) Widow's Benefit; and
- (6) Unemployment Benefits.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions but there is provision for the payment of benefit at reduced rates where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

### Old Age Pensions

Old Age Pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60 who satisfy the required conditions. The basic rate of pension is 30/- a week. During the year, 349 new claims were received, four of which were disallowed. The following table shows the number of pensions in payment at the end of the year:—

Male British	442	} with very few exceptions, all these are Spanish nationals living in Spain
Female British	564	
Male Alien	641	
Female Alien	1,141	
	<hr/> 2,788	

The cost to the Fund during the year amounted to £34,426.

### Guardian's Allowances

Guardian's Allowance is a payment of 10/- a week to the person who takes into his family an orphan child both of whose parents or step-parents are dead. Special rules apply to the children of divorced parents, adopted children, illegitimate children and children whose parents cannot be traced. No claim was received in 1970.

Maternity Benefit is a grant of £10 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. During 1970, 445 claims were received, of which 439 were allowed. 205 of these claims were in respect of alien insured persons. 8 grants were paid in respect of twins and 43 grants were paid at reduced rates because of a deficient contribution record. The total amount paid was £4,163.



**Death Grant** is payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person, or of a wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £20 in the case of the death of an adult. Reduced rates are also payable in the case of children or when the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

During the year, 158 claims were received, 157 of which were allowed. 92 of these claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £2,412.

**Widow's Benefit** is payable to the widow of a deceased insured person who has satisfied the necessary contribution conditions. There are three kinds of widow's Benefits, only one of which is payable at any one time, as follows:—

(a) **Widow's Allowance** is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at the standard rate of 40/- per week with increases of 5/- per week for each child up to a maximum of 4 children;

(b) **Widowed Mother's Allowance** is payable to a widow left with a dependent child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is 30/- a week with increases of 5/- per week for each dependent child; and

(c) **Widow's Pension** is payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is 30/- a week.

During the year, 37 claims were received, all of which were allowed. 18 claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year, including benefits in respect of claims approved in previous years was £4,425.

### **Determination of Claims and Questions**

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Social Insurance Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. No appeals were received during the year.

On a question of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal from the Board's decision lies to the Supreme Court.

## **Unemployment Benefit**

Unemployment Benefit is a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 78 days (Sundays excluded) made to any person under pensionable age who is unemployed, capable of work and available to take work if offered, and who during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made was in employment for not less than 30 weeks, or his yearly average of weeks of insurable employment is not less than 30.

The standard weekly rate is 24/- with an increase of 16/- a week for any one adult dependant and 5/- a week for each dependent child up to a maximum of four children. Lower weekly rates are payable to claimants without dependants who are either married women or under the age of 20.

During the year 389 claims were received. Of these 339 were allowed, 223 claims being in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid was £845.

## **The Social Insurance Fund**

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1970 was £175,949. The expenditure on benefits was £46,271 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £1,716,214.

## **Advisory Committees**

There is provision for the constitution of Advisory Committees under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. As in each case the purpose of the Committee is "to give advice and assistance to the Director in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Ordinance and to perform any other duties allotted to them", the same persons constitute both Committees so as to combine their work and thus avoid duplication. They include representatives of employers and workers and have an independent chairman.

## **Inspections**

The number of establishments visited was 284 and the total number of insurance cards inspected was 2,270. Domestic servants are not included in these figures.

## **Prosecutions**

No legal proceedings were instituted during 1970.

## **NON-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES**

### **The Non-contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance.**

The whole of this Ordinance applies to persons who are insured persons under the Social Insurance Ordinance or the wives or widows or such persons and who are either:—

- (a) British Subjects; or
- (b) domiciled in Gibraltar.

The provision of the Ordinance relating to Unemployment Benefit applies to all insured persons.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are:—

- (1) Transitional Retirement Pension;
- (2) Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance; and
- (3) Unemployment Benefit which is paid out of the Social Insurance Fund in accordance with Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Retirement pensions were specifically introduced in order to provide for the older insured persons who would not qualify for Old Age Pensions when payment of this benefit became operative in 1965. Now that most insured persons have established a title to Old Age Pension the number of Retirement Pensions is expected to decrease gradually over the years. During 1970 only one claim was received and allowed. The total amount paid was £8,574.

The weekly rate of retirement pension is 20/- with increases of 12/- a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment record of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 12/- a week for a married woman and 20/- a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 5/- a week for each child up to a maximum of four children.

### **Supplements to Social Insurance Benefits**

These are weekly payments paid to persons to whom the whole of the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance applies and the money to pay for these supplements comes from the General Revenues of Gibraltar and not from contributions by employers or employees.

Supplementation paid during the year to widowed pensioners amounted to £3,523 and to old age pensioners £33,627.

### **Determination of Claims and Questions**

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is also used for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance.

## **HOUSING**

The expenditure on new housing amounted to £741,330 of which £341,330 was provided from United Kingdom grants with the balance being met from local funds.

A total of 368 flats were under construction during the year. One block of 60 flats and another of 50 flats were due for completion in 1971. The remaining 258 flats comprise a single scheme at Glacis scheduled to be completed between the end of 1971 and mid-1972.

The scheme will provide flats and maisonettes of varying accommodation including old people's flats at ground level. Amenities such as shops and a community club are also being provided.

Housing has been given the highest priority in the next Development Programme and it is planned to build 650 flats at Viaduct Reclamation and 30 flats at Catalan Bay at an estimated cost of £5m.

In the private sector construction was confined to providing additional floors to existing buildings or to alterations to internal layouts giving increased accommodation with improved sanitary facilities.

Just over £8m has been spent on housing since 1945 to provide 2267 dwellings, practically all of which are flats. They are administered by the Housing Department which has also under its charge a number of pre-war dwellings, mainly reverted leases and Government Quarters, representing over 50% of the total housing units available for civilian occupation.

### **Dwellings completed**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Flats</b>
1945/1954	743
1955/1964	1010
1965/1970	514
	<hr/>
	2267

Annual average during last 25 years = 90 flats/year

**Due for completion**

1971	110
1971/1972	258
	<hr/>
	2635
	<hr/>

**New Housing Projects**

Starting 1971	30
Starting 1972	650
Expected to be completed	
1973	150
1974	350
1975	180

## Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1970 the most important of which were:—

Number of Ordinance	Subject matter
------------------------	----------------

### Genocide Ordinance

1. This Ordinance made genocide a punishable offence under the criminal law, so that the Genocide Convention could be extended to Gibraltar.

### 4. Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance

This Ordinance amended the Income Tax Ordinance by increasing the standard rate of tax to 8/- in the pound. This is the rate payable by companies. The rates payable by individuals were increased by 2d in the pound at the bottom of the sliding scale to 1/- at the top. The highest rate for individuals thus became 6/- in the pound.

### 5. Control of Employment (Amendment) Ordinance

This Ordinance imposed strict controls over the employment of persons from outside Gibraltar.

**8. Gibraltar Court of Appeal (Practice and Procedure) Ordinance**

This Ordinance provides a set of procedural rules regulating the practice of the Court of Appeal set up by Section 57 of the Constitution.

**17. Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Ordinance**

This Ordinance granted an increase in the pensions of officers who retired prior to the implementation of the remaining stages of the Marsh Award.

**18. Industrial Training Ordinance**

This Ordinance established an Industrial Training Board consisting of a chairman with experience of industry or commerce, and representatives of employers (official and private) and of employees in Gibraltar. The Department of Education, the Department of Labour and Social Security and the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College are also represented on the Board.

**23. Gaming (Amendment) Ordinance**

The main objects of this Ordinance were to amend the Gaming Ordinance so as to provide —

- (1) that gaming machines shall be illegal unless an exemption therefor has been granted by the Governor;
- (2) that no premises shall be used for the purposes of a betting shop unless the Financial and Development Secretary has granted a licence therefor;
- (3) that no person shall act as a bookmaker unless he holds a permit issued by the Financial and Development Secretary.

**26. Financial Year Ordinance**

This Ordinance is designed to provide for the change of the financial year from the period of twelve months ending on 31st December to that ending on 31st March in each year.

## 27. Statistics Ordinance

This Ordinance is designed to provide for the collection, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical information under orders made by the Governor and approved by the House of Assembly.

## Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

### JUSTICE

The Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrates' Court.

The Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court are established by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. The Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of First Instance, a Stipendiary Magistrate and 25 Justices of the Peace at present comprise the Judiciary, together with the Judges of the Court of Appeal. The Attorney-General is the Law Officer of the Crown, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is 13, two of them being Queen's Counsel. Barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors, and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers.

The Court of Appeal will hear appeals from the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeal are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both appellate and original jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice and the Assize Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Court of First Instance, the Magistrates' Court and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in cases of treason, murder or any felony punishable by death, of twelve. There is provision for majority verdicts except in cases of treason, murder and felony punishable by death when the verdict must be unanimous.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar consists partly of the English law as contained in the Application of English Law Ordinance (Cap. 5) in so far as they are applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly or by necessary implication applied to Gibraltar, the Common law to date, Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court of England, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice.

The Criminal practice of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Court of First Instance has jurisdiction comparable to that of the County Courts of England and Wales and is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, and in the case of his absence by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in Criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that under the Magistrates' Court Act 1952 in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Magistrates' Court is also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace are to some extent disproportionate to the size of the territory by reason of the considerable floating population passing through.

Provision is made for legal aid for accused persons and appellants in criminal cases, and for legal assistance to persons in civil matters.

In the Supreme Court there were 18 trials on indictment in which 28 persons were involved compared with 7 trials concerning 7 persons in 1969 and 17 trials concerning 35 persons in 1968. In the plenary jurisdiction 118 civil actions were commenced in the Supreme Court. During the year under review, there were heard 13 criminal appeals and one civil appeal.

The Court of First Instance dealt with 167 summonses and 103 judgment summonses.



**The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 3,801 cases taken in Court, including 1,516 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance and 235 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil Debt cases totalled 117 out of which 77 did not come for hearing. There were 41 Juveniles involved in the Juvenile Court as against 25 in 1969 and 12 in 1968. In addition, 22 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court. During the year under review 26 probation orders were made by the Court. A further 756 cases (not heard in Court) of minor breaches of the Traffic Ordinance were dealt with by the imposition of the statutory "Fixed Penalty".**

**In October 1970, the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. John E. Alcantara and Mrs. Alcantara went to London at the invitation of the Magistrates' Association.**

**Whilst in London the Stipendiary attended a number of functions organised by this Association including the Annual Meeting of the Magistrates' Association at the Guildhall.**

**During the year under review the Court was not able to cope with the heavy load of cases by sitting normal hours and the Court found it necessary to institute extra Court sittings at night on a weekly basis.**

**The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place as usual, the Judiciary, officers of the Court and the members of the Bar participating.**

## **POLICE**

### **Organisation and Administration**

**The Force is charged with the preservation of the peace; the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders throughout Gibraltar. It is also responsible for Immigration Control and Registration of Civilians.**

**The Force is divided into two Divisions, one covering the City and the other responsible mainly for security commitments in Naval Establishments. A number of Specialised Sections are housed at Police Headquarters. The City area is divided into beats and patrolled on a twenty-four hour basis, with mobile patrols superimposed.**

### **Establishment and Strength.**

**The establishment of the Force is 249 but actual strength on the 31st December, 1970 was 184. There were thus 65 vac-**

ancies, 5 more than in 1969.

The authorised working week is 42 hours, but owing to the large number of vacancies, a 48-hour week is worked, the extra 6 hours being paid at overtime rates.

### **Recruitment and Training**

There were 52 applicants in 1970 of whom 21 were accepted. The high demand for labour in Gibraltar makes the recruitment of men of the right calibre extremely difficult.

Basic training of recruits is carried out locally followed whenever possible by attendance at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon. Selected Officers of all ranks are sent to the United Kingdom for specialised and advanced training.

During the year six officers attended courses in the United Kingdom and refresher courses were also carried out locally.

### **Crime**

The number of offences, including indictable offences committed during the year was 1594 compared with 1253 in 1969, an increase of 341. The increase is mainly due to a rise in Dangerous Drugs Cases, Disorderly Conduct, Wounding and Assaults on Police.

Theft and break-ins decreased slightly. Indictable offences increased by 31%. The detection rate increased from 42% to 55.8%.

### **Traffic**

The number of offences recorded during the year was 4,500 against 2,538 in the previous year, an increase of 75%. 1,678 offenders were not prosecuted in view of the trivial nature of the offences. These were cautioned by Police.

Traffic accidents reported to Police totalled 610 compared with 632 in 1969, a slight decrease. There were no fatal accidents.

### **Immigration**

The Force is responsible for Immigration and the Registration of civilians. 149,666 persons passed through Immigration Control Posts during the year. This figure does not include foreign workers entering Gibraltar.

## **Transport**

Transport consists of one saloon car, three Land Rovers, one Morris Station Wagon, nine motor cycles, two vespa scooters and three Ambulances.

The Admiralty supply vehicles for patrols in the Dockyard.

All vehicles are serviced and repaired by one Police Mechanic.

## **Dog Section**

The Section was formed during the year and consists of three handlers and three Alsatian dogs. The Section is used only for patrolling H.M. Dockyard. Another dog is being trained to assist in the search of premises and persons in order to detect the dangerous drug, Marijuana. Great assistance in the training of the dogs and handlers was provided by the Army.

## **Housing**

The Force has 163 quarters for married officers of which 69 are occupied by retired officers. With normal retirements the position is steadily worsening, and therefore quarters cannot be offered to recruits.

## **Signals**

All sub-stations and posts are linked to Police Headquarters on a U.H.F. net. All vehicles and Marine Launches are similarly equipped and Walkie-Talkie sets are held for issue to men on foot patrol when occasion demands. Maintenance and installation of all radio equipment is carried out by a Sergeant who also maintains the sets of the City Fire Brigade and Port Authorities.

## **Marine Section**

This section has four launches, three on patrols in shifts throughout the 24 hours and one on reserve. Each carries a crew of three constables. The section is responsible for the patrolling of Gibraltar waters, the Admiralty Harbour and the Civil Port.

## **Ambulance Section.**

The section consists of 3 Ambulances. Apart from emergencies they are required to carry out inter-Hospital transfers and the collection and return of patients to and from Hospital. During the year they attended to 1,700 calls.

## **Underwater Squad**

The Force has an Underwater Squad consisting mainly of members of the Marine Section. During the year they carried out underwater searches for stolen property thrown in the docks, and also recovered anchors and other ship's gear.

## **Life Saving**

Off-duty personnel who are members of the Royal Life Saving Society supplied Life Saving facilities at beaches throughout the bathing season by providing teams of Beach Guards.

## **Welfare Fund**

A contributory Fund is maintained, which provides for monetary help in cases of hardship and also makes loans for the purchase of household effects.

## **Police Association**

Branch boards are constituted under the provisions of the Police Ordinance.

## **St. John Ambulance**

The Force has three divisions of the Brigade. The St. John Ambulance certificate is a necessary qualification for a recruit to complete his training and for obtaining annual increments.

## **Honours and Awards**

One member of the Force was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service, five the Colonial Police Long Service Medal and thirteen the clasp to that medal.

Fifty-seven commendations were made for outstanding work.

## **PRISONS**

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the North end of the Rock facing West. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are part of the original Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The number of prisoners received during 1970 was 114. The daily average in prison was 16.21 compared with 5.53 in 1969. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

Owing to the size of the prison and the small number of its inmates complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and young persons are committed to prison, but, when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class". Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. One prisoner was upgraded to this class in 1970.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than thirty-one days.

Twenty-six breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. All were dealt with by the Superintendent. Bearing in mind the numbers held, the discipline of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were no escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Prisoners are put to work normally carried out by unskilled labourers, such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair prison buildings. There is a working day of seven hours. There is no system of extra-mural labour.

All prisoners may enter a wage-earning scheme on admission to prison. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 6/- a week and from this they can spend 5/- on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other shilling being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison once a week and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to discharge. During the year under review two prisoners were admitted to St. Bernard's Hospital. Both were released from hospital having completed their sentences while still in hospital. In addition, 45 other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison for minor ailments.

A Chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian faith. Facilities are given to all prisoners desiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible classes are arranged by Members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English-speaking prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made to hold classes for them. The Library is available to all prisoners and contains over 4,000 books. Magazines and periodicals are obtained from charitable sources.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly during the year by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits. Holy Mass was said every Sunday for Roman Catholics and Religious Services were held for Church of England Inmates at regular intervals.

There is a discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme which applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British Subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases, when no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British Subjects. The scheme does not apply to aliens except those who have been in prison for more than one year and for whom Consular assistance is not available. Assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 8/6d per day for a period normally not exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he may receive financial assistance under the Supplementary Benefits Scheme if he has not by that time found employment. He may also receive assistance in kind in the form of clothing up to a maximum of £5 in any one period of 12 months.

British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Schemes of which Gibraltar is a member.

## Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

The total expenditure by the Public Works Department was £1,973,560 of which £741,330 was spent on the housing programme as described in Chapter 7.

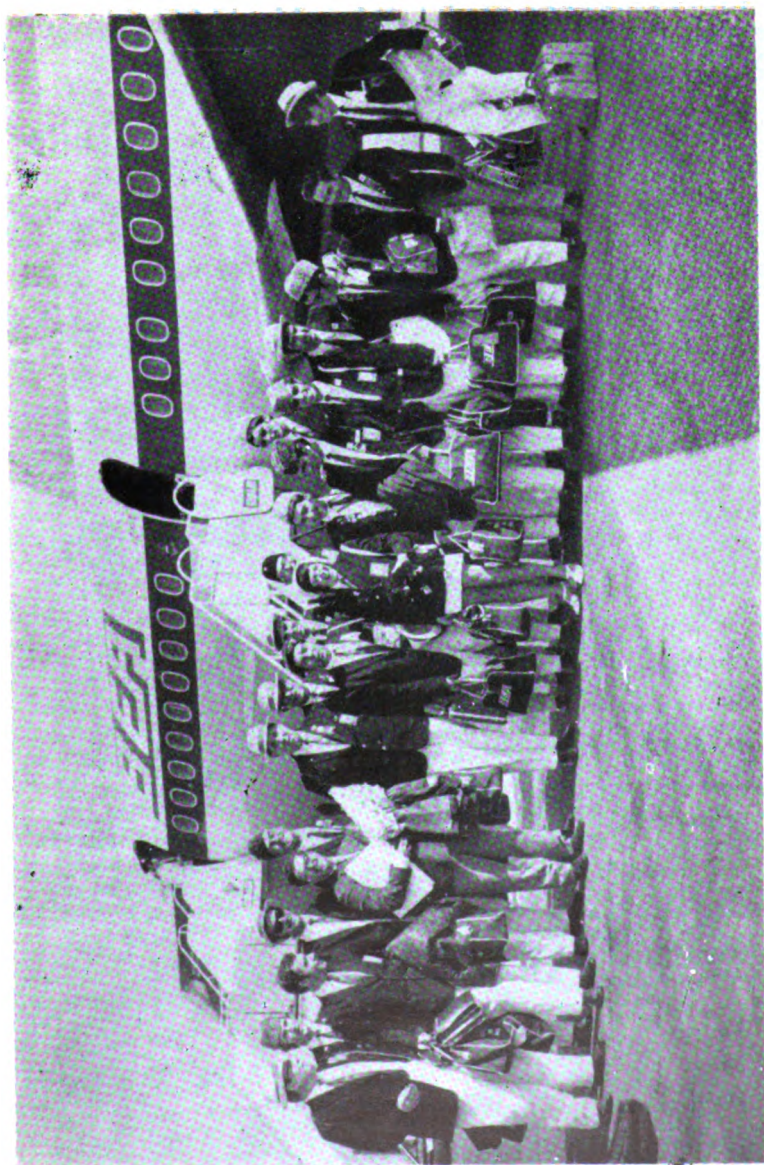
Two major improvements for the Medical Department were the new operating suite providing two theatres for the St Bernard's Hospital which was completed at a cost of £32,800, and the conversion of the KGV Hospital into a Mental Hospital which commenced in May. The new Mental Hospital has been designed to cater both for in-patients and out-patients and will replace St Joseph's Hospital which could not be modernised economically.

To meet the increasing requirements of the larger numbers of persons moving to new housing being provided in the North Front area, work on a Primary School was commenced in June. Though designed by the Department's Architectural Section the Contract drawings were prepared by a private Architect.

Work on the terraces linking Camp Bay and the Nuffield Pool commenced in 1969 and, carried out by 20 Field Squadron Royal Engineers, was completed in time for the bathing season. This Squadron was relieved in January by 50 Field Squadron which had been specially equipped for constructing the Victoria Stadium Sports Ground stands and changing rooms which had been practically finished by the end of the year. All the necessary site investigations and design were carried out by 62 C.R.E. stationed in Winchester which also provided supervisory staff and the stores organisation. The work, which cost £115,000, involved the laying of 6½ miles of sub-soil drainage and the spreading of 6,800 c. yds. of crushed rock and 3,000 tons of surfacing material, all of which were imported.

The maintenance of dwellings, comprising about 75% of the total available for the civilian population, continued to be a major part of the work undertaken by the Department. A total of 125 flats were rehabilitated prior to re-occupation by their tenants. Requisitions for repairs etc. received from tenants exceeded 20,000.

A Workers' Hostel at Devil's Tower Road for 300 workers was due for completion early in 1971. The hostel consists of three dormitory blocks all containing twin bedrooms at ground, first and second floors.



*Gibraltar Team—Commonwealth Games—Edinburgh 1970.*





*The inauguration ceremony of the Second Conference of Group I of the Affiliated Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in June.*



*Band concert by the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers/United States 6th Fleet held in  
St. Michael's Cave.*



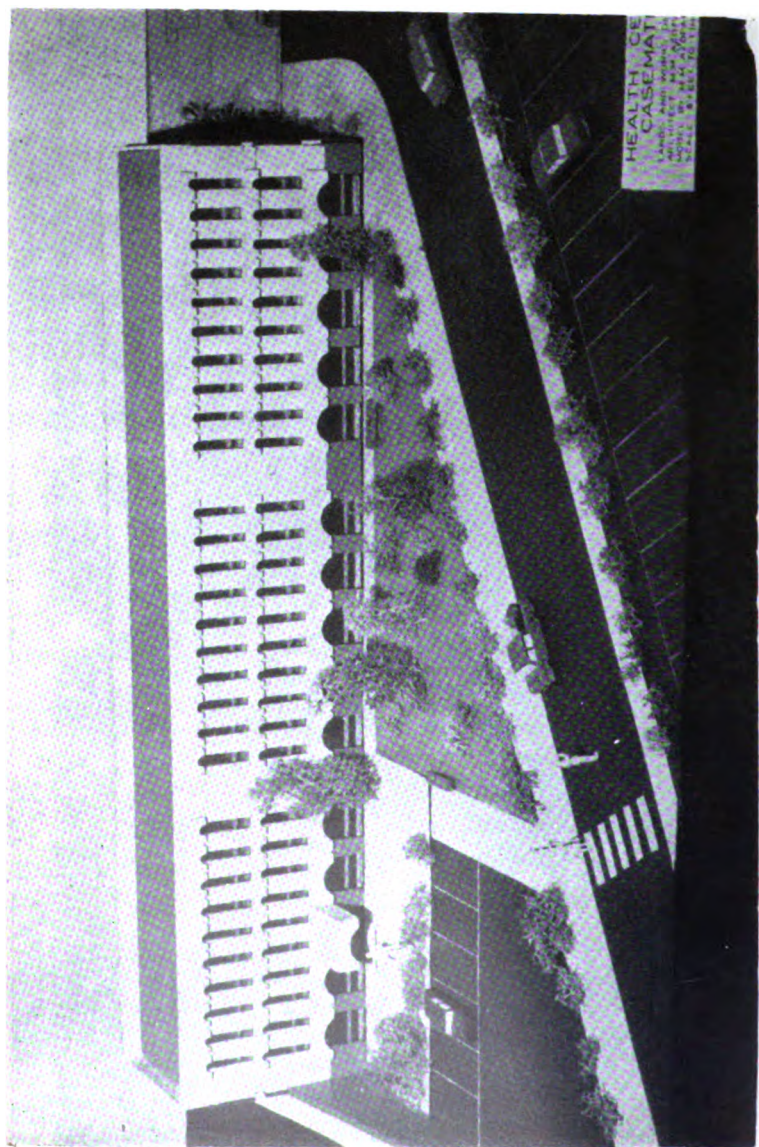


*Miss Gibraltar 1970 with one of the famous **Rock apes**.*



*One of the floats in the July Festival Week Cavalcade.*



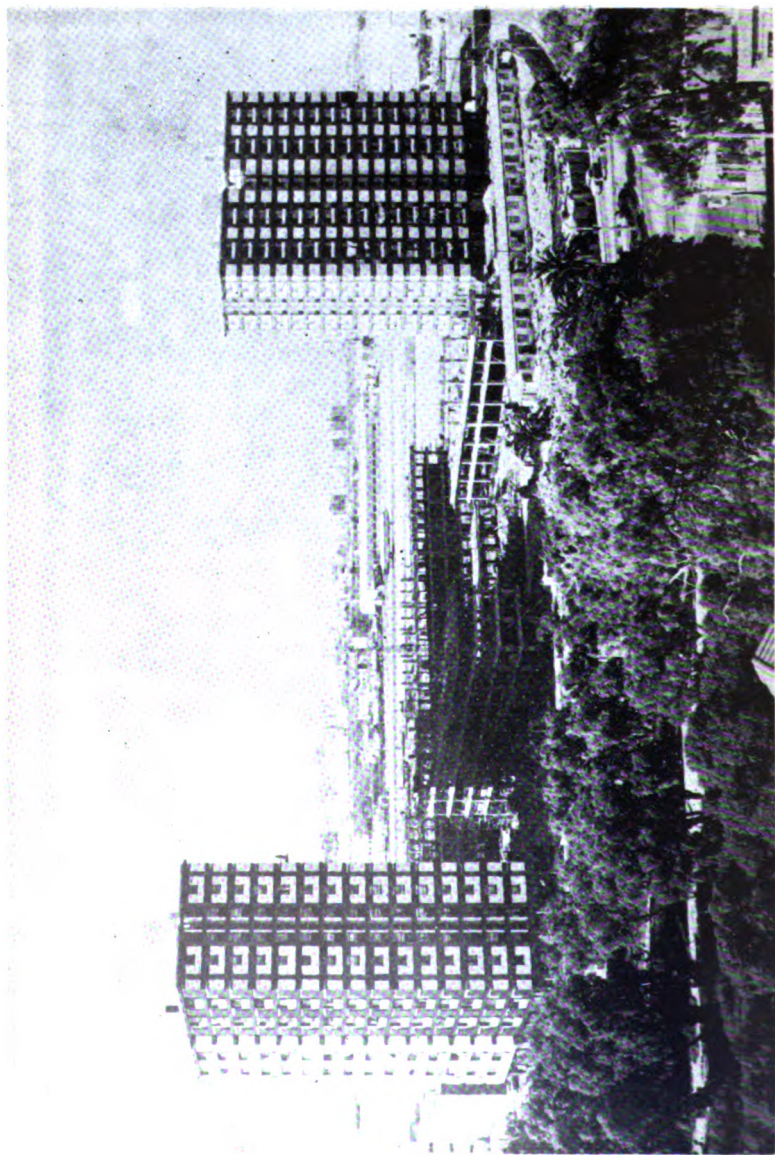


*Model of the Health Centre at Casemates.*



*View from O'Hara's Battery.*





*Glacis housing scheme.*

The dormitory blocks are built round a central communal ablutions block also of ground floor and two storeys. An adjacent single-storey structure, houses reception, lounge, restaurant and kitchen plus a warden's flat.

The hostel was constructed by Messrs Taylor Woodrow International Ltd. using Swiftplan Ltd's H.R. platform system for the dormitory blocks and Swiftplan 8042 Method for the single-storey structure. The building is almost entirely constructed in pre-fabricated systems and was due for completion in 36 weeks from the date of possession. The contract included demolition of existing buildings, drainage, roads, services and supply of furniture, kitchen equipment, fittings and furnishings.

### **Water Supply**

A dual system of water supply, potable water and sanitary water, is operated by the Public Works Department of the Government of Gibraltar.

### **Potable Water**

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall and shallow wells supplemented by a 225,000 gallons per day multi-stage flash evaporator in North Front and a 70,000 gallons per day multi-flash evaporator using waste heat from the Government's Electricity Generating Station.

Rainwater is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated inside the Rock. The total rainfall registered by the Public Works Department's gauges in 1970 was 44.50 inches.

Well-water is pumped into a service tank, chlorinated and blended with the distilled water from the Generating Station plant. It is then pumped to the reservoirs where it is further blended with rain or distilled water before distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

The consumption of potable water during 1970 by the civilian population and merchant shipping was 106 million gallons, an increase of 21% over that for 1969. In addition, over 6 million gallons were supplied to the Department of the Environment to supplement their own supply. All supplies are metered.



## **Sanitary Water**

The water, which is obtained from the sea, is elevated by pumping to several reservoirs; it is used for general sanitary purposes, fire fighting, flushing and street watering. Over 500 million gallons were supplied in 1970.

## **Collection of Refuse**

The daily collection by the department's lorries produces over 30 tons of domestic and trade refuse. There is no statutory obligation to collect trade refuse free of charge, but the dustmen, on their daily rounds, remove a maximum of one 3 cu.ft. box from each shop. Larger quantities of trade refuse are collected by the department on request at a charge of £2 per lorry load. Bulky refuse, such as furniture, lino, etc., is collected free from house-holders on request. Accumulations of debris, cardboard boxes and other rubbish deposited on the public highway are removed regularly by lorries specifically engaged on this. It is proposed to introduce shortly a scheme for the collection by districts on specified dates of bulky refuse etc.

## **Sewage Disposal**

The system is of the "combined" type as both the surface water run-off and the sewage discharge into the main sewer. The system is partially dependent on gravity but there are also pumping stations strategically positioned so that eventually the whole of the sewage discharges into the sea at Europa Point Out-fall.

## **Parks and Open Spaces**

The Government of Gibraltar maintains a spacious alameda containing a variety of palm trees, draconi and fragrant and colourful shrubs and the pleasant walks are flanked by imaginative herbaceous borders. The Gardens contain two children's play areas, a miniature golf course, a theatre and a sunken garden resplendent with hibiscus, orange trees, mimosa and bougainvillea.

Throughout the town there are decorative floral areas and play areas. An attempt has been made this year to improve the variety of plants growing in verges and shrubberies despite the fact that the long dry summer tends to encourage the growth of cacti and succulents and deep rooted varieties with large leaf growths. To encourage the growth of more colourful displays continuous watering is necessary in summer and this tends to be expensive. A certain amount of tree replanting has also taken place in Devil's Tower Road, where the strong winds tend to defoliate trees before they become properly rooted.

## Public Baths and Beaches

All five beaches and the Montagu Sea Bathing Establishment are run by the Public Works Department and are opened throughout the bathing season and on fine week-ends in the Spring. Facilities provided include changing rooms, sanitary accommodation, showers, clothes stores and also beach umbrellas and deck chairs on hire.

The beaches are patrolled by rescue boats and attended by life-saving pickets during the bathing season.

The Tarik hot and cold fresh water baths are open throughout the year and there are facilities for hot and cold showers in some of the public conveniences within the town.

## Highways

The upkeep of roads is the responsibility of the Public Works Department which is the Highway Authority. The total mileage of roads in Gibraltar is as follows:—

City area .....	8 miles
South District .....	6½ miles
North District including	
Catalan Bay .....	5½ miles
Port area .....	1½ miles
Upper Rock .....	3½ miles
Tunnels .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile
Pedestrian Ways .....	4½ miles
	<hr/>
	30 miles
	<hr/>

A total of 6,145 vehicles, (excluding those belonging to the Ministry of Defence) were licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1970.

This total is made up as follows:—

Cars and taxis .....	5252
Goods Vehicles .....	477
Buses, Coaches .....	35
Other Road Vehicles .....	23
Motor cycles .....	358

The conditions of the motor roads are good and suitable for vehicular traffic.

Asphalt surfaces were laid to Gardiner's Road, new roads around the Workers' Hostel in Devil's Tower Road and in Glacis Area.

A number of bus services maintain communications between all parts of the City, North and South Districts.

### **Street Cleansing**

Sweeping of districts is done on the single beat system with 28 sweepers covering all public highways. The introduction of sweeper/flushers on a bonus scheme has made it possible to resume weekly flushing of all streets within the town.

Experiments in mechanisation and gang sweeping are to be carried out in 1971, to make better use of the available labour.

### **Labour**

Owing to the reduced labour force very few new capital works were carried out by direct labour, the labour force available being mainly concentrated on maintenance and minor improvements and on the essential services such as refuse collection and disposal, water supply, sewerage and public cleansing.

There was an increase in "Payment by Results" schemes and a number of "Productivity Bonus Agreements" were implemented.

The shortage of tradesmen following the withdrawal of the Spanish labour force in 1969 is still serious but is being alleviated by the labourer to tradesman/courses being held in the Construction Training Centre which is run on the lines of the Construction Industry Training Schemes in the United Kingdom. The Centre was opened in December 1969 and was brought very much to the public eye by a Gibraltar Building Week Exhibition, which was opened by the Rt Hon John Ernest Silkin PC MP, Minister for Public Building and Works. The Training Centre is run by the Department of the Environment and the running costs are shared with the Gibraltar Government.

By the end of the year there were 8 construction apprentices under training while 115 supervisory staff attended 10 special courses.

The Department's labour force now number 651 men (236 from the former Lands and Works Department and 415 from the former City Engineer's Department).

Labour relations continued to be excellent.

## Materials

Following the closing of the Quarry at Europa Advance Battery Road Mr J. G. Hughes BSc AMIMM of the Overseas Division of the Institute of Geological Sciences was sent by the Ministry of Overseas Development to assist in choosing a new site. Eventually a site at Buffadero Bluff was chosen and Mr R. Jones, who had also organised the opening of the previous quarry was appointed for the same purpose. The preliminary work required a 75 feet deep shaft to be driven from Windmill Hill flats to the tunnel system below to facilitate the removal of stone.

The new quarry is expected to go into production before the middle of 1971.

All building materials continued to be imported.

## Expenditure

The table below sets out in detail the expenditure under various Heads for the last 3 years.

	(a) 1970/71 £	(b) 1969 £	(b) 1968 £
Annually Recurrent	683,907	165,086	169,211
Non Recurrent Works	74,170	48,911	43,939
Other Charges	5,160	1,387	795

## Improvement & Development Fund

Housing	741,330	438,607	257,205
Schools	37,065	5,600	20,236
Tourism	44,350	54,787	58,964
Miscellaneous	269,135	34,042	—

## John Mackintosh Trust

St Bernard's Hospital New Wing	15,185	80,415	159,329
	1,870,302	828,835	709,679
Personal Emoluments	103,258*	52,632	47,646
Total	1,973,560	881,467	757,325

(a) Public Works Dept. (Ex L. & W. Dept. & Ex C-Eng. Dept.)

(b) Lands and Works Department only

\* Includes PE of ex C.E.'s Dept. for period  
October 1970 to March 1971 only

### Major Works in Progress during 1970

Upper Sandpits 60 flats	£ 303,800	Carried over from 1969 and due for completion 1971.
Lower Sandpits 50 flats	£ 207,200	
Glacis Phase II 358 flats	£1,411,000	Commenced 1969 and due for completion 1971/72.
Workers' Hostel 300 beds	£ 225,000	—

### Other Works

Camp Bay Promenade	£7,500	Completed by 30 Field Squadron R.E.
Little Bay Promenade	£64,000	Carried over from 1969 and due for completion 1971
Victoria Stadium	£115,000	Completed by 50 Field Squadron R.E.

### Development Programme 1970/73

During this period the following projects are to be completed:

- (a) a Health Centre at Casemates Square on the site of the old Guard Room. The building is designed in sympathy with the character of Casemates Barracks, and will house Medical Administration, Medical and Dental Clinics, Health Inspectors, Child Welfare and Rodent Control;
- (b) an extension to St Bernard's Hospital which will consist of a new Pathology Department and an Isolation Ward;
- (c) a housing scheme at Catalan Bay consisting of 30 dwellings. This is being designed to blend with the character of the village;

- (d) a large extension to Lourdes Secondary School at Glacis will, together with the existing building, form a boys' comprehensive school for approximately 800 pupils;
- (e) an indoor Sports Centre at Victoria Stadium and adjacent to the proposed comprehensive school will provide a 36m x 18m multi-purpose hall which may be used for tennis, basket-ball, netball or badminton. In addition a separate squash court will be provided and the building will incorporate changing room facilities, reception and lounge areas together with indoor stands and galleries. The building will also include an outdoor partly covered Grandstand to the existing stadium;
- (f) a building to house the Treasury Department will be constructed to the north of Government Secretariat once the vacant premises therein are demolished;
- (g) it is planned to purchase a 300,000 gall/day desalination plant for operation by the summer of 1973;
- (h) as the existing refuse incinerator, which was built in 1946, is of insufficient capacity, advice is being sought in U.K. for the purchase of a more modern type of incinerator capable of burning 4 tons of refuse an hour to be put into operation during 1973.

## Chapter 11: The Commercial Port

The Commercial Port consists of an open roadstead known as the Commercial Anchorage which is situated in the north-east of Gibraltar Bay, a section of the Admiralty Harbour which has been leased to Gibraltar Government, Waterport, the Passenger Wharf and a protected anchorage for small craft.

Gibraltar is popular as a port of call for cruise ships in addition to its function as a bunkering port and a port of call for stores and water.

Cargo traffic is generally confined to imports for the consumption of the inhabitants; exports are negligible.

Gibraltar is frequently used as a port of refuge, particularly during the winter months, and the port has a reputation for a prompt and efficient medical service.

The established use of the port for varied, incidental purposes is owed, in part, to its strategic position as it is situated at one of the main crossroads of world shipping routes: the Strait of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between the Mediterranean and Black Sea area and the Americas and, when the Suez Canal is open, between Europe, Africa, India, the Far East and Australasia.

### **Commercial Anchorage:**

This is a general purpose anchorage which is widely used by deep-sea vessels calling at Gibraltar, particularly by vessels calling for minor purposes, when the periods of stay are normally of short duration, and by ships whose draft is too deep to berth alongside.

### **Admiralty Harbour:**

The lease from the Admiralty of part of the North Mole including the Western Arm, Jetties Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Extension, and the Detached Mole, has made 5,500 feet of alongside and protected berths available to merchant shipping for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, for loading and discharging cargo, bunkering, taking on stores and water and for repairs.

During the year 89 cruise ships berthed alongside the Western Arm including the well known liners "MICHELANGELO" and "RAFFAELLO" of 45,911 and 45,934 gross tons respectively, the "ARCADIA" of 29,871 gross tons, the "HIMALAYA" of 28,046 gross tons, the "ANDES" of 25,895 gross tons, the "CHUSAN" of 24,318 gross tons, the "NORTHERN STAR" of 23,983 gross tons, the "REINA DEL MAR" of 20,750 gross tons, the "NEVASA" of 20,747 gross tons, and the "QUEEN ELIZABETH 2" of 65,863 gross tons which berthed alongside on the 24th April.

An additional 3,000 feet of alongside berths is available on a restricted basis including berths for discharging oil of various grades, for bunkering and for repairs. Minimum depths alongside commercial berths in Admiralty Harbour vary from 27-32 feet.

The Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Company own a diesel-operated fork-lift truck capable of lifting 2 tons, and two mobile cranes of 7 tons and 4 tons capacity respectively which can be made available for auxiliary work at any berth; the larger crane is also available for use with a grab. There is a sheerlegs at H.M. Dockyard wharf capable of lifts up to 100 tons and No. 1 Drydock is equipped with a 50-ton crane.

**There is a fleet of 35 commercial lighters which includes 28 lighters available for the conveyance of goods.**

#### **The Passenger Wharf:**

**This wharf is approximately 800 feet in length and has alongside depths of 9 feet to 15 feet. It is used as a terminal for the passenger/car ferry m.v. "MONS CALPE" which provides daily services to Tangier. It also provides berths for water-boats and space for lighters to load and discharge motorcars and other heavy lifts. This latter berth is serviced by two cranes capable of lifting at 30 feet radius 2.4 tons and 8 tons respectively.**

#### **Waterport Wharf (including Revenue Wharf Enclosure):**

**The wharf is used by lighters, which service ocean-going shipping, for the loading and discharging of general cargo within the Revenue Wharf Enclosure; it is 850 feet in length and has minimum depths alongside of from 6 feet to 9 feet.**

**The Enclosure is serviced by four cranes each capable of lifting 2.4 tons at 30 feet.**

#### **Waterport Cross Berth:**

**The quay, which is 200 feet in length and has a minimum alongside depth of 7 feet, is used occasionally by miscellaneous small craft.**

#### **Small Craft Anchorage:**

**This anchorage lies between Waterport Wharf and the Aircraft Runway. It has depths varying from 5 to 12 feet and provides limited anchorage for small craft of various types.**

#### **Yacht Marina:**

**A fully equipped Yacht Marina with a quay frontage of 300 feet and a jetty extending for over 200 feet, which is equipped with fresh water and gas-oil delivery pipes and electrical plug-in points, offers well-protected berths for yachts and provides many auxiliary facilities: these include a permanent boat shelter, a butane gas-filling station, fully equipped workshops for engine and hull repairs, servicing with the latest equipment, battery charging, the supply of fresh water, bunker fuel, stores and equipment of all kinds. The premises are equipped with toilets, showers and an enlarged chandlery. A new block of flats is situated on an adjacent site.**



The number of yachts visiting the port and wintering here is still increasing and for most of the year the available berths were fully occupied.

### **Repair and Drydock Facilities:**

A commercial ship repair yard and foundry, capable of all types of repairs to hulls and marine engines, is situated north of the Airport Runway. H.M. Dockyard drydock, slipway and repair facilities are available on application and subject to Service requirements; No. 1 drydock, equipped with a 50 ton crane, is 904.8 feet in length (caisson in outer stop), 122.7 feet breadth at entrance and the sill is 36.5 feet below chart datum.

An additional service is provided by a local firm which specialises in the underwater cleaning of ships' hulls and also undertakes various underwater hull repairs, which include cutting, plugging and patching.

### **Tug Services:**

Services were regularly supplied by the Shell Tug "PALENCIA II" and H.M. Dockyard tugs were also supplied whenever requested. A small commercial tug "LOCK" (ex-Tanac) is available in the Port for towing purposes.

## **SHIPPING**

A total of 2,368 merchant ships of 10,171,848 net registered tons entered the Port of Gibraltar during 1970. Of these 1,765 were deep-sea ships amounting to 9,922,962 n.r.t. Additionally, 1,130 yachts totalling 34,923 n.r.t. called at the Port.

Total operations conducted in the port by deep-sea shipping are shown in Appendix XV.

The largest liner to enter port was the "QUEEN ELIZABETH 2" of 65,863 gross tons and 963 feet in length; this vessel was also the largest ship to berth alongside.

The largest vessel to enter the port was the British Tanker "TEXACO EUROPE" of 104,616 gross tons and 1,067 feet in length, and the vessel with the deepest draught was the Liberian Tanker "J.T. HIGGINS" drawing 63 feet.

The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside using pontoon fenders was the British Tanker "ESSO WESTMINSTER" drawing 34 feet. The deepest draught vessel to berth alongside without pontoon fenders was the British Tanker "PLATIDIA" drawing 30 feet 6 inches.

## MAIN IMPORTS

(Tons deadweight)

	1969	1970	(+) or (—) on 1969
General and Bulk Cargo (a) (b) ...	70,098	85,488	+15,390
Fuel Oils .....	118,649	155,972	+37,323
Miscellaneous Oils including Lubricants .....	9,172	9,951	+ 779
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>197,919</b>	<b>251,411</b>	<b>+53,492</b>

There were no imports of potable water during the year.

## EXPORTS (in ships over 150 tons net register) (Tons deadweight)

	1969	1970	(+) or (—) on 1969
General Cargo (c) (d) .....	3,422	3,695	+ 273

- (a) Excludes vegetables from Morocco, items imported by small craft berthing at Waterport and Services' cargo discharged at H.M. Dockyard.
- (b) This tonnage includes building materials and motor vehicles (except vehicles from Tangier).
- (c) This tonnage includes motor vehicles shipped by travellers in transit (except vehicles to Tangier).
- (d) Excludes petroleum products, scrap metal and ships' stores.

### Passenger Services:

Ninety-one cruise ships called at Gibraltar during the year as follows: 51 British, 3 Bulgarian, 5 Greek, 7 Italian, 5 Panamanian, 16 Russian, 2 Swedish, 1 Turkish and 1 Yugoslavian.

## CRUISE SHIPS ARE BERTHED ALONGSIDE FREE OF BERTHAGE CHARGES

Altogether 100 passenger ships berthed alongside including 89 of the cruise ships, the largest of which was the British liner "QUEEN ELIZABETH 2" of 65,863 gross tons.

No regular scheduled passenger liners called at Gibraltar during the year except for the Tangier/Gibraltar ferry service.

66,002 passengers disembarked, there were an additional 59,478 sightseeing passengers and 63,316 passengers embarked from Gibraltar during the year (by sea). The number of passengers embarked and disembarked includes 26,859 day excursionists.

### **Passenger Berth:**

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1969 to a feasibility study which had been undertaken with regard to the improvement of the passenger berth at the Western Arm. In the original terms of reference the consultants were asked to bear in mind that the cost of improvements should not exceed £100,000; however it was not found possible to produce a scheme within this financial limit and sanction was sought and obtained to exceed this figure.

In the event the cost of a minimum berth that would meet Gibraltar's needs amounted to £260,000. Expenditure of this order had not been envisaged and it was concluded that such expenditure would not be returned to the port within any reasonable number of years. It was accordingly decided not to proceed further with the matter.

The passage of time has shown this particular problem in a better light as during 1970 it has been possible to accommodate with ease some very large vessels including the "QUEEN ELIZABETH 2", the "MICHAELANGELO" and the "RAFFAELLO" at even keel drafts of 30 feet.

The new Cunard cruise ship, the "CUNARD ADVENTURER", with a length of approximately 470 feet and a draft of less than 20 feet, provides the sign-post for the future of passenger ships and thus the need for a berth of increased draft has receded.

The 6ft. diameter floating pneumatic fender units which were originally placed at the berths in December 1962 have, after some original teething troubles, proved excellent in service and additional units have been purchased over the years. If possible during the forthcoming year additional units will be purchased to improve berthing conditions along the length of the Western Arm.

### **Passenger Tenders:**

Virtually all passenger ships now berth alongside and a consequence of this is that the services of the tender "MONS ABYLA" were not required on any occasion during the year and the vessel has been placed for sale.

The sale of the "MONS ABYLA" brings to an end an era that commenced during the 19th century when steam launches started to compete with rowing and sailing boats. As the passenger traffic grew in importance the P. & O. agents, Smith, Imossi & Co., Ltd., acquired their own passenger launch which they operated in the latter part of the century, and this was followed by the purchase of the "PEPITA" and the "COMETA" of 270 passenger capacity, the first of many passenger tenders.

In 1920 M. H. Bland & Co. acquired their first tender, the ex-German "GRILL", which they renamed "ZWEENA" of approximately 350-400 passenger capacity. Now this traffic has come finally to an end and there is little doubt that the more elderly cruise passengers are pleased to be able to disembark directly to the shore.

## **Bunkering Services.**

### **Oil:**

A quick and efficient bunkering service is provided on a 24-hour basis at alongside and anchorage berths. Ships arriving at night are required to give prior notice before 4 p.m. on the day of arrival. The requirement is the same on Sundays and weekdays.

Fuels of various grades were supplied to shipping throughout the year from piped installations at all alongside berths (with the exception of the Detached Mole) using the latest metered bunkering techniques. The grades include marine fuel, thin fuel, marine diesel fuel and gas oil. Ships at the Detached Mole and in the Commercial Anchorage were serviced by lighters.

This supply to ships is handled as a joint venture by the Shell International, Mobil, Chevron, Texaco and B.P. Oil companies and is managed by the Shell Company of Gibraltar Limited, who own the main share of the installations.

The bunkering installation at Gibraltar, which was the first in the world to provide metered deliveries at shipside, also includes two Fisher-in-Line Blending units to ensure rapid delivery of fuel oils of any viscosity. Oil bunkers can be delivered up to 300 tons per hour per connection subject to the ship's acceptance capacity. Similar rapid bunkering is provided in the anchorage by fuel lighters.

Ships calling for bunkers and not conducting operations involving passengers or cargo are not required to pay berthing charges provided the stay alongside does not exceed 8 hours in addition to the bunkering period.

### **Fresh Water Supplies:**

Piped fresh water is available at all alongside berths with the exception of the Detached Mole. The present price is 5/7.2d. per ton delivered.

Fresh water is supplied to ships at anchor and at the Detached Mole by lighter. The lighter service is maintained by two firms and a combined fleet of 4 water boats of 879 tons total capacity.

### **Yachts:**

In 1970 the number of yachts calling at the port amounted to 1,130 of which 690 were under the British flag. These craft bring a number of sightseers to Gibraltar, which is additional to the figures given in the section dealing with Passenger Services.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

### **Port Signal Station:**

The Signal Station, which is manned continuously by day and night, functioned efficiently throughout the year. Its functions include R/T communication with ships arriving at the port, the display of control signals for merchant shipping with regard to the use of the harbour entrances, the hoisting of strong wind warnings and the maintenance of communication with the port duty launch.

The station is equipped with modern PYE V.H.F. Shore/Ship Radio Telephone installations which conform to international maritime V.H.F. radio-telephone standards and is provided with two frequencies: the International Calling and Safety Frequency (channel 16) on which continuous listening watch is kept, and the International Port Operations Service Frequency (channel 12). The Department launches "ADMIRAL ROOKE" and "GENERAL ELIOTT" are each equipped with Radio Telephones operating on these two frequencies.

These installations provide efficient communications between ships, Port Medical Officers, the Police, the Boarding Officers and the Captain of the Port. Two hundred and nine calls were received by the station during the year on the international calling frequency. The Port Operations frequency was in constant use by Port Staff.

Reference was made in an earlier report to the fact that visibility from the existing signal station is impeded due to building construction. Delivery of a signal mast for the new signal station, which is to be housed in the tower at the south end of the Western Arm, is still awaited.

### **Port Department Launches:**

The department maintained three launches throughout the year: "ADMIRAL ROOKE", "GENERAL ELIOTT" and "SUZY".

These launches provide services for the Port Health Officers in addition to Port Department duties.

The "GENERAL ELIOTT" was laid up during the whole of 1970 undergoing repairs. The "ADMIRAL ROOKE", which has been in continuous service, has steamed an average of 90 hours per month.

### **Shipping Circulars:**

During the year 24 circulars were issued to the shipping community.

## **PILOTAGE AUTHORITY**

Eight licensed pilots were on station throughout the year. Pilots carried out their duties efficiently and conducted a total of 2,827 movements, consisting of 1,772 inward, 100 shifts and 955 outward.

## **PORT MEDICAL SERVICE**

The statutory function of the Service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 165 medical visits to ships during the year and three medical inspections. 150 persons were landed due to illness, of these 41 seamen were landed from British ships and 109 seamen from foreign ships; 7 passengers were landed for hospitalisation.

Seventy-three ships called into port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice or treatment.

## **SALVAGE SERVICE AND MARINE CASUALTIES**

The Norwegian Salvage Tug "HERKULES" returned to station at Gibraltar on the 7th November 1970 after an absence of nearly twelve months.

The following shipping casualties were reported during the year: 7 vessels with engine trouble, 1 vessel stranded, 1 collision involving 2 ships, 2 vessels on fire and 1 vessel which had lost its propeller.

## **SURVEYS AND REPAIRS**

During the year 125 ships of 819,360 gross tons were repaired under survey, 21 of which were major repairs. Fourteen measurement surveys were carried out in connection with British Registry, 1 ship was surveyed for extension of the passenger certificate and 3 ships were surveyed with regard to Life-saving Appliances. Routine maintenance surveys were carried out in respect of Department launches.

## **MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE**

### **Seamen:**

A total of 895 seamen were signed on and off in Gibraltar during the year as follows:—

		<b>Seamen Signed on</b>	<b>Seamen Signed off</b>
Foreign-going	... ..	<b>224</b>	<b>324</b>
Home Trade	... ..	<b>178</b>	<b>169</b>

These figures compared with those for 1969 show an increase of 84 signed on and 167 signed off in Foreign-going ships, and an increase of 7 signed on and a decrease of 5 signed off in Home Trade ships.

The number of Articles of Agreement opened at Gibraltar during the year was —

Foreign-going	... ..	<b>3</b>
Home Trade	... ..	<b>6</b>

During the course of the year 352 seamen were dealt with in respect of 127 Articles opened at other ports, involving 90 visits on board ships.

A total of 74 seamen were taken on charge during the year:—

41 were landed for medical reasons (11 for injuries, 30 for illnesses) 37 of whom were admitted to hospitals and 4 were directly repatriated, 14 were detained by the Police and prosecuted for misconduct and 19 missed ship at Gibraltar.

The sum of £1,891. 16. 7d. was received, and the sum of £1,375. 0. 2d. expended on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry, London, in respect of these seamen. The total National Insurance Contributions collected during the year amounted to £540. 11. 0d. and the sum of 18/4d. was expended on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security, Overseas Group.

Nine inquiries on board British Foreign-going ships, and one on board an Indian ship were carried out during the year, concerning the deaths of five crew members and five passengers. The bodies of three crew members and two passengers were landed at this port. Two crew members and three passengers were buried at sea.

Casualty Reports were submitted by the masters of five British ships regarding the following respective occurrences — loss of propeller; grounding; fire; engine break-down; collision.

The total number of seamen landed through sickness and injury was 150. Of these 41 were from British ships and 109 from Foreign ships.

## **REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS**

### **Ships registered under Part I, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.**

1 Dumb lighter of 55 net tons, 3 steamships of 4,344 net tons and 97 motor vessels of 20,237 net tons remained on the Gibraltar Register on 31st December, 1970.

### **Ships not exceeding 60 tons net with Terminable Certificates of Registry under Section 90, Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.**

Three motor vessels totalling 22.90 tons net were on the Register on 31st December, 1970.

### **Vessels Licensed under Section 19 of the Port Ordinance and Port Rule 81.**

A total of 268 licences were in force on the 31st December, 1970.



## LEGISLATION

### 1. Port (Amendment) Rules, 1970, dated 1st September, 1970.

These Rules amended paragraph 3 (Berthing Charges) of the Fourth Schedule of the Port Rules whereby the free franchise period in respect of certain vessels, which is at the discretion of the Captain of the Port, is extended from six hours to eight hours.

The franchise period is subject to the proviso that if during the said period a vessel is unable to leave the berth or the master or the officer-in-charge refuses for any reason to remove the vessel from the berth immediately after receiving instructions to do so, berthing charges shall become due and payable.

### 2. Pilots (Amendment) Rules, 1970, dated 23rd December, 1970.

These Rules increase certain pilotage fees and come into force on the 1st January, 1971.

The increases include the raising of the minimum pilotage fee to £3, slight additions to other basic tonnage fees and modifications to the surcharge (which applies to inward and outward movements). The basic charge for running lines by pilots' boats has also been increased to £3.

## AIR TRAFFIC

Gibraltar Airport is situated at North Front, approximately 1,900 yards from the town and has a runway of 2,000 yards long. Air Traffic Control meteorological facilities and the maintenance and operation of Gibraltar Airport are the responsibility of the R.A.F. who have an agreement with Gibraltar Airways for the handling by the latter of all civil aircraft. With effect from November, 1968, civil aircraft wishing to use Gibraltar Airport may do so without the need to obtain prior clearance from the MOD (Air) London. However, for purposes of air traffic control, aircraft owners and/or operators must advise the Royal Air Force, Gibraltar, of any proposed landing at least 24 hours before commencement of the flight. Notification is to be sent direct to the Snr. Royal Air Force Officer, Gibraltar.

There are regular air services operated by British European Airways and British United Airways direct from London to Gibraltar. There is also a BEA service once weekly to Madrid. Gibraltar Airways operate a Gibraltar/Tangier service with an

average of two flights daily in each direction. There was a total of 1272 commercial flights during the year, the main operators being BEA, Gibair, and BUA.

## POSTS

Air mails to London were despatched, on average, six times a week throughout the year by British European Airways and British United Airways aircraft.

Direct sea mails to London, which were confined to parcels, averaged two a month, whilst incoming parcel mails averaged five a month. The carriers were mainly cargo vessels. The overland route has been kept open through Tangier/Algeciras.

Four sets of commemorative stamps were issued during the year. These were the 'Europa Point', 'Philympia' and 'Christmas' issues, and the second set in the 'Military Uniforms' series.

Gibraltar stamps continue to be very popular with philatelists all over the world and sales to philatelists from the Philatelic Bureau increased from £24,000 in 1969 to £30,000 this year.

## TELEPHONE SERVICE

The total number of telephone stations connected by the end of the year stood at 5,817, an increase of 172 on the previous years' total.

A total of 12,280,585 calls were made through the Telephone Exchange during the year.

By the end of 1970 there were 466 prospective subscribers on the waiting list.

A total of 53,163 international trunk calls were made throughout the year. The decrease in international traffic was due to the suspension of service to Spain by the Spanish Authorities in 1969.

A direct High Frequency Radio Telephone service between Gibraltar-London was inaugurated on 23rd September, 1970.

## ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are no railways in Gibraltar. The total mileage of roads is 25½. The length of road open to traffic in the City is 8 miles, in the South District 6½ miles and in the area of North

Front and Catalan Bay  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, in the Port  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , on the Upper Rock  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and in Tunnels  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. There are also some  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles of pedestrian ways, making up a total of 30 miles. The motor roads are in good condition and suitable for vehicular traffic. A number of bus services maintain communication between all parts of the Rock.

A total of 6,145 vehicles exclusive of Services vehicles were licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1970. This total is made up as follows:—

Cars and Taxis	...	...	...	...	5252
Goods Vehicles	...	...	...	...	477
Buses, Coaches, etc.	...	...	...	...	35
Other Road Vehicles	...	...	...	...	23
Motor Cycles	...	...	...	...	358

## Chapter 12: City Fire Brigade

The City Fire Brigade is responsible for protecting life and property and for extinguishing fires endangering life and property within the whole of Gibraltar excluding certain areas which are the responsibility of Ministry of Defence Fire Brigades. Mutual assistance agreements exist between the Brigades.

The Fire Station comprises Administrative Offices, Stores, Dormitories and Mess, Recreation, Lecture and Appliance Rooms and Operations Control Room.

Recruits have to undergo a comprehensive 6 weeks basic training course at the Fire Station. Operational staff undergo daily training and combined exercises are held with the Ministry of Defence Fire Brigades.

During the year four members of the Study Group attempted the Graduate examinations of the Institute of Fire Engineers, two others sat and passed the Sub Officers Qualifying Examination, and four Firemen passed the Leading Fireman Qualifying Examination.

The Brigade, which has an overall establishment of 61 with a strength of 57 as at the 31st December, 1970, comprises a Headquarters staff and three operational "Watches". This ensures continuous 24-hour manning of three appliances with an immediate turnout in response to emergency calls of not more than one minute.

The operational fleet comprises one Staff/Control Car, one Pick Up Van and four Fire appliances. The latter, each of which is fitted with a pump, carry their own water and foam supplies, and are fully equipped with a comprehensive range of up-to-date fire and salvage equipment. In addition, several portable pumps are included in the Brigade's operational plant. The Brigade, which is entirely self-supporting, operates its own workshops and stores.

The Fire Prevention Department, under the command of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer, deals with all Building Applications at the planning stage and carried out frequent surveys and follow-up inspections in all Government offices, stores, hospitals, schools, places of public entertainment, factories, etc. Regular fire and evacuation drills are also carried out in hospitals and schools.

During the year 1970 the number of Emergency Calls handled by the Control Room showed a 36.09% increase over the figures for 1969. A total of 446 calls were dealt with out of which the City Fire Brigade responded to 353, whilst 66 were jointly attended with the Ministry of Defence fire services who themselves dealt with the remainder. Full statistics are shown at Appendix XIX.

Apart from normal telephone links with other departments, who provide emergency services, the Fire Station and all four-wheeled vehicles are equipped with fixed and mobile radio telephone sets which operate on the Police network. In addition portable transceivers, operating on a separate frequency, are carried on all appliances. The purchase of a new Bantam radio set operating on the Police network enables the Fire Prevention Officer to maintain contact with H.Q. even when carrying out indoor inspections.

The acquisition of an oxygen transfer pump in 1970, which enables the Brigade to recharge its Breathing Apparatus oxygen cylinders locally, has increased efficiency and reduced expenditure considerably.

All firemen receive regular instruction in first aid up to St. John Ambulance standard and are examined annually. A fully-equipped first aid post and oxygen resuscitating apparatus is maintained at the Fire Station. Thirty-four cases were dealt with in 1970. Of the total Brigade strength, twenty-nine members belong to the St. John Ambulance Gibraltar.

The Brigade has a welfare and Social Club which affords recreational and social amenities on the station. All members of the Brigade belong to the British Fire Services Association from whom technical information is received regularly. Substantial monetary grants have in the past been obtained from the Association's Benevolent Fund which is available to help deserving cases.

The Brigade maintains an Attendance Centre at the Fire Station for the reception and corrective treatment of young persons.

## Chapter 13: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Information Service

### Press

The following newspapers were published in Gibraltar during 1970:—

Gibraltar Chronicle (Daily) .....	English
El Calpense (weekly) .....	English & Spanish
Gibraltar Evening Post (Daily) ...	English
Vox (twice weekly to June, thereafter weekly) .....	English & Spanish
Social Action (monthly) .....	English & Spanish

The duties of the Information Officer are discharged by the Administrative Secretary assisted, because of increased activity in the Department, by an Assistant Secretary who has been appointed Press Officer. Apart from dealing with visiting journalists the department carried out its usual functions such as the issue of press communiques on matters of general interest, the distribution of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and maintaining liaison with all local information services.

### Broadcasting

In 1958 Radio Gibraltar was inaugurated with two .5 Kilowatt transmitters operating on a frequency of 1,484 Kc/s, 202.2 metres. A third transmitter operating on 1 kilowatt was installed in 1961. The Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation, formed late in 1963, is responsible for radio and television broadcasting with Thomson Television International as the managing agents.

G.B.C.-Radio (Radio Gibraltar) broadcasts in English and Spanish for 16 hours daily, an average of 5 hours weekly being devoted to commercial broadcasting. In addition to live and locally recorded programmes, use is made of B.B.C. transcriptions and relays. At the end of 1970, 3,514 radio receiving licences were held by radio owners. G.B.C.-T.V. operates for 4½ hours daily in English. The station operates on frequency allocations of E6 182-187, 75-7,000 MK/S link. There were 6,869 licensed T.V. sets at the end of 1970.

## Chapter 14: Local Forces

The military training of Gibraltarians was first considered during 1938 in connection with the planning for the possible evacuation of civilians. It was suggested that men of suitable age should be retained for local recruitment to the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided to raise by voluntary enlistment a self-contained unit to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force and the Ordinance giving legislative effect to this decision was enacted in March, 1939.

An Anti-Aircraft Section was raised soon afterwards and by the outbreak of war in September 1939 this part of the Force had already been fully trained. Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were then embodied and intensive training immediately commenced. Subsequently a number of young men who had been under the age for military service when evacuation took place in 1940 were allowed to volunteer and return to Gibraltar for enlistment in the Force. During the course of the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men so released were transferred to the Anti-Aircraft Section.

After the return of the evacuated civil population in 1944 it was decided to make six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force compulsory for all fit men between the ages of 18 and 22 and the Ordinance was amended accordingly. In 1947 further amendments extended the age limit to 41 and made all British subjects of relevant age, whether Gibraltarians or not, with certain exceptions, liable to be called up for six months' compulsory service in Gibraltar. All who had served in the Force were to remain liable to further call-up in an emergency so long as they were under the age of 41, while those below the age of 28 were also liable to two weeks' refresher courses every alternate year.

In December 1956 the Defence Force Ordinance was repealed and replaced by an Ordinance entitled the Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance which followed the same general principles but widened the scope. It made provision, for example, for the establishment of a Regular Force, consisting of the permanent cadre and such recruits as might be under training at any time, and in addition a Reserve of Officers and a Reserve of soldiers. Thirty-eight officers were commissioned for the Reserve of Officers during 1957.

Early in 1958 as part of the re-organization of the Garrison the Gibraltar Defence Force assumed an infantry role and on the 30th August, 1958, was renamed "The Gibraltar Regiment" but a Gunner Troop (Coast Artillery) was still included in the establishment of this Regiment which thus retains the link established with the Royal Artillery at the Force's inception in 1939.

Further changes were made in 1960. Provision was made whereby persons who wished to do their military service at the age of 17 could volunteer to do so. A Reserve of non-commissioned officers was established. From December of that year the period of compulsory initial training was reduced from six months to four and arrangements were made for two intakes to be received for training each year. On the 28th April, 1960, the Regiment became of age and in the course of anniversary ceremonies to mark the occasion the Regiment received a new badge.

The Regiment has always taken a full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and special parades. Since its inception, the permanent officers of the Regiment, including the Commanding Officer, have been Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission. Seventy-seven men including volunteers aged 17, were called up for training in 1970.

#### THE HEADQUARTERS UNIT, ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE, GIBRALTAR H.M.S. CALPE

H.M.S. Calpe, the Gibraltar Headquarters Unit of the Royal Naval Reserve, was commissioned in 1965 and in 1970 as in past years the reservists continued their important function of manning the Headquarters when required. The Unit took part in two major exercises and several local exercises all of which proved the unit's capacity to fulfil its obligations.

At the end of 1970 the Unit was composed of eight officers, nine senior ratings and thirty-six ratings of whom one officer and three ratings were women. The process of selecting and training potential officers and senior ratings continues to be carried out. Although officers and senior ratings of the staff of the Flag Officer Gibraltar advise on the training of the Unit, most of the actual instruction is now carried out by the unit's own instructors many of whom have received their training in the United Kingdom.

In late 1968 the Gibraltar Regiment Ordinance was amended to allow up to ten reservists per year to transfer by request to the Royal Naval Reserve. This applies to those who have already completed five years service with the regiment and by the end of 1970 seven had joined the unit under this arrangement.

## Chapter 15: Cultural Activities

The Calpe Institute has now ceased to exist, having been replaced by a new and magnificent building which was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th April, 1964. John Mackintosh Hall, as the new building is called, was built — in the words of the Commemorative Plaque — “For the people of Gibraltar by the Trustees of the Will of John Mackintosh in pursuance of his wishes for the promotion of closer links with Great Britain by the furtherance of English Culture and Education”.

There is no membership of John Mackintosh Hall, and every one is most welcome to make use of what it has to offer.

The new and increased facilities include a Theatre, Gymnasium, Snack Bar and Dark Room and the scope of the Library is being steadily increased, whilst the British Council continue to provide some periodicals and speech records.

The Lending library of gramophone records contains some 700 records. These include opera, classical music and musical shows.

The provision of a new Exhibition Room has resulted in a greatly increased number of exhibitions.

Over 400 documentary films are contained in the John Mackintosh Hall Library and these are used for the illustration of talks and lectures to schools and the general public. Films are



also borrowed frequently by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals and the three Services.

Thanks to the generosity of the Mackintosh Trust, a considerable sum of money was made available for the purchase of colour slides from the National Gallery, and John Mackintosh Hall now possesses a very fine collection.

The Theatre had another full year, with six full-length adult productions, whilst an Annual Drama Festival continues to be organised each winter by the Royal Army Educational Corps, and held in the Theatre of Ince's Hall.

The Gibraltar Horticultural Society once again staged their Annual Flower Show in May.

## THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

### History and Administration

The Gibraltar Museum is housed in a building known as "Ordnance House" or "Bomb House", which gave its name to Bomb House Lane. For over two hundred years it was the official quarter of the Ordnance Officer.

The Museum, opened by the Governor, Sir Alexander J. Godley, on 23rd July, 1930, has always been run with the help of the Government of Gibraltar and, at first, the Gibraltar Society, founded one year before.

From 1951-1954 a party from the Institute of Archaeology, London, under Dr. J. d'A. Waechter undertook excavations at Gorham's Cave on the South-East coast of Gibraltar. Some of the objects found are now in the Museum.

In 1959 Dr. D. B. Harden, Director of the London Museum, who spent about a week in Gibraltar, wrote a report on the action needed to modernise the Museum. Work has begun by Mr. A. D. Lacaille, formerly of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, who spent seven months in Gibraltar during 1962/63.

The present Curator/Archivist, Mr. J. Bensusan, arrived from the U.K. in 1969, after two years' studies in modern museum techniques.

During the year a new programme for the modernization of the Museum was started. A conservation laboratory has been built and equipped with modern facilities. In addition a modelling room has been provided to make possible the construction of wax and fibre glass models, and a general re-arrangement of the existing displays has taken place.

## **Contents**

The Museum contains the only Natural History collection on public view within a radius of a few hundred miles. It covers the Geology, Botany and Zoology of the Rock; of particular interest are: the collection of bones of animals which formerly lived in Gibraltar — lion, leopard, lynx, wolf, hyaena, rhinoceros, elephant, etc. the series of stuffed local birds and the display on the Barbary "Apes" of Gibraltar.

There is a fine collection of both Old and New Stone Age material found in the Gibraltar Caves, also a cast of the skull found in Forbes Quarry in 1848 which was, by 8 years, the first remains of an "Apeman" ever to be found anywhere in the world; but unfortunately its importance was not realized at the time.

Also to be seen are objects from Gorham's Cave left behind by Phoenicians (the Canaanites of the Bible) who occupied the coast of Andalucia from about 800 B.C. — these include pottery, scarabs (carved beetle), glass and jewelry, perhaps placed as offerings.

The Roman period is illustrated by material from Gibraltar itself, the sea round it and from Carteia — a ruined Roman town about three miles from Gibraltar. There are also displays illustrating the History and Topography of Moorish and Spanish Gibraltar.

The greater part of the History collection covers Gibraltar since the British occupation in 1704. This includes the everyday life and history of the people of Gibraltar, portraits of past Governors, early paintings and prints of Gibraltar and a model of the Rock at 1in. to 50ft. completed just over a hundred years ago.

The large Military collection includes Naval and Army equipment and prints. Of particular interest are the collections covering the Great Siege of Gibraltar (1779-1783) and Lord Nelson (1758-1805).

## **The Baths**

Under the Museum is a Moorish public bath-house built in the 14th Century soon after the reconquest of Gibraltar by Abu'l Hassan of the Marinid dynasty, King of Morocco. It is made up of three barrel vaulted rooms and one large room with Roman and Visigothic pillars, probably from the ruins of Carteia. Only three rooms are open to the public.

## **Attendance**

The total attendance during the year was 11,700. This represents a considerable increase over the previous year. The number of items acquired during the year was 173.

# **Chapter 16: Tourism**

## **1. Key Changes**

The number of visitors staying in Gibraltar hotels in 1970 was 41,774, a reduction of 14% on the 1969 figure. However, compensating for this drop was the extension in average length of stay from 4.8 to 5.5 days, a 14.6% increase. 91 Cruise Liners called at Gibraltar bringing 59,151 excursion visitors who spent periods of between 4 and 12 hours ashore.

The Programme of tourist development projects using funds made available by H.M.G. was maintained and improvements were effected, particularly to beach areas. The generous technical assistance provided by the Royal Engineers and other Army units in Gibraltar was of very considerable help in making these improvements possible.

Another important feature was the continuation of a study on Gibraltar Tourism, commissioned by the Ministry of Overseas Development. The work took a year and the final report was expected in January 1971. Some 5,000 departing visitors were interviewed. The consultants appointed — P.A. International Management Consultants Ltd. — reported on the profile of visitors to Gibraltar; their activities and attitudes; length of stay; how much spent; the likely growth and the best ways in which to develop tourism in the future.

<b>2. Tourism Indicators</b>	<b>1970</b>
<b>1. All Arriving Visitors</b>	
Tourists ... ..	54,673
Excursion visitors ... ..	76,938
Passengers in transit ... ..	9,058
	<hr/>
	140,669
<b>2. Visitors by Mode of Arrival</b>	
Air ... ..	47,726
Sea ... ..	92,943
	<hr/>
	140,669
<b>3. Tourists in Hotels</b>	
Arrivals ... ..	41,774
Guest night sales ... ..	231,785
% Occupancy ... ..	48.8
Average length of stay (days) ... ..	5.5
<b>4. Estimated total expenditure by tourists (£)</b>	<b>£ Million</b>
(a) Hotels and Transport ... ..	.96
(b) Shop expenditure ... ..	1.24
	<hr/>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>£2.20</b>
<b>5. G.T.O. Expenditure (15 months)</b> ... ..	<b>£155,000</b>
Amount spent on promotion ... ..	£112,000
As percentage of total ... ..	72.3%
<b>6. G.T.O. Revenue (15 months)</b> ... ..	<b>£15,878</b>
(From sale of tickets at sites and advertising and rents collected)	
Percentage as contribution to Departmental expenditure ... ..	10.2%
<b>7. Newspapermen and travel writers offered facility visits</b> ... ..	<b>24</b>
<b>8. Travel Agents visiting Gibraltar as guests of G.T.O.</b> ... ..	<b>31</b>
<b>9. Items of Literature Distributed</b> ... ..	<b>470,000</b>

### 3. Development

The number of hotel beds continued to increase and by mid-season 1970, 1,391 beds of a tourist standard were available to visitors, a sharp increase over the previous year. The new 'Both Worlds' self-catering flatlets project was completed and will be operated by Trust Houses Forte International. The Government of Gibraltar on lend funds provided by H.M.G., for a continuation of the extension programme to the Caleta Palace Hotel and to the Rock Hotel who supplemented their accommodation by 86 beds. Conference facilities for some 200 persons were also constructed at the Rock Hotel and the complex has two luxury penthouses on either side of the main conference hall.

At the end of 1970 the total number of beds available in hotels used by tour operators and in smaller private establishments was 1,854.

Other improvements were the opening of the Cave Bar at Both Worlds and the redecoration of Winston's Restaurant in the centre of town. Other restaurants also opened during the course of the year as did new bars.

#### Amenities

The major work carried out in 1970, and due for completion in 1971, was the surfacing of the Victoria Stadium and the construction of stands by the Royal Engineers. The scheme, which cost £225,000, will provide excellent facilities for a variety of sports e.g. soccer, cricket, hockey, athletics. As a second phase, a sports centre will be constructed.

A linking terrace—Keys Promenade—between Camp Bay and Little Bay was completed by the Royal Engineers. This sea-side terrace with seats and tables provided a welcome extension to the Camp Bay area. The programme of works initiated in 1968 at Little Bay was continued and a further phase of the project was completed for the 1970 season. The work will be finalised in 1971. Another beautification project is the promenade at the southern end of Catalan Bay.

Mr Robert W. Hamilton, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, was invited to visit Gibraltar to report on the restoration of the Moorish Castle. His report is now under consideration and the Chief Planning Officer is liaising with interested parties to proceed with the works necessary to preserve Gibraltar's most ancient monument.

A successful Keep Gibraltar Tidy campaign was undertaken before the commencement of the summer season and great strides have been made in landscaping and general planting in a number of areas in Town.

### **Cruise Ships**

During 1970, 91 cruise liners called at Gibraltar. 120 vessels moored alongside the Western Arm at North Mole, thus easing the problems of embarkation and disembarkation. The number of passengers coming ashore on excursions was 59,151.

### **Yachts**

1130 Yachts visited Gibraltar during the year, an increase of 26% over 1969. This welcome increase to some extent reflects the additional use made of Gibraltar waters for pleasure sailing as opposed to passing through in transit.

## **4. Marketing Programme**

By joint advertising with specialist tour operators and the leading air carrier the G.T.O. was able to increase the global media advertising investment, the major sum being provided by the G.T.O. A new feature of the advertising campaign, aimed at attracting first-timers abroad, was the appearance of Gibraltar advertisements in the U.K. resort pages in the National Sundays and dailies. Late in 1970, a launch campaign was undertaken and a presentation was held at a leading London hotel where the Minister for Tourism addressed a considerable number of journalists and travel and feature writers. The G.T.O. theme 'Union Jack Gharry', and the selling slogan 'Come to Gibraltar, the bit of Britain that's quite a bit different' achieved wide photographic and editorial coverage in the national dailies and in the provincial and foreign press. In the first 18 days of the 1971, paid advertising campaign, 27,441 coupons were received, compared to 25,011 in 13 weeks of the 1970 campaign.

Parallel to this advertising campaign, new point of sale material was produced as well as a new colour brochure and poster. These, together with other promotional material, were distributed mainly in the period January/March to a selected list of travel agencies through the Gibraltar Tourist Office in London in conjunction with a specialist placement firm.

For the first time ever the G.T.O. entered into a moderate winter advertising campaign in August/September 1970 designed to attract the higher income group traffic.

In addition to the advertising and marketing campaign, travel trade receptions were held in 12 provincial cities during 1970 in order to present the product to leading travel agents. Stress was placed, in particular, on the development of Gibraltar as a tourist resort, its attractions as a place to stay and not merely to stay over in were outlined, a profile of the type of holidaymaker who should be offered Gibraltar as their choice was shown, and an effort was made to dispel any notion that Gibraltar is merely a rock and a fortress.

The growth in the average length of a stay from 4.8 days in 1969 to 5.5 in 1970 is an indication that the Tourist Office aim of policy of transforming Gibraltar into a long-stay resort is being achieved.

Parallel to the growth of the resort is the problem of peak in the high season. A persistent campaign to attract holiday makers outside the busy summer period is necessary, and some success in this direction is gradually being achieved. Enquiries for Incentive travel and Conventions continue to be received and the new convention centre at the Rock Hotel together with other suitable venues make Gibraltar an attractive proposition for this type of traffic in the off-season.

Air communications with the United Kingdom were operated by BEA and BUA. BEA continued operations with Trident 2 aircraft on day flights with a twice weekly frequency and introduced a through flight to Marrakesh in November, 1970. BUA extended their two flights a week during the peak summer periods into the winter. The night services and other day services were operated by Vanguards whilst BUA utilised BAC-1-11 aircraft.

The lowest price at which a two-week holiday was offered was £67. This applies to a two-week stay inclusive of return air fare, transport between airport and hotel and full en pension accommodation. For winter holidays 1970-1971, a one-week holiday on scheduled air services was offered at as low a price as £39, thus maintaining the 1969 level. This, coupled with the new £31.50 weekly return air fare during the winter months, available between October and April, ensured that a second holiday could be taken at a reasonable price and at short notice.

Gibair introduced a 74-seater Viscount on March 30th, 1970, to replace the faithful DC3 on the Tangier run. This Viscount has contributed to building up considerable public appeal for this service and has resulted in impressive traffic gains over the corresponding period in the previous year. The Viscount is also used regularly for journeys to Lourdes, and other destinations are available to GibAir who offer favourable charter rates.

## **Morocco**

Relations with the advertising agency continue to be excellent and vigorous campaigns were undertaken during 1970. In addition to the weekly promotion visits to Tangier, other visits were undertaken to Kenitra, Tetuan, Rabat, Casablanca, Fez and Marrakesh. The Tangier visits in particular have had the effect of establishing good contacts with travel agencies and hotels. A direct mailing campaign to attract further Moroccan traffic was also undertaken.

An overprint in French and German of the **Bikini Colour Brochure** was produced. In addition monthly fact sheets in French and German and a black and white brochure were distributed in hotel bedrooms, bars and internal connections in Morocco.

The intensive programme for Morocco, which included advertising in a Tangier French language weekly newspaper, was designed to utilize the additional capacity from the introduction of the Viscount Service.

### **5. Gibraltar Tourist Office Organisation**

The establishment of the Department was 13 clerical grade officers and three weekly paid staff. This was supplemented during the summer months by part-time workers.

The usual volume of general correspondence was handled and a much more substantial effort was made to carry out promotional work within Gibraltar by regular contacts with travel agencies, hotels, restaurants and other establishments connected with the tourist trade. Promotional work at the London Office was fully maintained.

Regular contact was maintained with IUOTO, the British Association and the Association of British Travel Agents. The Minister for Tourism and the Director of Tourism attended the ABTA Convention in Rotterdam and the Minister also attended the General Assembly of IUOTO in Mexico City which dealt with the proposal to convert that body into an Inter-Governmental Organisation.

### **Sites and Services**

The Gibraltar Tourist Office continued to manage a number of sites of historic and tourist interest — St. Michael's Cave, the Upper Galleries and the Moorish Castle. A programme of minor improvements to amenities was put in hand. Better control systems were installed as well as improved lighting and signposting.



Revenue from Tourist Office sites was £13,000 while a further £2,900 income was collected from the management of the Caravan Site. These sums represent a positive contribution towards the expenditure of the department.

Illustrated guides for sale to the public were produced. The first two in the series, selling at 5p. each, were 'The Barbary Apes' and 'St. Michael's Cave'. Reproduced in full colour, they include a tear-off colour postcard.

The Miniplan of Gibraltar, a full-colour map giving details not only of general configuration and streets, but also of tourist attractions and facilities and a 'potted' history of the resort, continued to sell well. Another innovation was the production of a booklet 'Walks and Flowers in Gibraltar'. This 36-page comprehensive book, selling at 25p., contains botanical and meteorological information on Gibraltar and is particularly useful to winter tourists.

## **Festivals**

The Gibraltar Tourist Office co-operated with a number of bodies in producing entertainment for visitors and residents. Among such events was a concert by the Bands of the USS Little Rock and the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers as well as a concert by the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

In addition the Department organised a Shark Angling Festival in April, the Gibraltar Fair and the Miss Gibraltar Contest as well as assisting with the organisation of the Song Festival. The Miss Gibraltar Contest and the Song Festival were both televised live from St. Michael's Cave. A series of evening Band Concerts was held at the Piazza during the summer and a number of tourists in Gibraltar hotels were invited by the Minister to refreshments at the City Hall, a vantage point overlooking the Piazza.

## PART III

### Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

Gibraltar is situated in latitude  $36^{\circ} 7' N$  and longitude  $5^{\circ} 21' W$  and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Strait, to the south is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

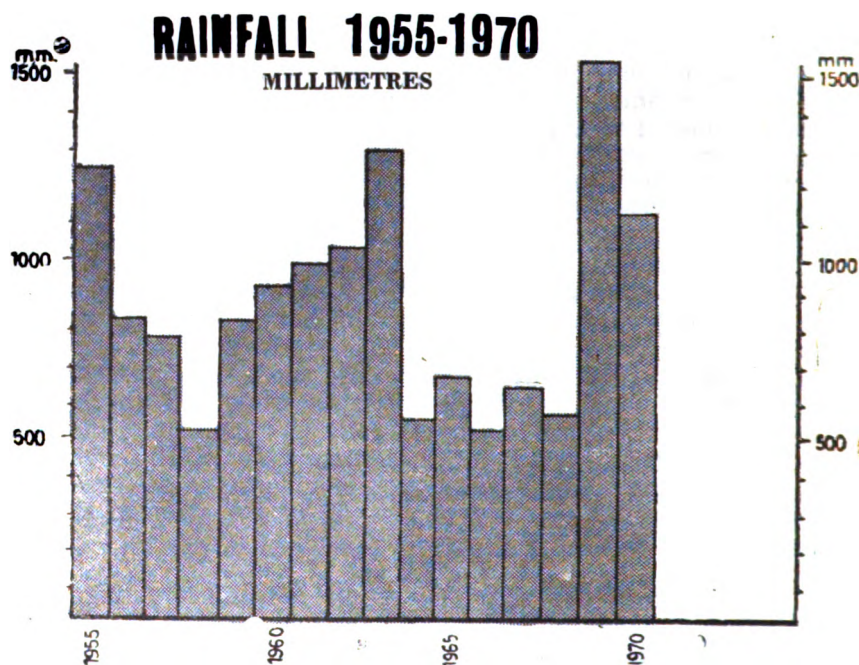
The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles wide and has a total area of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is completely inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

Geologically Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone, probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face, which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are  $54^{\circ} F$  and  $65^{\circ} F$  respectively.

The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.



Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, one of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or *Iberis Gibraltarica*, being found nowhere else in Europe. These include Scotch pine, spruce fir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs, such as *Mimosa pudica*, Magnolias, Wild Malwows and Acacia. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months. Experiments aimed at cultivating the wild olive trees which cover the upper western slopes are now in progress.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing has created a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay a small village with some 350 inhabitants.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is however admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications.

### **Weather Summary for 1970**

**January:** A record wet month probably for all time (19.97"). The first 15 days were Sunless, wet, and cloudy, but the second half of the month became reasonably pleasant.

**February:** Dry and Sunny with light winds.

**March:** Dry and Sunny, but some strong Levanters. The highest gust was however 47 kt. from the west.

**April:** After a wet and windy first week the weather became fine and sunny, and produced a day with a maximum of 29°C — exceptionally warm for April.

**May:** Wet and cool, but even so 2/3 of the days had prolonged sunshine.

**June:** Dry and Sunny.

**July:** Dry and Sunny.

**August:** Dry, Sunny and pleasantly warm.

**September:** Completely dry but rather cloudy due to persistent Easterly Winds.

**October:** Again dry but rather cloudy with Easterlies again predominating.

**November:** Easterlies again predominating with very little rainfall, but a deficit of Sunshine.

**December:** The Dry Easterlies continued in the first part of the month, but in the last week a Westerly type took over and produced sufficient rainfall to make the whole month average.

## **Climatological Notes**

**Rainfall:** Rather above the average of 818mm (32.21") — but more than half of this fell in January and very late December so that water supplies became critical during late in the year.

**Sunshine:** Sunshine of 7.50 hours per day was a little below the average of 7.7 hours. This was largely due to the wet and cloudy January and the dry but persistent November levanter.

**Temperature:** Temperature seems to be very insensitive to other weather factors — most months producing mean temperatures differing very little from their averages. The warm day maximum of 29°C (84.2°F) in April was unusual, and the 2.4°C of Ground Frost on Xmas Day was noteworthy. The 8th August with a maximum of 37.6°C (99.7°F) was very nearly a record hotness, yet the average for August was only a little above normal.

**Humidity:** This was very normal.

**Wind:** The normal pattern is for the Winter to have a slight preponderance of Westerlies, and Summer to have a similar preponderance of Easterlies. The wet January however was almost entirely Westerly, while in September, October, and the beginning of November Levanters predominated.

## **Chapter 2: History**

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteya, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to the Arab historians, Tariq ibn Zeyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa ibn Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land on the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar"

is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jebel Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name Jebel al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest) found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch 'Abd el M'umin' founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club" wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) Monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the extant Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong:—the "Moorish Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam", but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on the 29th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1704. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish Succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, arrived at the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Eliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though outnumbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and

twelve days. Since 12th March 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45, when Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Strait clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point of convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940; some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever-increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in Britain and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and Scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population also since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7, were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. aerodrome which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa. Land communications have been hampered, since 1964, by the Spanish restrictions imposed at the frontier.

The last few years have seen a number of changes and developments in the economic sphere. Chief among these are the transformation of Gibraltar into an up-to-date and attractive tourist resort and shopping centre and the development of the Port to provide modern facilities and thus attract even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Early in September, 1963, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation considered a proposal, sponsored by a number of members, that the future of Gibraltar should be discussed between Britain and Spain. On the 17th September, the Committee having agreed that representatives from Gibraltar should appear before it as petitioners, the Chief Member of the Legislative Council and the Member for Education flew to New York to explain the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

The delegation made it clear to the Committee that Gibraltar had already achieved a very large measure of internal self-government, that further constitutional changes were under discussion, and that the ultimate aspiration of the people was to achieve full internal self-government by means of a free association with Britain. The suggestion that the sovereignty of Gibraltar should be discussed with Spain was vigorously resisted.

On their return from New York the delegates were welcomed by a massive demonstration of support in which virtually the whole population took part.

The debate was resumed in September, 1964. The representatives from Gibraltar once again made it clear to the Committee that the people of Gibraltar had achieved a very large measure of internal self-government and that they wished to continue in close association with Britain. They again strongly resisted the Spanish claim to Gibraltar.

On the 16th October, 1964, the Committee adopted a consensus — which did not, however, meet with the full agreement of either the British or the Australian delegates — to the effect that Britain and Spain should hold conversations in order to



find a negotiated solution to the problems raised by Spain concerning Gibraltar. On the 17th October, the Spanish Government began a series of restrictive measures at the Gibraltar frontier, which were later gradually intensified, and which compelled Britain to state that the conversations recommended by the Committee of 24 could not be held so long as the Spanish attempt to influence the situation, through the application of the restrictions, continued. Spanish measures against Gibraltar were subsequently intensified.

In July 1965 the elected members in the Legislature agreed that, in the situation created by the Spanish restrictions, a political truce would be in the best interest of Gibraltar and a coalition was formed.

Another result of the Spanish campaign, in the context of local politics, was the emergence of a movement for the integration of Gibraltar with Britain. The question of Gibraltar's future constitutional relationship with the mother country aroused great public interest and a number of alternative forms were suggested and debated in the Press and elsewhere.

In November, the United Nations Fourth Committee, in the course of their consideration of the report of the Committee of 24, began a debate on Gibraltar. The Chief Minister and his Deputy went to New York once again to be present during the discussions and to act as advisers on the situation in Gibraltar to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations. In December the General Assembly passed a resolution submitted to it by the Fourth Committee once again calling on Britain and Spain to hold talks on Gibraltar.

An economic survey carried out by the Senior Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office was followed, in April 1965, by the appointment of a Study Group of British architects, town-planners and economists to carry out a detailed survey of all aspects of the economy with a view to the preparation of a master plan for the comprehensive development of Gibraltar. As a result of discussions in London the sum of £1,000,000 was made available over a three-year period under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts together with £200,000 in Exchequer loans if required. A further special grant of £100,000 was made in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred as a result of Spanish measures. Local taxation measures were also introduced.

In January, 1966, member countries of N.A.T.O. were informed that any of their aircraft which were assigned to NATO duties would not be allowed to fly over Spanish territory if bound for Gibraltar. This ban was later extended, in August, to apply to all British military aircraft, and was followed, in September and October, by a number of complaints by the Spanish Government about alleged violations of Spanish air space north of the frontier fence.

In September tourist excursions from Spain to Gibraltar were unofficially discouraged and the frontier gates were finally closed to all vehicular traffic in October. The ban on exports from Spain to Gibraltar was then also made complete by including fish, fruit and vegetables.

In August, some 2,000 Spanish females formerly entering Gibraltar daily to work were prohibited from doing so by their own Government.

The British Government, as in 1965, made a special grant of £100,000 in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred by the Gibraltar Government as a result of Spanish measures.

Detailed consideration was given to the Report of the Study Group which had been appointed in July, 1965, and from the Report the Government prepared its basic development plan for the next four-year period.

In October Mr. Fred Lee, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Gibraltar for consultations on political and financial matters. During this visit he announced the British Government's acceptance of the general objectives of the Gibraltar Government's development plan and the grant of a first instalment of £600,000 to enable an immediate start to be made.

The first major development in the political field during 1966 was the British Government's decision to hold talks with Spain about Gibraltar. This decision was taken after the 1964 consensus of the Committee of 24 to this effect had been endorsed by a resolution passed by the General Assembly in December, 1965.

The talks began in London on the 18th May, and after the first round, British Government officials taking part in the talks visited Gibraltar for further discussions. Further sessions of the talks were held in July, September and October. Throughout the talks the British Government made it clear that it had no

doubt about its sovereignty over Gibraltar and that it would protect the interests of the inhabitants. At the talks held in October the British Government proposed that the legal issues in the dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. This proposal was later rejected by Spain.

In December, the question of Gibraltar, which had once again been under consideration by the Committee of 24, came before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Chief Minister and his Deputy appeared again as petitioners on behalf of Gibraltar. Eventually a Resolution was adopted which made specific reference to the need to take into account the interests of the people of Gibraltar. The resolution, which both Britain and Spain supported, called on Britain to expedite, in consultation with Spain, the decolonisation of Gibraltar and to report to the Committee of 24 not later than the next session of the Assembly.

The most important event to take place in Gibraltar in 1967 was the referendum held on the 10th September.

Following the U.N. resolution passed in December, 1966, it was decided that the views of the people of Gibraltar on their interests could be best determined by referendum and this was announced in the House of Commons on the 14th June.

The people of Gibraltar were invited to say which of the following alternative courses would best serve their interests:

- A. To pass under Spanish sovereignty in accordance with the terms proposed by the Spanish Government to Her Majesty's Government on 18th May, 1966, or
- B. Voluntarily to retain their link with Britain, with democratic local institutions and with Britain retaining its present responsibilities.

Sir Robert Fowler, K.C.M.G., was appointed Referendum Administrator and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, at the invitation of the British Government, appointed a team of Observers from four Commonwealth countries. Two members of the team paid a preliminary visit to Gibraltar in August to observe the earlier stages of the arrangements and the whole team were in Gibraltar from the 4th to the 13th September.

The Referendum was enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Gibraltar as an opportunity to express their own views as to their future. Those qualified to vote in the Referendum were

all persons over 21 who were registered as Gibraltarians and were ordinarily resident in Gibraltar, the total number of voters so qualified being 12,762. 12,182 valid votes were cast, of which 12,138 were in favour of retaining the link with Britain while 44 voted for Spanish sovereignty.

The Commonwealth Observers team reported:

"It is our unanimous view that the actual conduct of the Referendum fully conformed with the requirements for the free expression of choice through the medium of the secret ballot."

The Director-General of the United Nations Association in London, who was also present in Gibraltar for the Referendum, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the result genuinely reflected the wishes of the electorate and should be respected by the United Nations.

In pursuance also of the General Assembly Resolution, talks between British and Spanish officials were due to take place in April. They were however postponed by Her Majesty's Government when the Spanish Government announced its intention of declaring a prohibited air zone which was clearly designed to interfere with access to Gibraltar by air. The prohibited air zone came into operation on 15th May. The whole question was referred by the British Government to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which still had the matter under consideration at the end of the year. Signs of further harassment by the Spanish authorities were seen towards the end of the year when Spanish warships began anchoring in British waters around the Rock.

In October the British Government informed the Spanish Government that they were prepared to hold further talks on Anglo-Spanish relations, including the question of Gibraltar, in November. The Spanish Government replied that they would be prepared to resume talks in 1968 once the question of Gibraltar had been dealt with by the United Nations which were due to do so in December. When the discussion on Gibraltar was resumed by the United Nations the Chief Minister and his Deputy once again appeared before the Fourth Committee as petitioners. After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution based on the provisions of a resolution passed by the Committee of 24 in September declaring that the Referendum was in contravention of a former resolution and inviting Spain and the United Kingdom to resume their negotiations on Gibraltar. The British Government made it clear that decolonisation could not mean the handing over of the people of Gibraltar to Spain against their wishes and that they considered the resolution to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter.

**In April, 1967, the Legislature approved the Development Programme for the period 1967-70, involving expenditure of over £3,800,000. Later in 1967 an Exchequer Loan of £200,000 was approved for electricity development. The use of money under the C.D. and W. Acts for assistance to the private sector in respect of hotel and other tourist development was agreed in principle.**

**In February, 1968, the Ministry of Overseas Development announced a grant of £1,036,000 to help finance the building of 560 flats over a four-year period. In December, the Ministry stated that a sum of £600,000 would be provided for a further hotel development over a similar period. On the 6th May the Spanish Government closed the frontier with Gibraltar to all persons except Spanish nationals entering Gibraltar daily to work and civilian residents of Gibraltar who wished to apply for special passes to cross the frontier. As a result, the only remaining unrestricted communication with Spain was the ferry across the bay to Algeciras.**

**Also in May the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister left for London for preliminary talks on the proposed new Constitution and to discuss the latest restrictions at the frontier. These talks were continued during a visit to Gibraltar later in the month by Mr George Thomson, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs. The formal constitutional talks opened on the 16th July and ended on the 24th. They were held in Gibraltar under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, Lord Shepherd, and were attended by all the elected members of the Legislative Council and City Council and by representatives of the Integration with Britain Party.**

**A general election was held on the 30th July, 1969, before the coming into force of the new Constitution in August. Seven candidates from the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, five from the Integration with Britain Party and the three Isola Group candidates were elected. The IWBP in alliance with the Isola Group formed the elected side of the Government.**

**The City Council met for the last time in August. Its functions, assets and liabilities were transferred to the Government, the staff of the two bodies were merged into a single public service and a start was made on the process of merging the two administrations.**

Further restrictions were imposed by the Spanish Government during 1969. On the 9th June, the Spanish labour force of 4,666 men who had previously entered Gibraltar daily to work was withdrawn; on the 27th June, the Algeciras-Gibraltar passenger ferry service, the last remaining link with the mainland of Spain, was also withdrawn; on the 1st October, telephone and telegraph links with Gibraltar were cut.

Lord Shepherd held a series of discussions with His Excellency the Governor and Gibraltar Ministers in Gibraltar in August, 1969. These were followed by further talks in London on Gibraltar development proposals in December. As a result of these talks the British Government agreed to make available a sum of about £4,000,000 over the three year period 1970-1973.

## **Chapter 3: Administration**

### **Constitution**

The Legislative Council, Gibraltar's first legislature, was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 23rd November, 1950. A revised Constitution came into force in August, 1964, the purpose of which was to enable the people of Gibraltar to enjoy a fuller control of internal affairs. In June, 1967, when announcing the decision to hold a Referendum in Gibraltar, the British Government stated that, if the majority of the people of Gibraltar voted in favour of retaining their link with Britain, appropriate constitutional changes which might be desired would be discussed with the representatives of the people of Gibraltar. Informal talks were accordingly held in February and May, 1968, and formal talks in July. The new Constitution was introduced in August, 1969, as an Annex to the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. Its main features are described below.

### **The Link with Britain**

The Preamble to the Gibraltar Constitution Order includes recitals to the effect that Gibraltar is part of Her Majesty's dominions and that Her Majesty's Government have given assurances to the people of Gibraltar that this will remain so unless and until an Act of Parliament otherwise provides, and that Her Majesty's Government will never enter into arrangements under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

## **Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.**

The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

### **The Gibraltar House of Assembly**

The Legislative Council and the City Council, which formerly dealt with municipal affairs, were replaced under the new Constitution by a single new body known as the Gibraltar House of Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, 11 elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary; the City Council consisted of seven elected members and four appointed by the Governor. The House of Assembly consists of the Speaker, fifteen elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary.

The first elections held under the new Constitution, in July, 1969, were contested by three parties, the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, the Integration with Britain Party, and the Isola Group, as well as by two independent candidates. 7 members of the GLP & AACR, 5 members of the IWBP and three members of the Isola Group were elected. The IWBP and the Isola Group formed an alliance and became the Government side in the House of Assembly. The Leader of the IWBP was appointed Chief Minister and six other Ministers were appointed. The GLP & AACR formed the Opposition. 10,318 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 14,445, the proportion of registered electors who voted being 71.4%.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

The formal assent of the Crown or the Governor on behalf of the Crown is required to all legislation, which also remain subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State. The Governor has special legislative powers in respect of matters other than defined domestic matters (*infra*). He also has legislative powers in respect of defined domestic matters in the interests of maintaining the financial and economic stability of Gibraltar.

The normal life of the House of Assembly is four years. Elections for the House of Assembly and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance.

nance. Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of six months ending on the qualifying date for registration an elector. An Ordinance passed in October, 1969, lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

The Elections Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences and other connected matters. It had been agreed at the constitutional talks that the precise electoral system should be decided after obtaining expert advice on the most appropriate system for Gibraltar. Advice was obtained and, after the matter had been discussed by all the elected members in the Legislative and City Councils and representatives of the IWBP, it was decided that the system of proportional representation formerly used for Legislative Council elections should be abandoned. Under the new system adopted for House of Assembly elections each elector may vote for a maximum of eight candidates.

The Constitution Order provides that with effect from the "appointed day" (11 August 1969) Gibraltar should be known as the City of Gibraltar: and section 78 of the Constitution provides for a Mayor to be elected from the Members of the Assembly other than the ex-officio Members by the Elected Members of the Assembly. The Mayor, who was previously elected by the City Council, carries out ceremonial and representational functions on behalf of the City of Gibraltar.

The power of revoking, amending and replacing the provisions of the Constitution is retained by Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

### **The Executive**

A despatch addressed to the Governor by the Secretary of State at the time of the inception of the new Constitution contained directions for the devolution upon Ministers of responsibility for matters of domestic concern. Such matters, known as defined domestic matters, were listed in an annex to the despatch and were subsequently specified as such by the Governor. The despatch directed the Governor to retain responsibility for external affairs, defence and internal security, and certain other matters. Residual matters not specified as defined domestic matters also remained the direct responsibility of the Governor, acting in consultation with the Gibraltar Council.



The Governor is the head of the executive and there is a Gibraltar Council and a Council of Ministers.

The Gibraltar Council consists of the Deputy Governor, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Chief Minister and four other Ministers designated by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and is the Elected Member of the House of Assembly who, in the judgment of the Governor, is most likely to command the greatest measure of confidence among the Elected Members.

The Council of Ministers consists of the Chief Minister and not less than four nor more than eight Ministers as may be prescribed by the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, who are appointed by the Governor, also after consultation with the Chief Minister, from among the Elected Members of the Assembly. Members of the Council of Ministers may be charged by the Governor, acting after consultation with the Chief Minister, with responsibility for any business of the Government, including the administration of any department of Government, relating to any defined domestic matter. Ministers are collectively responsible to the Assembly for matters in respect of which they have been charged by the Governor with responsibility.

Decisions of the Council of Ministers take effect unless the Governor requires that any particular decision should be referred to the Gibraltar Council on the grounds that it is within the scope of the matters for which he is executively responsible or that it closely concerns those matters. In such event, the Governor may act contrary to the advice of the Gibraltar Council (both in respect of legislative and executive matters) in the interests of the matters for which he is executively responsible and, exceptionally, in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability. If he does so, he is required to report the matter to the Secretary of State.

### **The Judiciary**

On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Court of First Instance and a Stipendiary Magistrate for the Magistrates' Court. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. The Constitution provides for the creation of a Court of Appeal for Gibraltar intermediate between the Gibraltar Supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Arrangements for the creation of the Court of Appeal were being made at the end of 1969. Details of the judicial system will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

The Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the Justices of Appeal are appointed by the Governor on the instructions of the Crown given through the Secretary of State and are removable from office only for inability to discharge their office or for misbehaviour, and then only on the advice of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

### **The Public Service**

As a consequence of the merger of the City Council with Government, the Gibraltar Government Service and the employees of the City Council became members of a single public service. The Public Service Commission, the composition of which was enlarged by the Constitution to five members including the chairman, continued to advise the Governor on appointments and on the removal and discipline of public officers.

Appointments to the higher offices are made by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The principal executive officers are the Deputy Governor, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Administrative Secretary, the Director of Medical and Health Services, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Director of Labour and Social Security, the Commissioner of Police, the Captain of the Port, the Director of Audit and the City Electrical Engineer.

## **Chapter 4: Weights and Measures**

Imperial weights and measures are in use.

Inspections are carried out by the Police. These include testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, vendors, shops, market stalls, petrol stations, etc.

## Chapter 5: Reading List

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# APPENDIX I

CIVILIAN POPULATION 1970 (Census held 6th October, 1970).

	ADULTS			CHILDREN		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Grand Total
GIBRALTARIANS:	6494	7538	14032	2481	2360	18873
OTHER BRITISH:	1287	1906	3193	923	1046	5162
ALIENS:	2293	456	2749	23	26	2798
	<u>10074</u>	<u>9900</u>	<u>19974</u>	<u>3427</u>	<u>3432</u>	<u>26853</u>

COMPARATIVE CIVIL POPULATION						
BRITISH SUBJECTS			ALIENS			
			Adults		Children	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
Males Females Males Females TOTAL			TOTAL		TOTAL	
1968:	7393	9559	3733	3357	24,042	26,007
1969:	7398	9979	3909	3696	24,982	28,407
1970:	7781	9444	3404	3406	24,035	26,833

# APPENDIX II

## GIBRALTAR INCOME TAX

APRIL, 1970.

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE AMOUNT OF TAX PAYABLE BY INDIVIDUALS WHOSE INCOME IS WHOLLY EARNED AND WHO ARE ORDINARILY RESIDENT OR PERMITTED PERSONS

Income	Personal Allowance: £300				Married 1 child starts paying tax at £689				Married 2 children starts paying tax at £751 + F.A. 16				Married 3 children starts paying tax at £816 + F.A. 61				Married 4 children starts paying tax at £889 + F.A. 47			
	£300				£300				£300				£300				£300			
Income	Single person starts paying tax at £376				No Children starts paying tax at £564				£150				£150				£150			
	—				—				£100				£164				£228			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
500	5	0	0	7	10	0	1016	9	19	0	1031	7	7	0	1047	4	16	0		
750	15	0	0	17	10	0	208	12	10	0	1281	17	7	0	209	14	16	0		
1000	25	0	0	30	0	0	1266	22	10	0	256	30	6	0	259	25	10	0		
1250	45	0	0	50	0	0	253	40	0	0	1531	55	6	0	1547	50	10	0		
1500	65	0	0	75	0	0	1516	65	0	0	1781	80	6	0	1797	75	10	0		
1750	90	0	0	100	0	0	1755	90	0	0	2031	160	12	0	2047	151	0	0		
2000	130	0	0	200	0	0	2016	180	0	0	2531	280	12	0	2547	251	0	0		
2500	230	0	0	300	0	0	2616	280	0	0	3031	363	5	0	3047	351	5	0		
3000	330	0	0	412	10	0	3016	387	10	0	3531	488	5	0	3547	476	5	0		
3500	450	0	0	537	10	0	3516	512	10	0	4031	785	18	0	4047	751	10	0		
4000	575	0	0	825	0	0	4016	825	0	0	5031	1,685	18	0	5047	1,651	10	0		
5000	870	0	0	1,770	0	0	5016	1,770	0	0	8031	2,265	18	0	8047	2,251	10	0		
8000	1,770	0	0	2,325	0	0	8016	2,295	0	0	10031									
10000	2,370	0	0	2,325	0	0	10016													

An individual ordinarily resident after 1st January, 1965, who, being born outside Gibraltar, is the owner occupier of premises in respect of which Development Aid has been granted, shall be entitled to a further deduction of £500 from the amount of his assessable income if he received in Gibraltar during the preceding year of assessment an amount of income not less than £1,500.

# APPENDIX III

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF IMPORTS

Description	1968			1969			1970		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
I. Foodstuffs ... ..	—	15,630	2,223,365	—	16,432	2,464,955	—	18,185	2,767,704
II. Manufactured Articles and Commodities ...	—	—	6,076,453	—	—	6,010,901	—	—	5,594,071
III. Fuels ... ..	—	148,268	1,247,919	—	125,943	901,234	—	164,100	1,241,062
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco ... ..	557,559	144	575,804	557,563	136	644,524	862,240	139	712,914
Total ... ..			10,123,541		Total	10,021,614		Total	10,315,751

# APPENDIX IV

## EXPORTS

Classification	1968			1969			1970		
	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £	Galls.	Tons	Value £
Wines, Spirits and Malt ..	81,324	—	156,036	81,366	—	127,467	86,084	—	139,570
Petroleum Products ..	—	136,650	1,301,808	—	124,055	1,162,641	—	162,683	1,620,657
Tobacco, Foodstuffs, Manufactured and other goods .....	—	—	967,829	—	—	885,572	—	—	1,311,533
			2,425,673			2,175,680			3,070,760

# APPENDIX V

## NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SCHOOLS AND ENROLMENT BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

31st December, 1970.

	PRIMARY				SECONDARY			TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL		
	Schools	ENROLMENT			Schools	ENROLMENT		Schools	ENROLMENT	
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
Government Schools	10	1031	1013	2044	6	894	891	3	42	8
Services Schools	2	382	384	766	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools	2	311	261	572	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	1724	1658	3382	6	894	891	3	42	8
										50



## TABLE I

**31st December, 1970.**

Total 281

# APPENDIX VI

TABLE II

## HIGHER EDUCATION

31st December, 1970.

Description of Course outside Gibraltar	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June 1970			Students passing final examination	
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Number	As % of all candidates sitting for the examination
University Courses .....	10	3	13	25	4	29	2	100%
Three Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teacher's Certificate) .....	2	7	9	18	38	56	22	95.5%
Other Courses Including 1 year Bursaries .....	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	100%

# APPENDIX VI

TABLE IA  
CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHING STAFF

	Local		U.K. & Others		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1. Graduate with Diploma in Education .....	5	2	5	7	10	9
2. Graduate .....	2	2	10	3	12	5
3. Qualified .....	41	68	18	35	59	103
4. Qualified by Experience .....	1	7		1	1	8
5. Experienced .....		14				14
6. Unqualified .....		52		1		53
7. Student Teacher .....	6	1			6	1
Total .....	55	146	33	47	88	193

Total ... 281

# APPENDIX VII A

TABLE III — ENROLMENT BY AGE

PRIMARY

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1970

	under 5		5 and under 6		6 and under 7		7 and under 8		8 and under 9		9 and under 10		10 and under 11		11 and under 12		Over 12		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Local	137	137	217	193	177	157	190	192	189	162	172	175	201	179	53	46	—	—	2577
P.K. and others	16	11	79	81	73	71	58	56	52	54	44	62	49	71	17	11	—	—	806
Totals	153	148	296	274	250	228	248	248	241	216	216	237	250	250	70	57	—	—	3382
Grand total	301		570		478		496		457		453		500		127		—		3382

# APPENDIX VII B

TABLE III — ENROLMENT BY AGE

## SECONDARY

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1970

	11 and under 12		12 and under 13		13 and under 14		14 and under 15		15 and under 16		16 and under 17		17 and under 18		18 and under 19		19 and over		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Local	113	99	170	159	167	153	161	179	88	88	46	55	24	14	7	4	4	—	751
U.K. and others	26	24	32	38	27	35	18	15	7	19	2	3	2	5	—	—	1	140	254
Totals	139	123	202	197	194	188	179	194	95	107	48	58	26	19	7	4	4	1	891
Grand Total	262		399		382		373		202		106		45		11		5		1785

## APPENDIX VIII

### ENROLMENT IN TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL COURSE OTHER THAN TEACHER TRAINING COURSES

Description of Course	Government or Official Employers			Private Employers			Adults			Totals		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Technical College												
(a) Apprentices Minor Trades and Yard Boys on Day Releases .....	117	—	117	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Full time Technical Course .....	37	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Day Release .....	30	—	30	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Business Studies .....	4	—	4	15	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial School .....	—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

# APPENDIX IX

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1970.

## A. ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE.

	RECURRENT						Non-Recurrent (Total)	Total
	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Scholarships	Administrative (non-allocated)	Adult Education	
By Education Dept. (excluding grants to local authorities)	£ 147,103	£ 117,683	£ 35,181	£ 27,143	£ 10,600	£ 12,914	£ 2,914	£ 353,538
By Local Authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By other e.g. University College, self-governing Technical Colleges, Public Corporations, Voluntary Agencies								3,856
								357,394

## B. Source of Expenditure

(1) By Education Department		(2) By Local Authorities	
From territorial revenue	£357,394	From Local Authorities revenue	Nil
From United Kingdom Funds (Improvement and Development Fund)	25,450	From grants by Central Government	Nil
From other sources .....	Nil	From other sources	Nil
	<u>£382,844</u>		

# APPENDIX X

## DISCHARGES AND CONVICTIONS, 1970

	Adults
Discharges ...	288
Convictions ...	2,017

## TYPES OF PUNISHMENT.

Death	Imprisonment	Corporal Punishment	Fined	First Offenders Act or Warnings
—	121	—	1,317	291









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## EQUATION

$$3 = 1 + 2$$

$$3 = 4, 5, 6, + 7$$

**APPENDIX XI**  
**TABLE II**  
**STATUTORY CASES PROSECUTED FOR YEAR ENDING 31.12.70.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OFFENCES	Brought Forward	Arising During Year	Total	Convicted	Dealt with by HM Forces	Discharged	Carried Forward
Traffic Ordinance ... ..	—	2339	2339	1652	52	98	597
Other Offences ... ..	—	250	250	161	—	65	24
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2589</b>	<b>2589</b>	<b>1813</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>561</b>

**NOTE:—**(a) The Column 'Dealt with by H.M. Forces' refers to members of the Armed Services handed over by Police after investigation for offences committed in Service Areas and trivial offences not involving residents of the territory or their property.

(b) Not included in the above table:—During the year, 1,678 cases involving first offenders were cautioned by the Commissioner of Police for trivial offences.

## APPENDIX XII

### TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total number of accidents reported .....	628	537	480	632	610
Persons killed .....	4	2	—	1	—
Persons injured .....	90	83	64	103	96
Total number of persons killed or injured .....	94	85	64	104	96



# APPENDIX XIII

## STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE PRISON, GIBRALTAR, FOR 1970.

	Number committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment.				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions.			Daily average in Prison.	Daily average on Sick List.	Admission to Hospital.	Deaths (Excluding executions).	Executions.
	Total number of persons committed during the year.	For debt.	For safe custody (Subsequently discharged, including lunatics).	For imprisonment.	18 months and over.	12 months and less than 18.	6 months and less than 12.	3 months and less than 6.	1 month and less than 3.	Under 1 month.	Those first committed to prison for a serious offence.	Recidivists.	Others.					
Men .....	109	—	14	95	—	1	19	23	41	11	38	7	2	15.12	.12	2	—	—
Women .....	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	.77	—	—	—	—
Young .....	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	.32	—	—	—	—
Persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.21</b>	<b>.12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
1969 .....	49	—	6	43	—	—	5	2	30	6	19	2	—	5.53	.14	3	—	—
1968 .....	52	—	8	44	1	—	8	9	23	3	23	5	4	9.5	.13	—	—	—
1967 .....	70	—	12	58	1	3	9	11	28	6	21	4	5	8.59	.21	3	—	—

# APPENDIX XIV

## PRISON STATISTICS

### (a) POPULATION

In custody on 31.12.69	Receptions during 1970	Discharges during 1970	In custody on on 31.12.70
<u>6</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>13</u>

### (b) DAILY AVERAGES

Total Daily Average	Convicted Females	Daily Average Unconvicted	Daily Average Males
<u>16.21</u>	<u>.77</u>	<u>.14</u>	<u>15.3</u>

### (c) RELIGIONS

Roman Catholic	Church of England	Church of Scotland	Protes- tant	Maho- metan	Budd- hist	No Religion
<u>45</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>

Total 114

### (d) AGE GROUP

Under 16 Years	16 years to 20 years	20 years to 25 years	25 years to 50 years	Over 50 Years	Total
<u>—</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>114</u>

### (e) NATIONALITIES

British (U.K.) .....	47
Gibraltarians .....	25
Moroccan .....	23
American .....	5
Canadian .....	4
Spanish .....	3
Portuguese .....	2
Algerian .....	2
Australlan .....	1
Chinese .....	1
Citizen of Trinidad .....	1

Total ... 114

# APPENDIX XV

\*DEEP-SEA MERCHANT SHIPPING: TOTAL OPERATIONS

	Passengers	Cargo	Bunkers	Repairs	Others
Anchorage .....	3	3	82	53	652
Group "A" Berths .....	90	227	431	43	154
No. 3 Extension Jetty...	—	14	3	9	3
Detached Mole, South ...	—	—	—	1	—
Group 7/2 "D" Berth ...	—	15	4	2	13
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>822</b>

NOTE: Reasons for "Other" calls include:—

Charts, to obtain	Medical Assistance
Crew Changes	Orders, swabbing
Crew Leave	Provisions
Currency (Russian Ships)	Shelter
D.G. Ranging	Survey
Landing Survivors	Water, replenishment.
* Excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliaries, etc.	

# APPENDIX XVI

LAT. 36° 00' N LONG. 05° 21' W.

STATION: R.A.F. GIBRALTAR

RAINGAUGE 10 ft. ABOVE M.S.L.

BAROMETRIC HEIGHT 24 ft.

YEAR 1970			RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		W E A T H E R							
Month	Total (mm)	Max in 24 Hours (mm)	Date	Daily Mean (Hrs)	% of Possi- ble	Number of days of								
						Rain Over- 0.1mm)	Snow	Hail	Thun- der	Over- cast Sky	Clear Sky	Fog	Gale	Ground Frost
JANUARY	507.3	138.9	2nd	3.33	32.8	20	—	—	4	9	1	—	1	—
FEBRUARY	2.8	2.0	5th	7.85	71.8	3	—	—	—	1	9	1	—	1
MARCH	75.5	31.7	28th	6.97	58.3	9	—	1	2	5	5	—	—	—
APRIL	92.8	37.3	2nd	9.53	72.2	6	—	—	1	2	10	—	—	—
MAY	67.5	40.8	10th	9.15	64.9	8	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—
JUNE	33.9	13.7	17th	9.33	64.0	7	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—
JULY	—	—	—	10.49	73.1	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	—	—
AUGUST	Trace	Trace	27th	10.19	75.4	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	—
SEPTEMBER	Trace	Trace	29th	7.76	62.3	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—
OCTOBER	26.5	12.1	8th	6.29	53.7	6	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
NOVEMBER	28.2	7.0	28th	4.08	39.5	10	—	—	3	3	2	—	—	—
DECEMBER	177.7	44.0	28th	5.07	52.0	13	—	3	6	2	4	—	—	1
YEAR	1012.2	138.9	2/1	7.50	60.0	82	—	4	19	22	92	20	1	2

# APPENDIX XVII

## W I N D

FREQUENCY AT 0300, 0900, 1500 AND 2100 GMT.

Force 1/3 = 1-10kt; 4/5 = 11-21kt; 6/7 = 22-33kt; 8 or over = 34kt or more.

YEAR 1970		F O R C E				D I R E C T I O N							
Month	8 or Over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
JANUARY .....	1	10	35	75	3	—	5	5	2	7	46	51	5
FEBRUARY .....	—	4	48	57	3	2	5	27	4	5	19	44	3
MARCH .....	—	9	39	72	4	2	7	27	7	3	20	51	3
APRIL .....	—	1	52	64	3	2	4	38	3	4	24	42	—
MAY .....	—	—	61	62	1	—	6	61	4	2	18	30	2
JUNE .....	—	—	44	74	2	—	9	31	3	4	38	32	1
JULY .....	—	—	32	91	1	1	9	60	2	5	31	15	—
AUGUST .....	—	—	39	85	—	—	4	38	5	12	35	29	1
SEPTEMBER .....	—	—	70	49	1	1	5	69	5	4	12	20	3
OCTOBER .....	—	12	59	52	1	1	15	63	3	5	18	15	3
NOVEMBER .....	—	—	63	56	1	—	6	44	17	4	23	23	2
DECEMBER .....	—	4	40	76	4	6	12	44	5	5	18	29	1
YEAR .....	1	40	582	813	24	15	87	507	60	60	302	361	24

C. 36° 00'

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YEAR 197

**Month**

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JANUARY ..

FEBRUARY

MARCH .....

APRIL .....

MAY .....

JUNE .....

JULY .....

AUGUST .....

SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER ....

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

---

YEAR .....

---

# APPENDIX XIX

YEAR 1970

## (1) Analysis of Calls handled by City Fire Brigade Control Room

Station	Actual Fires	False Alarms		Investigation	Special Services		Total Calls
		Malicious	G/Intent		Emergencies	Request	
Hqrs.	188	27	7	7	84	49	363
A.F. Services	80	2	17	2	17	5	99
Totals	238	29	24	9	101	45	446

## Fires Special Services

Joint attendance with A.F.S.	51	6
Joint attendance with R.A.F. F/S	15	—

## (2) Hazard Classification of Fires Attended by City Fire Brigade

Electrical .....	15
Buildings .....	4
Frying Pans .....	18
Chimneys .....	3
Vegetation/Refuse .....	82
Motor Vehicles .....	22
Refrigerators .....	1
Unclassified .....	44
Investigations .....	7
False Alarms .....	34
	<hr/>
	230
	<hr/>

## (3) Financial loss at Fires

	£	s.	d.
1st Quarter .....	2001	10	0
2nd Quarter .....	3088	10	0
3rd Quarter .....	390	0	0
4th Quarter .....	68	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£5548	0	0
	<hr/>		

#### (4) Special Services

##### (a) Emergencies

Persons trapped in motor vehicles .....	2
Rescue of animals .....	1
Persons trapped in Precarious Places .....	5
Entry into locked premises .....	29
Pumping flooded premises .....	9
Rescues of Persons from lifts .....	33
Special jobs .....	6
	<hr/>
	85
	<hr/>

##### (b) By Request

Pumping Out .....	18
Special jobs .....	15
Standby jobs .....	7
	<hr/>
	40
	<hr/>

#### (5) Fire Service Income

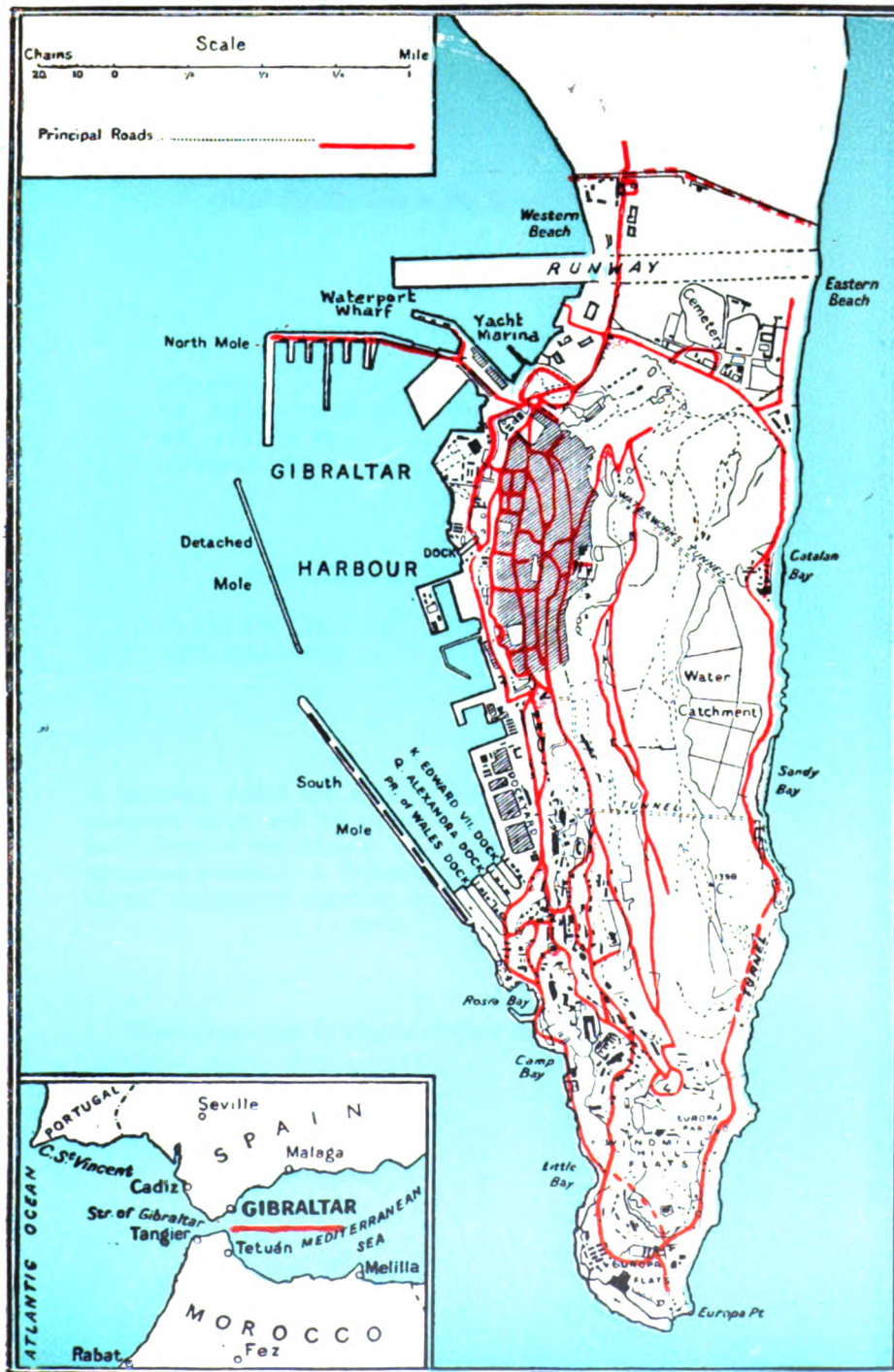
	£	s.	d.
Attendance at Fires .....	19	16	3
Special Services .....	202	12	7
	<hr/>		
TOTAL INCOME...	222	8	10
	<hr/>		













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# GIBRALTAR

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Report for the year  
1971

*LONDON*  
**HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**  
1974



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## PART I

### General Review

IT WAS announced in August that the three year term of office of His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, which was due to expire in April, 1972, has been extended for 18 months until October, 1973. The announcement caused great satisfaction in Gibraltar.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, accompanied by Lady Douglas-Home, visited Gibraltar on 18/19th September. During his stay Sir Alec met and held discussions with political leaders. At social functions held in his honour, he was also able to meet a representative cross section of the community. The visit was the first to be paid by a Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary to Gibraltar.

The Minister for Housing and Construction at the Department of the Environment, Mr Julian Amery, visited Gibraltar in June. During the course of his visit, Mr Amery announced the institution of a new training scheme for technicians in the building industry. The scheme meets the recommendation made in the Beeching Report that the number of qualified persons in the industry should be increased and is designed to improve career prospects. A start was made in September.

Mr Guido de Marco, the Regional Representative for the United Kingdom and Mediterranean in the General Council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, paid an official visit to the Gibraltar Branch in November. A delegation from the Gibraltar Branch had earlier attended the Third Conference of Group I of the Affiliated Branches of the Association held in Jersey.

In accordance with the provisions of the 1969 Constitution, a Court of Appeal for Gibraltar was established during the course of the year. The Court consists of a President, two Justices of Appeal and the Chief Justice *ex officio*, except when appeals from his own decisions are to be held. The Ceremonial Opening of the Court took place in July.

In November the Governor, on the advice of the Chief Minister, directed that a number of changes should be made in ministerial responsibility for Government business in the field of defined domestic matters.

Gibraltar introduced decimal currency on the same day as Britain, i.e. 15th February. The change was made overnight and there was no transitional period. A new definitive set of postage stamps, in decimal values, was issued on the same day. It consisted of sixteen stamps depicting views of Gibraltar taken from old prints, side by side with reproductions of modern photographs of the same locations.

At the Budget session of the House of Assembly held in March, the Financial and Development Secretary announced an estimated surplus over the previous fifteen months of £104,000. Estimated expenditure for 1971/72 was £4,620,000 with estimated revenue at £4,536,000.

Work on the current Development Programme continued unabated throughout the year and a hostel which will provide accommodation for labour engaged on major development projects was opened by His Excellency the Governor in March. The hostel was financed by a grant of £225,000 made by Her Majesty's Government.

Earlier, a team of officials from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office had visited Gibraltar to discuss the Development Programme with Gibraltar Ministers and officials. The main item under discussion was the Viaduct Reclamation Housing Scheme which will provide some 650 dwellings together with communal facilities, shops and parking areas. Work in this Scheme is due to commence in 1972.

1971 also saw the beginning of construction of two new hotels which between them will provide an increase of some 700 beds in Gibraltar's tourist capacity. The first of these is being built under a franchise licence agreement with Holiday Inns Incorporated, and the second by Parcar who are providing a pre-cast structure of high strength concrete units which are being shipped from Britain and assembled on site. Both hotels are scheduled for completion in 1972.

In October His Excellency the Governor opened the new King George V Hospital Psychiatric Unit. The Hospital had previously been in general medical use and had become available following the opening of a new wing at the main hospital. The buildings have

been modernised and re-equipped and will in future house patients previously cared for at the St. Joseph's Mental Hospital.

Work was also started on the extension of the new wing at the main hospital to provide accommodation for an Isolation Unit and Pathological Laboratory. This extension, as well as a new Health Centre under construction, is expected to be completed in 1972.

In February the Minister for Education announced the abolition of the 11-plus secondary selection examination as a preliminary to the introduction of a system of comprehensive education planned for September 1972. Interim arrangements have been made for the allocation of children to existing school buildings pending completion of the boys' comprehensive school and eventual construction of a girls' comprehensive.

The Corps of Royal Engineers have been associated with the Rock since 1772 and many of the fortifications were built by them. In more recent years the Royal Engineers have carried out many construction works designed to provide increased amenities for the people of Gibraltar. High in the list of these works features the Victoria Sports Stadium which provides facilities for football, cricket, hockey and athletics as well as stands, changing rooms, stores and offices. The ceremonial opening of the Stadium took place in June.

In November the House of Assembly resolved that the Freedom of the City should be granted to the Royal Engineers "in recognition of the long and close association between the Corps of Royal Engineers and Gibraltar and as an expression of the gratitude of the people of Gibraltar for the valuable assistance which the Corps of Royal Engineers have at all times rendered to the City of Gibraltar". The Freedom ceremony will take place when the Corps celebrates its Bi-Centenary in March 1972, a date which commemorates the raising in Gibraltar of the First Soldier Artificer Company as a Regimental Unit in the British Army.

In January a petition was submitted to the Governor urging that steps be taken to abolish compulsory military service. The House of Assembly subsequently appointed a Select Committee to consider the matter and its unanimous recommendation was that conscription should be abolished but that the Gibraltar Regiment should continue on a voluntary basis. This recommendation was accepted by the Governor and the Regiment is now fully manned by volunteers. In September the Regiment was presented with its first Colours and also had the distinction of having the Freedom of the City conferred on it.



The Tourist Office, in conjunction with other local bodies, continued their programme of recreational activities designed to provide greater attractions for visitors and local residents. A Shark Angling Festival was held in April, an Arts Festival in May, the Gibraltar Festival in July and a Song Festival in November. The Miss Gibraltar contest was held in October and the winning contestant represented Gibraltar at the Miss World Competition held in London in December.

Efforts also continued to attract more conferences to Gibraltar. Noteworthy amongst these were the meeting of the National Council of the Institute of Travel Managers in Industry and Commerce, opened by His Excellency the Governor at the beginning of the year, and a Sunday Times Marketing Seminar held in May.

The Marsh Review of salaries in official employment completed in 1970 continued to be the subject of negotiation in those areas where a final settlement had not been reached. The Supplementary Review of teachers' salaries, produced in December 1970, was accepted in January. In February, agreement was reached between the Official Employers and the Transport and General Workers' Union on a formula which would provide that any increases of 3% or over in the quarterly Index of Retail Prices would attract a corresponding cost of living addition in the wages of all industrial grades. The formula was subsequently applied to non-industrial employees in junior grades.

## PART II

### *Chapter 1: Population*

UP TO the end of the Great Siege, the size, and indeed, from time to time, the nationality, of the population of Gibraltar was subject primarily to the exigencies of War. Whenever Gibraltar changed hands the entire conquered population always made a point of leaving Gibraltar, and the conquerors had to introduce new blood not only for the purposes of defence but also to maintain Gibraltar as a town.

Although there is archaeological evidence that prehistoric man lived in Gibraltar, the first settlement for which there is any historical evidence is that which took place when the Moors landed at Gibraltar under Tariq ibn Zeyad in 711. This first settlement was in fact the foundation of Gibraltar, the name itself, it is generally agreed, being derived from the Arabic "Jebel Tariq" or Mountain of Tariq. As the original inhabitants, the Moors were responsible for the construction of the first fortifications and dwellings and during their uninterrupted stay of nearly 600 years, they extended these until, by the time of the first Spanish occupation, Gibraltar had become an important and extremely well fortified citadel.

The first change in population occurred in 1309 when Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards after a siege lasting about a month. The defenders surrendered subject to the condition that they should be returned to North Africa and, when this had been arranged, King Ferdinand the Fourth of Castille, aware of the strategic value of Gibraltar in the wars with the Moors, ordered the fortifications to be repaired and a strong garrison to be maintained in the town. He then appointed a Mayor and other officials to govern the town and, in an effort to attract population, he decreed that all its inhabitants should be exempt from military service and from the payment of all royal taxes and duties, that the boundaries of Gibraltar should be the same as they were when it was held by the Moors, and that Gibraltar should be a sanctuary for criminals escaping from justice whose crimes would be pardoned if they resided there for a year and a day.

Twenty-four years later the Moors laid siege to Gibraltar and after 4½ months the town was surrendered, on the condition, once again, that all the inhabitants should be allowed to leave.

Four sieges later, in 1462, Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards and again it was a condition of the surrender that all the inhabitants should be permitted to leave. It is not clear, in the confusion arising from the disputes among Spanish noblemen besieging the city, whether this condition was in fact fulfilled, but it is certain that the conquerors once again had difficulty in finding enough people to reside in Gibraltar, both because of the continued threat of invasion from North Africa and because of disputes about the ownership of Gibraltar between the King of Castille and the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the latter actually laying siege to Gibraltar in 1467 and capturing it from the King's representative. Eventually, in 1501, Gibraltar was formally taken over by Ferdinand and Isabella but conditions were still not ripe for the establishment of a stable resident population and they found it necessary to turn Gibraltar for a time into a penal settlement to which convicts sentenced in Granada to life imprisonment were sent. In 1506 the Duke of Medina Sidonia again laid siege to Gibraltar and in 1540 some 2,000 Turks raided and looted the town taking away a number of captives. The danger of further attacks continued to be feared until about 1620, after which began a relatively peaceful period of Gibraltar's history in the course of which the population grew to some 5,000 persons.

In 1704 the British captured Gibraltar and once again the Spanish population left the town and settled in the neighbouring countryside. Only a small number of Spaniards and about 30 Genoese families remained.

For some 25 years after the British capture there was a danger that attempts might be made to recapture Gibraltar—in fact the Spaniards laid siege to it immediately after the British capture and again in 1727—and once again therefore there was little opportunity for the establishment and growth of a civilian population. However, after the siege of 1727 there was a quieter period, lasting until the Great Siege of 1779, in the course of which the main elements of the present population were firmly established. By 1753 for instance there was a civilian population of 434 British, 597 Genoese, 575 Jews, 185 Spaniards and 25 Portuguese, a total of 1,816. The military population at the time was about 4,500 of whom some 1,500 were women and children.

At this time, the English element in the population consisted mainly of time expired soldiers; the Jewish element came mainly

from Morocco and was due to the trading activity with that country, the Genoese element was due to contacts through sailors plying the Mediterranean at a time when Genoa was a great sea-faring and commercial city; while the Spanish element included a number who returned across the border.

1779 saw the beginning of the Great Siege by the Spanish and French. Owing to the scarcity of food, civilians were encouraged to leave Gibraltar and a number of them did so, returning, together with a new influx, after the end of the Siege, so that, by 1787, the civilian population had increased to 3,386. This figure was doubled shortly after the beginning of the 19th century and the main element both in the existing population and among the newcomers was undoubtedly Genoese. This sudden numerous influx consisted of Genoese refugees from the Napoleonic wars who, unwilling to live under French rule, had chosen to leave their homes and settle in Gibraltar. One may note the curious parallel between the reasons for the departure of the Spanish population in 1704—and, indeed, of former populations of Gibraltar—and the motives which led to the arrival of the new settlers.

The end of the Napoleonic wars meant the beginning of the real commercial development of Gibraltar and a period of great prosperity with a consequent increase in population, which, by 1814, numbered 10,136. By this time the town and its civilian population were firmly established as such, and while Gibraltar continued to be primarily a fortress the civilian inhabitants were no longer merely serving the needs of the garrison but were engaged in considerable external trade. With the main foundations of the population already laid, the concept of a Gibraltarian population, as distinct from immigrants living in Gibraltar, came into being about this time. For the purposes of classification in population registers, the distinction was now made between natives of Gibraltar and those living in Gibraltar on permits instead of, as formerly, according to religion or place of origin.

By 1826 the population had increased to 15,480 civilians. These were predominantly of Genoese extraction (it is interesting to note that there was a Genoese Consul in Gibraltar as early as 1716), the next two largest elements—apart from British—being Portuguese and Spanish, of whom many came from Minorca owing to the latter's former connection with Britain.

The proclamation of a new charter of justice and the grant of civil liberties in 1830 was legal recognition of the actual development of a civilian population and commercial community which

had been taking place for some years. During the mid-19th century the population fluctuated around 16,000–17,000.

The growth of the population in the second half of the century led to the enactment of legislation to require British subjects, other than those born in Gibraltar, to obtain permits to reside in Gibraltar, a requirement previously applied only to aliens. Thus the concept of the Gibraltarian as distinct from British subjects of United Kingdom or other origin, which had already been established in fact at the beginning of the century, was given legal definition.

At the beginning of the 20th century the civilian population reached a peak of over 20,000, the average total thereafter, and up to the beginning of the second world war, remaining at about 18,000. While Gibraltar played a valuable part in the first world war, there was no major disturbance of population, but in 1939, as in 1789, the exigencies of war were once again felt. In 1940 all women and children were evacuated, the majority of them to Britain. Repatriation began in 1944 and the first post-war census, taken in 1951, showed a total civilian population of 22,848 which ten years later had increased to 24,075.

In 1965, the population was increased by the influx of some 800 persons formerly residing in neighbouring Spanish towns and compelled, as a result of the Spanish restrictions, to take up residence in Gibraltar. The estimated civilain population at the end of 1971 was 28,694.

The law governing the right to reside in Gibraltar has been amended from time to time over the years. Under a new Gibraltarian Status Ordinance enacted in 1962, a Register of Gibraltarians was established and a Gibraltarian was defined as a person whose name is entered in the Register. Birth in Gibraltar before the 30th June, 1925, or legitimate male descent from a person so born, are the principal qualifications for registration though provision is made for the registration of persons meeting other qualifications, mainly those establishing a close connection with Gibraltar.

The remarkable expansion of the city of Gibraltar, particularly in trade and tourism, and the political development of the city reflect the achievement of a firmly-established civilian population, compounded of a number of different elements, owing much to its various ethnological origins, greatly influenced by British law, government and politics, and strongly welded into a cohesive community with a deep sense of unity.

A census of the population was taken on the 6th October, 1970. The Census Commissioner, Mr H. A. Fell, O.B.E., a Senior

Statistician with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Overseas Development Administration), conducted the census on behalf of the Gibraltar Government. The forms were coded in Gibraltar and London and then processed by the computer of H.M.S.O. in Norwich. A detailed report of the census has been published by H.M.S.O.

Detailed estimated statistics of the population are contained in Appendix I.

## *Chapter 2: Employment, Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation*

### *Labour Force—Supply and Demand*

THE labour force available from the resident population is insufficient to maintain the high level of industrial and commercial activity in a territory of such limited size, and a substantial part of the labour force must therefore consist of workers from abroad. A system of quotas for the issue of employment permits for such workers was introduced in 1970. Its purpose is to ensure that the number of workers coming from abroad does not exceed the number for whom accommodation of an acceptable standard can be provided, and also to develop local skills and resources to the greatest possible extent.

### *Employment Policy*

The employment Policy of the Government of Gibraltar is to ensure priority of opportunity of employment to Gibraltarians. To achieve this, in a territory as small as Gibraltar, it is necessary to restrict the right of entry and residence in Gibraltar for purposes of employment, and the Control of Employment Ordinance prohibits the employment of non-Gibraltarians, whether British or alien, without a permit issued by the Director of Labour and Social Security. Such permits are not issued if there are suitable Gibraltarian workers available and willing to take up the employment. The policy is carried out by the Central Employment Exchange as a complement to its normal service of placing people in employment.

### *Insured Labour Force*

Persons engaged under a contract of service, whether in manual or non-manual employment, are required to be compulsorily insured.

The total number of insured persons at the end of 1971 was 10,127 (see chapter 7).

In addition, there are some 2,000 persons in gainful occupation who are self-employed or who opted out of the Social Insurance Scheme when the earnings limit of £500 was abolished in 1968.

### *Industrial Distribution of the Labour Force*

Gibraltar has no agriculture or other natural resources and opportunities for employment are provided mainly by the Official Employers (the Government of Gibraltar, the Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment) and by the wholesale or retail trades, the hotel and catering trades, shipping services and the building industry.

### *Unemployment*

The policy of priority in opportunity of employment for Gibraltarians ensures that unemployment is kept to an absolute minimum. The majority of those registered as unemployed are either handicapped in some way or elderly persons and are, therefore, very difficult to place.

All unemployed workers who regularly prove unemployment at the Central Employment Exchange are granted credits in respect of contributions under the Social Insurance Scheme. If they satisfy the necessary conditions, they are also eligible for Unemployment Benefit.

### *Under-Employment*

There was no significant under-employment during the year.

### *Wages and Conditions of Employment*

#### *Wages and Salaries*

As a result of negotiations begun in 1970, agreement was reached in the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council in February, 1971 on a formula designed to safeguard the industrial grade employees of the Official Employers from substantial increases in the cost of living since the wage adjustment of July, 1970. Briefly, the formula provides that an increase of three per cent or more in the quarterly Index of Retail Prices after July, 1970 attracts a corresponding cost of living addition to wages, calculated on the maximum of the skilled labourer's wage rate. The actual amount paid is therefore the same for all grades. Subsequently the same

Formula was accepted for application to non-industrial grades also. By the end of the year, 85p a week was being paid under the formula to all adult male employees, 30p a week to female adults and lower amounts to juveniles, depending on age. This flat-rate cost of living addition to wages and salaries is reckonable for superannuation but not for overtime purposes.

### *Official Employers—Industrial Employees*

Some 3,400 or 34% of the insured labour force are industrial workers employed by the Official Employers. The wages and conditions of employment of this group are governed by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. The operation of the Fair Wages Clauses in contracts entered into by the Official Employers requires the application of the Joint Industrial Council rates as minima to a substantial number of building and civil engineering operatives in private industry.

The principal basic wage rates payable by the Official Employers at the end of the year to adult males for a standard 5-day 40-hour week were—

Labourers	£10·05
Skilled Labourers	£10·50 to £11
Titular Grades	£12·25
Tradesmen	£12·75 to £13·55

These rates do not include the flat rate 85p cost of living addition already referred to.

Women in industrial employment are paid approximately 90% of the comparable male rates.

### *Official Employers—Non-Industrial Employees*

The Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment have a standard salary structure and conditions of service which do not differ materially from those of the Government.

Equal pay for women in non-industrial employment was introduced in 1969.

### *Private Employers*

In the field of private employment, statutory minimum rates are prescribed for omnibus drivers and conductors and for employees in the retail distributive trade.

Formal agreements between one of the Trade Unions and two main port employers govern the conditions of employment of dock workers employed in stevedoring at the commercial wharf.



The wage rates in most of the private sector are substantially similar to those paid to workers in official employment.

### *Hours of Work*

Industrial workers employed by the Official Employers work a 40-hour 5-day week.

In private industry some employers have also adopted the 40-hour week. The majority of employers operate a 42-hour week over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  days but there are still fields in which a 47 to 50 hour week spread over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  or 6 days is the more usual. This is the case in the catering industry.

The Omnibus Drivers and Conductors (Hours of Employment) Order limits the working hours of omnibus drivers and conductors while the Shop Hours Ordinance limits the number of hours of work for young persons employed in shops and warehouses and prescribes closing hours for shops. The Conditions of Employment (Retail Distributive Trade) Order relates the minimum wage for shop assistants and other workers in the industry to a 42-hour week which is the normal working week for these workers.

### *Night Work*

Night work is customary in the bread baking industry and the usual continuous shifts are worked in connection with electricity, water and other public services. The only regular night work for women is in connection with hospital services. The employment of women and children at night in industrial undertakings is prohibited by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

### *Rest Days*

Sunday is generally observed as a rest day in industry and commerce. As industrial workers in the service of the official Employers and in a substantial sector of private industrial employment are conditioned to a 5-day week they have 2 weekly rest days on Saturdays and Sundays. A  $5\frac{1}{2}$  day week is usual in commercial and some private industrial employment so that the majority of workers in such employment have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rest days weekly.

Shop assistants are entitled under the Shop Hours Ordinance to one half holiday on Saturdays. They do not normally work on Sundays except in a very small number of establishments, including petrol filling stations, confectioners, newsagents, sweet

hops, chemists and shops in theatres and cinemas where arrangements must be made for the assistants to be given alternative time off and a half holiday on every alternate Sunday.

In the Road Passenger Transport Industry, the Conditions of Employment (Omnibus Drivers and Conductors) Order prescribes one whole day off each week notified to the worker before the commencement of that week, which shall not be a day of customary holiday and, failing such notification, shall be a Sunday.

### *Holidays*

The Conditions of Employment (Annual and Public Holidays) Order requires that, with certain exceptions, employees should be allowed a minimum annual holiday with pay of two working weeks (or less in proportion to the length of service with the employer during the preceding calendar year), and of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  full working weeks to employees having five or more years' continuous service.

Provision is made in the Order for the payment to a worker, whose employment is terminated, of accrued holiday pay to cover any holidays to which he is entitled in respect of service in the preceding year which he has not taken, and also any holidays for the following year earned by service during the current year.

The Order also requires employers to grant their workers a minimum of nine paid public holidays a year.

The main excepted classes are domestic servants, casually employed dock labourers, and workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council. No contract granting holiday conditions better than those prescribed is prejudiced by this Order, which covers approximately 6,000 workers.

Industrial workers covered by the Official Employers' Joint Industrial Council, who are conditioned to a 5-day week, are eligible for 10 days' leave per annum, with an additional  $2\frac{1}{2}$  days after five years' service.

### *Apprenticeship and Training*

Official Employers operate a Common Apprenticeship Scheme to recruit local boys for technical careers in approximately 20 trades with the various departments of the U.K. Government and the Gibraltar Government. It is supervised by the Official Employers' Apprentices Board.

The Scheme provides an upper as well as the normal stream of apprentices. The upper stream is intended to attract boys of a

higher academic standard who will become the supervising officers and technicians of the future or form a small nucleus of highly qualified workmen.

Boys normally start their craft apprenticeship between the ages of 15 and 18 and undergo a maximum of 4 years training before they qualify as craftsmen. Practical and technical training is given at various training centres, with suitable experience gained at workplaces, while theoretical education is carried out at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College which is run jointly by the Ministry of Defence and the Gibraltar Government.

Apprentices in H.M. Dockyard undergo group training during the first two years of their apprenticeship and spend the first two years of training at the combined apprentice centre learning the basic skills of their trade and the proper use of tools.

Practical and craft training for construction trade apprentices (i.e. carpenters, painters, masons and plumbers) is provided at the Construction Industry Training Centre during the first two years of their apprenticeship, with theoretical education being given at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College on a day-release basis.

Theoretical training has been linked to the particular requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and consists of:

- either i. a General Engineering or Construction Course as applicable covering 1 year, followed by a Technician Course for a further 3 years in Electrical, Mechanical, Shipbuilding or Building Construction for Special Grade Apprentices and Trainee Technicians,
- or ii. a Craft Course in the appropriate trade, normally covering 2 years for craft apprentices.

The Gibraltar Government and the Department of the Environment have started a technician training scheme where boys, after 4 years of academic and practical training, can qualify as technicians with good career prospects in the technical grades.

The Ministry of Defence (Navy) operates what is known as the "Equal Opportunities Scheme" under which apprentices who have the requisite basic standard of 3 "C" levels and have shown marked ability transfer to the Technician Apprentices' Scheme in a Royal Naval Dockyard in Britain. The Gibraltar Government also sends promising apprentices for specialised training in Britain.

### *Industrial Training*

The Industrial Training Ordinance was enacted in July, 1970 and came into force on 17th September, 1971. The object of this Ordinance is to make provision for the training of persons over compulsory school age for employment in any activities of industry or commerce. For this purpose an Industrial Training Board was established. This Board consists of a Chairman with industrial and commercial experience and members representing employers and employees in both the private and public sector, educationalists and other officials.

Following a survey of the training needs in the Hotel and Catering industry courses for instructors and on-job trainers were held. An apprenticeship scheme for this industry is now being considered. A survey of the training needs of the Retail Distributive Trade has been concluded and a survey of the private sector of the Construction Industry is almost completed.

### *Cost of Living*

The present Index of Retail Prices was introduced in 1966 on the advice of the Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee as a result of a household budget survey conducted by them. In July, 1970, when the index stood at 127.23 (100—January 1966) it was re-equated to 100. The Index of Retail Prices is compiled and published quarterly, and the Food Group monthly. The Indices for 1971 (based on 100 in July, 1970) were as follows:—

	<i>January</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>October</i>
General I.R.P.	102.89	107.88	109.37	110.65
Food Group	102.05	109.51	111.12	111.18

Essential commodities such as eggs, butter, margarine, cooking oil, frozen meat, potatoes and sugar continued to be subject to price control, with a view to the stabilisation of prices as much as possible.

The Cost of Living Index Advisory Committee was reconstituted during the year mainly for the purpose of advising on the conduct of a budget survey to be commenced in 1972 in order to review the weightings in the Index of Retail Prices to take account of changes which have taken place in the pattern of expenditure during the past six years.

### *Safety, Health and Welfare*

A Factories Ordinance based substantially on the United Kingdom Factories Acts lays down standards similar to those in Britain.

There are seven sets of regulations covering first aid, electricity, wood-working machinery, aerated water manufacture, building operations, works of engineering construction and the prescription of the requisite forms of records, certificates, etc. There is a high standard of compliance. One fatal accident reportable under the Factories Ordinance occurred during the year.

### *Trade Unions*

The Trade Unions and Trade Disputes (Conciliation and Arbitration) Ordinance requires all associations of employers or workers which fall within the definition of a trade union to be registered. To qualify for registration the constitution and rules of any association of workers or employers must contain stipulated provisions which generally conform with United Kingdom practice. The Director of Labour and Social Security is the Registrar appointed to administer the Ordinance.

There are 12 Employers' Associations registered with a total membership of 354 and 15 Registered Unions of Workers with an aggregate membership of 3,560. This represents approximately 40 % of the employed population.

Seven of the registered Unions of Workers are branches of entities with Head Offices in Britain and are affiliated through their parent bodies to the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress and in most cases to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The organisation of the remaining eight unions conforms to the United Kingdom pattern.

Nine unions representing some 95 % of the total trade union membership are associated in the Gibraltar Trades Council which is recognised by the United Kingdom Trades Union Congress.

There is a Police Association composed of officers below the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The objects of the Association are to enable Police Officers to consider and bring to the notice of the Commissioner matters affecting the welfare and efficiency of the Force, other than questions of discipline or promotion affecting individuals. The Association may not be associated with any person or body outside the Force and Police Officers may not become members of any other trade union.

### *Joint Consultation*

The policy of Government is to encourage consultation between employers and employees on matters concerning their employment and, so far as conditions permit, to foster joint industrial machinery

to determine wages and other conditions of employment. Statutory wage-fixing machinery, which exists under the provisions of the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance, is only invoked when it is evident that adequate standards cannot be maintained by the normal methods of free negotiation owing to the absence of employers' and workers' organisations.

The United Kingdom departments have a central Whitley Council covering non-industrial workers of the Ministry of Defence and the Department of the Environment in which common standards of salaries and conditions of service are negotiated.

There are also Departmental Whitley Councils in some of the Departments of the United Kingdom and Gibraltar Government which deal with internal matters.

#### *Youth Employment Service*

A Youth Employment Service operated by the Education Department maintains close liaison with the Central Employment Exchange on employment matters.

### *Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation*

TO MEET the effect of an additional 3% overall increase in wages and salaries effected during 1970 and sundry negotiated settlements with staff associations following the implementation of the last stage of the Marsh Award on salaries and wages, it became necessary to introduce additional measures of taxation. Accordingly import duty was increased in respect of tobacco and intoxicating liquor, and motor car licences were also increased without affecting public transport and commercial vehicles. Sundry other minor revenue raising measures were introduced.

The additional revenue was also designed to meet the effect of expected future cost of living additions to salaries and wages.

Fifty-six new companies were registered under the Companies (Taxation and Concessions) Ordinance during the year bringing the total number of companies so registered to 171. This Ordinance grants relief from income tax and estate duties to persons forming investment companies in Gibraltar for the purpose of holding investments outside Gibraltar provided that such persons are not Gibraltarians or residents of Gibraltar.

Import and export licensing, trade licensing and exchange control continued to be administered by the Revenue Department throughout the year in addition to its ordinary Treasury functions.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue for the year totalled £6,440,616 and exceeded the estimate by £1,884,179.

Recurrent expenditure amounted to £5,905,940 representing an increase of £1,322,655 on the original estimate. Public Debt Charges amounted to £648,696.

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>1971</i>
	£
I Customs . . . . .	1,348,222
II Port Harbour and Wharf dues . . . . .	54,363
III Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified . . . . .	930,008
IV Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid . . . . .	413,027
V Post Office and Telegraph . . . . .	265,979
VI Rents of Government Property . . . . .	291,808
VII Interest . . . . .	180,976
VIII Lottery . . . . .	105,587
IX Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	310,921
X Repayment of Loans by Local Bodies . . . . .	41,257
XI (New) Municipal Services . . . . .	2,498,468
	<hr/>
	6,440,616

<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>1971</i>
	£
Social Services . . . . .	1,991,101
Public Works . . . . .	1,636,928
Administration . . . . .	302,766
Justice, Law and Order . . . . .	296,249
Public Services (revenue earning) . . . . .	301,039
Pensions . . . . .	381,755
Miscellaneous . . . . .	379,139
Contribution to Improvement and Development Fund . . . . .	—
Tourist Office . . . . .	122,831
City Council Deficit . . . . .	—
Municipal Services . . . . .	494,132
	<hr/>
	5,905,940

Expenditure of a capital nature is financed through the Improvement and Development Fund. During the year 1971 the Fund received:—

	1971 £
Grants from Commonwealth Development and Welfare Funds . . . . .	1,635,227
Proceeds of land sales . . . . .	13,589
Interest on investments . . . . .	27,051
Repayment of loans . . . . .	5,356
Issue of Debentures . . . . .	608,206
	<hr/>
	2,289,429

In addition the following expenditure was met out of the Improvement and Development Fund:—

	1971 £
Housing . . . . .	1,156,631
Tourist Development Projects . . . . .	16,505
Schools . . . . .	112,489
Medical . . . . .	79,503
Other Public Works . . . . .	147,831
Tourist Development Loans . . . . .	3,700
Victoria Stadium . . . . .	41,354
Municipal Services . . . . .	326,582
Loans Local Bodies . . . . .	8,658
Mobile Crane . . . . .	11,231
	<hr/>
	1,904,484

### Assets and Liabilities

The following is a summary of the balance sheet as at 31st December, 1971.

#### Liabilities

	1971 £
Remittances Between Chests . . . . .	2,966
Drafts and Remittances . . . . .	59,416
Deposits . . . . .	350,340
Special Funds . . . . .	6,986,904
Improvements and Development Fund . . . . .	400,213
General Revenue Balance . . . . .	1,473,601
	<hr/>
	9,273,440



*Assets*

	1971 £
Cash . . . . .	31,574
Joint Consolidated Fund . . . . .	555,000
Investments . . . . .	8,518,737
Advances . . . . .	166,030
Imprest . . . . .	2,096
	<hr/>
	9,273,440

*Public Debt*

The Public Debt of Gibraltar at the end of the year consisted of the following:—

3% Debenture Loan 1967/72 . . . . .	495,200
	£
5% Debenture Loan 1967/72 . . . . .	250,000
6% Debenture Loan 1981/86 . . . . .	300,000
6% Debenture Loan (C.C.E.U.) 1971/82 . . . . .	280,000
8% Debenture Loan 1972/1991 . . . . .	650,000
Loan from Commonwealth Development Corporation C.D. & W. Scheme D.5784—(Housing) . . . . .	360,620
6½% Exchequer Loan—City Council Development Projects . . . . .	189,663
6½ Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1971/87 . . . . .	340,000
6½% Debenture Loan (C.C.D.P.) 1967/91 . . . . .	40,000
Tourist Development Loans . . . . .	242,000
Parcar Hotel Loan . . . . .	238,000

## MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

3% Loan 1975–76 . . . . .	1,000
4% Loan 1970–81 . . . . .	28,940
4½% Loan 1970–74 . . . . .	2,460
5% Loan 1970–76 . . . . .	36,280
6% Loan 1970–82 . . . . .	441,700
	<hr/>
	3,895,863

In addition there was an outstanding balance of the war-time interest-free loan of £108·50 at the end of 1971.

*Main Heads of Taxation*

Taxation is mainly indirect but income tax was introduced in 1953. The main heads of taxation and the yields in 1971 were:—

Customs . . . . .	1,348,222
Estate Duties . . . . .	32,942
Stamp Duties . . . . .	22,891
Licences . . . . .	210,625
Income Tax . . . . .	619,651

In addition the Gibraltar Government Lottery yielded a profit of £105,587.

### *Income Tax*

Income Tax is charged on income arising in, derived from or received in Gibraltar. Dividends, interest and emoluments of office accruing in, derived from or received in any place outside Gibraltar by an individual ordinarily resident in Gibraltar are also chargeable. The normal basis of assessment is the amount of the income of the year preceding the year of tax.

Personal allowances and reliefs in force during the year 1971 were:

Earned Income Relief—one-fifth. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Wife's Earned Income Relief—four-fifths. Overriding maximum deductions £300.

Personal Allowance—£300. Wife—£150.

Children—£100 each. May be increased to £300 if the child is receiving education in the United Kingdom or Ireland and the taxpayer is resident in Gibraltar.

Dependent relatives—£100 each in respect of no more than two dependants.

Person taking charge of a widower's child—£100.

Life Insurance, etc.—Premiums and contributions payable during the year of assessment. Maximum deduction not to exceed one-sixth of assessable income. Any individual premiums restricted to 7% of capital sum assured.

The standard rate of tax is 40p in the £ and applies without variation to companies and bodies of persons. The rates applicable to individuals resident in Gibraltar are:

	<i>Rate in the £</i>
For every pound of:	
First £500 of taxable income . . . . .	5p
Next £750 of taxable income . . . . .	10p
Next £1,250 of taxable income . . . . .	20p
Next £1,000 of taxable income . . . . .	25p
Remainder . . . . .	30p

Non-resident individuals, unless British subjects, are not entitled to reliefs or reduced rates of tax but are liable only at two-thirds of the standard rates. Non-resident British subjects, if in receipt of a pension derived from Gibraltar, are treated as if resident; in other cases reliefs are restricted.

The tax payable at various levels of income by residents in Gibraltar is shown in Appendix II.

Under the Development Aid Ordinance, profits accruing from capital invested on approved schemes of development, including schemes of mechanisation, are granted relief from income tax to the extent of the amount of capital invested in the scheme.

### *Customs Tariff*

The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty. Preferential rates are payable on certain imports of Commonwealth origin while alcoholic beverages imported in bulk attract reduced rates.

The following are the rates of import duty:

	<i>Full Rate</i>	<i>Preferential Rate</i>
Malt liquors, per gallon . . . . .	20.58p	19.33p
Motor Spirits, per gallon . . . . .	10p	10p
Whisky in casks, per gallon . . . . .	2.95p	2.85p
Whisky in bottles, per gallon . . . . .	3.00p	2.90p
Brandy in casks, per gallon . . . . .	2.90p	2.45p
Brandy in bottles, per gallon . . . . .	3.00p	2.50p
Rum, Gin and other spirits or strong waters in casks, per gallon . . . . .	3.30p	2.85p
Liqueurs and Cordials, per gallon . . . . .	3.40p	2.90p
Rum, Gin in bottles, per gallon . . . . .	3.40p	2.90p
Perfumed Spirits . . . . .	30%	25%

	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>
Cigarettes per lb. . . . .	72½p	70p
Plus 188p per thousand cigarettes		
Other Manufactured Tobacco, per lb . . . . .	145.33p	142p
Unmanufactured Tobacco, per lb . . . . .	4.17p	3.75p
Wines, per gallon		
(a) Still		
(i) in bottles . . . . .	52½p	22½p
(ii) in casks or other containers . . . . .	26.67p	16.67p
(b) Sparkling . . . . .	90p	40p
Fuel diesel and gas oil, per gallon . . . . .	2½p	2½p

In addition there is an export tax on fuel oil of £6.67 a ton.

Mechanical Lighters and Spare parts . . . . .	} 10% ad valorem
Motor Vehicle accessories and spare parts . . . . .	
Photographic Cameras and Cinematographic Projectors . . . . .	
Radio and Wireless Apparatus and Radiograms . . . . .	
Watches and Clocks . . . . .	
Sound Recorders, Sound Reproducers and recording media, gramophones and record players . . . . .	
Binoculars and Telescopes . . . . .	
Electric Shavers . . . . .	
Jewellery, imitation jewellery, pearls etc. . . . .	10% ad valorem
Fountain pens, including Ball Point Pens, and mechanical and propelling pencils . . . . .	10% ad valorem
Motor vehicles . . . . .	10% ad valorem
Goods not otherwise enumerated . . . . .	10% ad valorem

The following rates of drawback are payable on goods which are subsequently exported from Gibraltar under certain conditions:

### Goods

Motor Vehicles . . . . .	Full amount paid
Motor Vehicle accessories and spare parts, and internal combustion engines . . . . .	} 6% ad valorem
Radio receiving sets and radio transmitting sets and components and fashioned parts thereof . . . . .	
Watches and Clocks . . . . .	8% ad valorem
Fountain pens, including Ball Point Pens, and mechanical and propelling pencils . . . . .	7½% ad valorem
Clothing materials used in local manufacture of garments for export on a commercial basis . . . . .	} Full amount paid
Watches and movements therefor, assembled in Gibraltar and exported on a commercial basis . . . . .	

### Free Goods

The following are the main items which are free of import duty:

Foodstuffs  
 Medical supplies and pharmaceutical products  
 Basic building materials  
 Lubricating oil and grease  
 Newspapers and newsprint

### Stamp Duties

Stamp duties are chargeable under the Stamp Duties Ordinance, the provisions of which follow closely the Stamp Act, 1961, and

the first schedule thereto, the rates being the same as those in force in Britain. The bulk of the revenue from stamp duties in Gibraltar is derived from transactions in real property.

### *Estate Duty*

The maximum rate of duty was reduced from 33½ % to 20 % during 1965. This duty is levied on a sliding scale ranging from 1 % on an estate valued at between £2,000 and £3,000 to 20 % on an estate exceeding £100,000 in value. Estates the value of which do not exceed £2,000 are exempt.

## *Chapter 4: Currency and Banking*

### CURRENCY

THE legal tender of the territory consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes of £5, £1 and 10/- denominations and U.K. silver, copper and cupro-nickel coinage. The note circulation stood at £2,122,446·50 on the 31st December, 1971.

### BANKING

The following banks operate in Gibraltar:

Barclays Bank International  
Banque de L'Indochine  
Galliano's Bank  
Mediterranean Bank Ltd.  
The City Bank Ltd.

The deposits in the Government Post Office Savings Bank stood at £1,448,910.

The operation of exchange control continues to demand the close attention of the Treasury.

### BANK RATES

Telegraphic Transfers:	Cost of telegram plus ¾ %
Mail Transfers:	Cost of Postage 8p plus
	Up to £60·15 (Min.)
	Over £60 ¼ %
Demand Transfers:	Cost of Postage 1p plus
	Up to £60·15 (Min.)
	Over £60 ¼ %

## *Chapter 5: Commerce*

### IMPORTS

THE value of imports (excluding fuels) during 1971 amounted to £9,917,687. Britain and the Commonwealth provide the bulk of these imports; other sources of supply include the EEC and EFTA countries, Morocco, Japan and the U.S.A.

Import control has not changed during the year under review but it is sufficiently relaxed to allow all goods other than a few items of essential foodstuffs, gold, jewellery and petrol to be imported under Open General Licence.

Detailed statistics are contained in Appendix III.

Fresh vegetables, fruit and fish are imported from the United Kingdom, Morocco and Holland. All imports whether under Specific Import Licence or under Open General Licence have to be reported on arrival.

### EXPORTS

Exports of goods of local origin are negligible and Gibraltar depends to a great extent on the entrepôt trade.

The continued development of the port facilities and measures to attract shipping is reflected in the supplies furnished to visiting ships. Other outlets for re-exports of this nature are provided by the requirements of the Armed Forces and civilian and military aircraft, as well as sales to the large number of visitors coming to Gibraltar.

## *Chapter 6: Production*

THERE are a number of relatively small industrial concerns engaged in the bottling of beer, mineral waters, etc. mainly for local consumption. A small but important commercial ship-repair yard adds to the attractions of the Port.

## Chapter 7: Social Services

### EDUCATION

#### *Policy*

THE policy of the Education Department is based on four main principles:

- (a) the equality of educational opportunity for all and the education of every child according to his abilities, aptitudes and needs;
- (b) the fostering of a sense of community and an awareness and an understanding of other peoples and other nations in the world;
- (c) the support of the requirements of the community by endeavouring to produce well-educated and well-trained men and women;
- (d) the maintenance, extension and improvement of existing educational standards.

#### *Legislation*

The law on education is contained in the Education Ordinance which was enacted in 1950 and slightly amended in 1963. The Sections of the Ordinance dealing with the Board of Education and the Services Schools were amended in January, 1969.

A Commission was set up in April to make recommendations for a new Education Ordinance. The Commission submitted its report in March, 1970.

#### *Financial*

The recurrent expenditure approved in the Estimates for the year was £332,504 representing 8.9% of the total Government recurrent estimated expenditure.

The actual expenditure at the end of December 1971 was £424,592. Minor works and improvements to schools cost a further £10,220. £11,295 was made available during the year for Government-sponsored holidays and educational field trips for school children in Morocco and the United Kingdom.

All salaries paid to teaching, administrative and industrial staff are based on the recommendations of the Marsh Report of 1970 and Supplementary Review for teachers. Unit totals based on the number and age of pupils are calculated for each school and used as basis for determining Headteachers' salaries, Deputy Head salaries, Heads of Department Allowances and Graded posts.

### *Administration and Organisation*

Under the Constitution, the Minister of Education is responsible for education in Gibraltar.

The Director of Education is the principal executive of the Department of Education with special responsibility for advising the Minister of Education. He is responsible for the inspection of schools and is assisted in this by the Education Officer. The Education Officer is responsible for developing English Language teaching and for curricula, syllabuses and audio-visual and programmed learning projects. Evening Classes and Cultural Activities also come within the schedule of duties of this officer. In September, 1971 the administration for adult education was transferred to the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College and Adult Education between Services and civilians has been co-ordinated.

The administrative side of the Department's work is supervised by the Administrative Officer, who also has special responsibilities concerning external examinations. In addition he acts as Secretary to the Board of Education.

The Minister is given advice on educational matters by this Board of which he is Chairman. The members are the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Dean of Gibraltar, the President of the Managing Board of the Jewish Community and a representative of the Ministry of Defence. Apart from the seven Board members who are members of the Roman Catholic Church, including one headteacher, there are two others, one representing the Gibraltar Teachers' Association and the other the interests of the average family home.

### *School Building*

Building of the New Laguna Infants School was completed in September, 1971 and is now functioning with a total complement of 300 pupils.



*The School Calendar*

The school year runs from 1st September to 31st August. During the last three weeks of the Summer Term and the first two weeks of the Autumn Term there was no afternoon work but the morning session was extended.

*School Population*

The estimated population in Gibraltar in 1971 was 28,694 civil residents. On the 31st December there was a total of 5,230 children enrolled in schools. This represents an increase of 13 children as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

There is free compulsory education for all entitled children between the ages of five and fifteen although children are allowed to enter school at the age of 4+. Pupils can remain in school after the age of fifteen if it is established that they can profit from further education. Secondary children of the Ministry of Defence and Department of the Environment (U.K.) personnel are admitted to Gibraltar Government Secondary Schools under an arrangement by which these Ministries pay a capitation fee for each child to the Gibraltar Government. The Ministry of Defence became responsible for the Primary Education of Services children in January, 1969, and by a similar arrangement the Gibraltar Government pays a capitation fee for Non-Roman Catholic Gibraltarian children who are educated in the Ministry of Defence Primary Schools. The average school attendance during 1971 was 89.9%.

*Nursery Education*

The Department of Education has always been responsible for the registration and inspection of all nurseries, but in October, 1969, the first Government Nursery was opened with twenty children on the roll. This continued during 1971.

*Primary Schools*

There are 11 Government Primary Schools, two Private Schools and two Services Schools. At the end of the year there were 2,322 pupils enrolled in Government schools, 578 in Private and 921 in Services Schools, making a total of 3,821.

Co-education has continued in all Government Primary Schools. With the introduction of Comprehensive Education in 1972, there came about a slight change in the Primary Schools. Infant schools

became "First Schools" and the age range was increased to cater for children of 4-plus to 8-plus. Junior Schools became "Middle Schools" and retained the 11-plus child so that they now provide for children of 8-plus to 12-plus.

### *Secondary Schools*

With the re-organisation of the Primary Schools, Secondary schools did not receive an intake in September, 1971, the children being retained in the Middle Schools.

All secondary schools are controlled by the Department of Education. On 31st December, 1971, there were 562 pupils in two Grammar Schools, and 802 pupils in four Secondary Modern Schools, making a total of 1,364. There were 65 boys and 55 girls in Sixth forms.

### *Medium of Instruction*

The medium of instruction in the schools is English. Gibraltar is a bilingual community and whilst this has obvious advantages special techniques are necessary in the Infant and Junior Schools to ensure that the children achieve a high degree of proficiency in the primary language which will enable them to cope with the examination requirements in Britain. At the same time care is taken to cultivate the second language, particularly in the senior schools, once the primary language has become a technically effective medium of expression and communication.

### *School Examinations*

#### *Internal Examinations*

In 1971 the 11-plus selection procedure was discontinued.

The Department organised a qualifying examination for girls who wished to enter the Commercial section of the Loreto High School from Secondary Schools. Her Majesty's Dockyard held a competitive examination for apprentice entry. An alternative examination in the form of a practical test was introduced in 1970.

#### *External Examinations*

The schools were given the choice of presenting pupils for either the Cambridge Local Syndicate Examination at "O" level and "A" level, or the Royal Society of Arts Examination and the City and Guilds Examinations at the Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College. Initial steps were taken to introduce the Certificate of

Secondary Education in 1972. There is a possibility that a number of Secondary School children will sit for the examination in May 1972. The Department also acts as local Secretary for the examinations of a number of professional institutions and other bodies.

### *School Health*

The School Health Service has been functioning throughout the year under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer, assisted by his staff. All children are examined at the ages of 5 and 12 and again at 15 just prior to leaving school to take up employment. Five medical inspection rooms have been in use. In all 944 pupils were examined. Special cases were referred for treatment.

### *School Milk*

Milk was provided for all pupils in First Schools.

### *Handicapped Children*

The Government operates a special school, St Bernadette's, for 12 physically and mentally handicapped children. The school day has been extended to 3 p.m. and meals are now provided on the premises. Considerable help was given to the school by the Handicapped Children's Society and many private donors.

### *School Activities*

School clubs and societies of many types are organised in most schools. There is an active Girl Guide Movement and groups of the St John's Ambulance and R.S.P.C.A. Animal Defenders are flourishing.

A special feature of youth activities in Gibraltar is drama. Every year the schools get together under a drama organiser and produce a classical play. Each Secondary School also enters a play at the annual Drama Festival where a great wealth of natural talent in drama is revealed.

Sports are very popular with all pupils, but owing to the small size of Gibraltar, the number of sports grounds is limited. However, although there are no school sports grounds as such, full use is made of the facilities available in both Services and civilian grounds. The first phase of the new Victoria Stadium, under construction by the Royal Engineers, was completed early in 1971. The Stadium is run by the Department of Education. A fully equipped gymnasium in the John Mackintosh Hall is also constantly used by the schools. During the summer months the Government and the Army offer

facilities at the Montagu Sea Bathing Pavilion and the Nuffield School respectively for the teaching of swimming and life-saving. There are many youth clubs in Gibraltar. Some of them are patronised by schools and often subsidised by the Government. Most schools have open days when parents are allowed to visit the schools to see the conditions under which their children work and also some of their achievements. At Christmas time most schools hold concerts and exhibitions which are often featured on television and many hold a sports day in June.

In 1971 the Government continued its scheme for holidays for schoolchildren. Exchange holidays were organised to the U.K. together with trips to Chigwell Grange Farm and the City of Goole, and Biological and Geographical Field Trips to England. In all 167 children and 18 teachers were involved.

### *Religious and Moral Welfare*

All religious denominations in Gibraltar pay particular attention to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Religious instruction forms part of the school curriculum and is given daily by class teachers.

In addition Roman Catholic priests, the Jewish Rabbi and the Clergy of the Anglican and other churches visit the schools and children go to the Cathedrals and Churches for Masses and Services.

### *Teachers and Teacher Training*

Statistics of teacher strength are given in Appendix VI Table I. The Department of Education policy whereby no more unqualified teachers would be recruited was continued. The Department gives priority to serving unqualified teachers who wish to go for teacher training and five teachers were selected in 1971.

### *Recruitment and Training*

The minimum academic standards demanded by training colleges in England are now very high. Most colleges demand that students proceeding to follow a teaching career should have at least two "A" levels and, in view of this, it is now the policy of the Department to encourage prospective teachers to study in the Sixth Forms where they can obtain this qualification. Statistics of training are given in Appendix VI Table I.

*The Teachers' Vacation Course*

In June 1971 a Seminar on Middle and Comprehensive Schools was organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Overseas Development and the British Council to familiarise the local teachers with the reorganisation of local schools in September, 1971. The course was held at John Mackintosh Hall and proved to be most successful. It is planned to hold another Seminar in 1972.

*The Teachers' Organisation*

The teachers in Gibraltar are represented by the Teachers' Association of which the majority of the teaching staff are members. The Department Whitley Council, on which the Teachers' Association represents the staff side, met on two occasions in 1971. During the year, the Association continued its direct negotiations with Government on the pay and conditions of teachers.

*Primary Education*

Statistics for the year are in Appendix VIII, Table I.

The Ministry of Defence became responsible for the Primary Education of Services children on the 1st January, 1969 and the New Camp Services Primary School was opened in April, 1969. St Christopher's Infant School was transferred to Europa when a new building was constructed in September, 1971.

Co-education in Government Primary Schools was continued in September, 1971.

As a first phase of the change to the Comprehensive system, the age of transfer from one stage of education to another was raised as follows:

- Infants from 4-plus to 8 (inclusive)
- Middle Schools 8 to 12
- Secondary Schools 12 onwards.

*Secondary Selection*

As the transfer age to Secondary Schools was raised to 12 and there was no movement to Secondary Schools, the 11-plus selection procedure was discontinued.

*Secondary Education*

Detailed statistics for the year are in Appendix VII, Table II.

### *Technical and Vocational Education*

The Gibraltar and Dockyard Technical College offers a two-year general engineering course leading to City and Guilds recognition. This is designed for school leavers before they enter employment. There were 33 students undertaking this course at the end of 1971.

In 1971 a one-year course to cater for "O" level students was introduced. The college also gives training to yard boys and apprentices from the Dockyard and to official and other employees who attend classes in the evening and on day-release. Statistics of technical education are given in Appendix VIII.

### *Commercial Education*

The Commercial School became part of Loreto High School as from September, 1971. It still offers a two-year course for secondary school girls who pass a qualifying examination. The girls are prepared for the Royal Society of Arts examinations. Special emphasis has been laid on improving standards in English, Short-hand and Typing.

### *Adult Education and Evening Classes*

The whole range of Evening Classes continued to expand and there was an increase in the number of subjects offered. The classes in English for Dockyard Apprentices were continued.

### *Government Scholarships and Grants*

The Government policy whereby any young person who has the ability and the necessary qualifications can be given a chance to study overseas has been maintained. Students are expected to return to Gibraltar to offer their services to the community, if so required, for a stated number of years. In 1971, the Government awarded 10 scholarships and grants. The awards were made on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission and in some cases students were able to start their studies immediately.

The Trustees of the John Mackintosh Scholarship Fund have continued to finance students at British Universities and Technical Colleges. Four scholarships and nine grants were awarded this year by them. United World College of the Atlantic accepted one candidate for "A" level work. This scholarship was paid for by Shell Co of Gibraltar Ltd.

### *Commonwealth Scholarships and Teaching Bursaries*

The Local Commonwealth Scholarship Agency nominated one candidate for a Commonwealth Scholarship.

The Departmental Appointments Board for the Commonwealth teaching bursaries tenable in Britain, put forward ten names (two 1-year; eight 3-year teacher training). The final selection rests with the appointment boards in the awarding countries.

### *Youth Employment and Youth Welfare*

The Youth Officer visited schools, gave talks to school leavers, interviewed them, organised visits to industry and kept very close contact with employers. The employment situation proved very satisfactory and over 300 youngsters were placed in employment. In addition the Youth Officer gave vocational guidance to school leavers and visited young people at work.

### *Vocational Guidance*

The Youth Officer and the Youth Leader also associated themselves with the Vocational Guidance Scheme run by Lourdes and St. Jago's Schools and visited young people at work. This scheme has proved very useful in that school leavers are given an opportunity of observing different trades and seeing something of the adult working world. In September a teacher was appointed to look after the vocational guidance side of the school. There was very close contact between the latter and the Youth Section of the Department.

The Youth Officer is assisted by a Youth Leader whose functions also include youth employment.

### *Youth Welfare*

The Youth Officer is also Secretary and Executive Officer of the Youth Employment and Welfare Council. There are 13 youth clubs and youth organisations in Gibraltar with a total membership of approximately 2,500. The Youth Officer and Youth Leader continue to visit clubs to advise and help them develop their activities. Grants have been made to youth clubs and associations totalling approximately £4,500 to help them develop their activities and also to enable their members to organise trips and hold camps in Morocco; over 100 young people took part in these activities.

In addition four leaders from the Young Christian Workers attended formation and leadership courses abroad.

The Government also sponsored youngsters to take part in a holiday scheme and twelve members of youth clubs availed themselves of the opportunity. They were accompanied by the Youth Leader.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

The Government Medical and Health Services consist of: Hospital Services; Specialist Medical Treatment outside Government hospitals (where such treatment is beyond the scope of local sources); Child Welfare and School Health Services; Domiciliary and Out-Patient Treatment of persons coming under the scope of the District Medical Service; Domiciliary Medical Service; Port and Airport Health Service; Public Health Inspection Service and Laboratories.

### Legislation

Progress was made on the draft Medical and Health Ordinance after comments from the various Associations concerned had been obtained.

The Ordinance will consolidate the present legislation relating to Medical and Dental Practitioners, Pharmacists, Nurses, Midwives and Hospitals, contained in the following Ordinances:

Hospital Ordinance (Cap. 72)

Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance (Cap. 102)

Midwives Ordinance (Cap. 107)

Nurses Registration Ordinance (Cap. 114); and

Certain provisions of the Pharmacy and Medicines Ordinance (Cap. 125)

and provides for the rationalisation of various Boards in order to reduce their number.

The Preservatives in Foods Regulations 1971 and the Soft Drinks Regulations 1971 came into force on the 1st April.

### Hospitals

The Government Hospital Services consist of the following institutions:

(i) St Bernard's Hospital, with 182 beds, is essentially available for the resident community and the passengers and crews of ships and planes calling at Gibraltar, but patients from neighbouring districts are given facilities for treatment and hospitalisation. The



Hospital provides a comprehensive Out-patient service and in-patient treatment for acute medical and surgical cases. In addition it has a Maternity Section, a ward for elderly sick patients and a small isolation unit.

(ii) The King George V Psychiatric Unit caters for the many diverse aspects of psychiatric treatment and has accommodation for 63 patients. Out-patient clinics for the Unit are held at the hospital and at St Bernard's Hospital.

The Unit, which was opened by H.E. The Governor Admiral Sir the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg on the 26th October, 1971, was reconstructed on the site of the King George V Hospital and houses the patients previously accommodated at St Joseph's Hospital.

(iii) The Infectious Diseases Hospital kept under the terms of the International Sanitary Conventions for Maritime and Air Navigation has accommodation for 10 beds. No cases were admitted during the year.

### *Projects*

Work on the construction of the extension to the Mackintosh Wing at St Bernard's Hospital, which will accommodate an Isolation Unit and the Pathological Laboratory, commenced late in the year and is scheduled for completion towards the end of 1972.

Simultaneously work was also begun on the Health Centre and this is expected to be completed in September 1972.

### *Visiting Consultants*

Mr L. L. Bromley, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Charge of the Thoracic Unit, Dr Oscar Craig, Consultant Radiologist and Dr K. Granville Grossman, Consultant Psychiatrist, from St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and Mr Henry Shaw F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose & Throat Consultant at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, visited Gibraltar on various occasions during the year to advise in their respective specialities and where necessary to operate.

The training of nurses continued as in previous years. One male and three female nurses were sent for training during the year under review. One male nurse completed his training after obtaining the S.R.N. certificate.

The Public Health and Clinical Pathology Laboratories' Staff was increased by the return of another qualified Technician who had been undergoing studies in the United Kingdom.

One Public Health Inspector Trainee is at present attending a three-year course in the United Kingdom for the Diploma of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board.

Centralised catering was introduced in February, 1971. Meals for the patients at the K.G.V. Psychiatric Unit are now prepared at St Bernard's Hospital and sent up to the Hospital at meal times in special food trolleys. As a result the patients are being offered a better and more varied menu.

An Emergency Dispensary Service is provided at St Bernard's Hospital. This is staffed by personnel from the Hospital Dispensary and enables the public to obtain medicines on prescriptions obtained after normal shop hours.

Forty-four patients were sent to various hospitals in Britain during the course of the year. As usual the majority of these went to the Royal Marsden Hospital and to St Mary's Hospital, London.

The immunisation of children is under the direct control of the Director of Medical and Health Services, who is also the Principal School Medical Officer. In this capacity he gives lectures on health education in the schools and to nurses. Children found to be in need of medical treatment are referred to a Special Sick Children Clinic at St Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

The Child Welfare Clinics under the direction of the Paediatrician, assisted by Health Visitors, are held regularly at the Chief Welfare Centre, where advice on infant and child welfare is given. Children who require treatment are referred to the Out-patient clinics at St Bernard's Hospital or to their own doctors.

A Health Visitor and a team of Assistant Health Visitors carry out home visiting and a close liaison is maintained with the Maternity Department of St Bernard's Hospital.

General public health work carried out throughout 1971 included inspection of dwellings, food catering establishments, bakeries, grocer shops, hairdressers and barber shops and underground tanks; meat and food inspection; disinfestation and disinfection; investigation of infectious diseases; sampling of foods; mosquito and rodent control; impounding of stray dogs and cats; and control of accommodation for immigrant workers.

The Pathologist Analyst is responsible for the running of the laboratories where pathological investigations and analytical work under the Foods and Drugs Ordinance are carried out.

The District Medical Service caters for patients in receipt of Supplementary Benefit. A District Medical Officer and a team of

District Nurses run a daily out-patient Clinic and attend to domiciliary cases. Treatment, including hospital treatment, medicine and any surgical appliances that District patients may need are provided free of charge. The District Medical Officer also provides medical attention required by the inmates of the John Mackintosh Homes for the aged. The District Medical Officer is also the Airport Medical Officer and Forensic Pathologist.

The Government is responsible for the observance of international agreements in relation to International Sanitary Conventions. Residents and non-resident civilians of all nationalities are given treatment for social diseases free of charge at any time of the day at St Bernard's Hospital.

The Gibraltar League of Hospital Friends and the Albert Ferrary Trust contributed in no small measure to the welfare of the patients with gifts amounting to thousands of pounds. A number of gifts and donations were also received from other sectors of the community.

Expenditure on Medical and Health Services during 1971 amounted to £563,974.

#### HOUSING

The expenditure on new housing which is the responsibility of the Public Works Department amounted to £1,142,515 which was provided from United Kingdom grants.

A total of 368 flats was under construction during the year. One hundred and ten flats in two blocks were completed on one site (Sandpits) together with the first block of 47 flats of the Glacis Scheme.

The Glacis Scheme, which will provide 258 flats and maisonettes of varying accommodation including old people's flats at ground level, is due for completion during 1972. Amenities such as shops, a sub-post office and a community club are also being provided.

Housing has been given the highest priority in the next Development Programme and it is planned to build 650 flats at Viaduct Reclamation and 30 flats at Catalan Bay at a revised estimated cost of £6.33m. Tenders were accepted for the latter project at the end of the year and work is expected to commence in January 1972.

In the private sector construction was confined to providing additional floors to existing buildings or to alterations to internal layouts giving increased accommodation with improved sanitary facilities.

Just under £9m has been spent on housing since 1945 to provide 2,424 dwellings, practically all of which are flats. They are administered by the Housing Department which has also under its charge a number of pre-war dwellings, mainly reverted leases and Government Quarters, representing over 50% of the total housing units available for civilian occupation.

#### *Dwellings Completed*

Years	Flats
1945/1954	743
1955/1964	1,010
1965/1970	514
1971	157
	<hr/>
	2,424
	<hr/>
Due for completion 1972	211
	<hr/>
	2,635
	<hr/>

#### *New Housing Projects*

Starting 1972	680
Expected to be completed	
1973	150
1974	350
1975	180

#### *Flats Allocated*

During the course of the year 60 new flats were allocated.

### SOCIAL SECURITY

The Social Security system administered by the Department of Labour and Social Security is based on the following:

- (1) The Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance;
- (2) The Social Insurance Ordinance;
- (3) The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance;
- (4) The Family Allowances Ordinance; and
- (5) The non-statutory Supplementary Benefits Scheme (formerly known as Public Assistance).

### *Contributory Schemes*

The Contributory Schemes are provided for under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. They cover all persons employed under a contract of service and also provide for persons who cease to be compulsorily insured to become voluntary contributors. The Schemes are financed from weekly contributions paid by employers and workers, the administrative expenses being paid by the Government. The standard rate of contribution is 45p a week for a man (25p payable by the employer and 20p by the worker), and there are pro rata rates for the other classes.

Following the practice in the United Kingdom, the normal method of payment of contributions is by means of adhesive insurance stamps fixed to insurance cards. The liability for stamping insurance cards is placed on the employer who then deducts from wages the worker's share of the contribution. One stamp is used for collecting contributions under both Ordinances. Insurance stamps are sold at the Post Office.

Credits for contributions, which count equally as paid contributions for certain purposes, are granted during limited periods of sickness, unemployment or incapacity due to injury and certain other contingencies.

### *Non-contributory Schemes*

The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance is financed from the general revenues of Gibraltar in so far as the payment of Transitional Retirement Pension and Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance are concerned. It covers, generally, all insured persons who are British Subjects, and other persons domiciled in Gibraltar. The provisions for the entitlement and payment of Unemployment Benefit apply to all insured persons.

Payment of Unemployment Benefit is financed from the weekly contributions by employers and workers to the Social Insurance Fund.

The Family Allowances Ordinance and the Supplementary Benefits Scheme cover Gibraltarians domiciled in Gibraltar as well as non-Gibraltarian British subjects and others provided they satisfy certain conditions as to residence. Both Family Allowances and Supplementary Benefits are financed entirely from the general revenues of Gibraltar.

**-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES*****Employment Injuries Insurance Scheme***

There are three main types of benefit paid under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance are:

- (1) Injury Benefit;
- (2) Disablement Benefit; and
- (3) Industrial Death Benefit.

In addition, free medical treatment for employment injuries and occupational diseases, including the provision and renewal of prosthetic appliances is provided at the Government hospitals.

The Government hospitals were reimbursed from the Employment Injuries Insurance Fund to the amount of £2,417 during 1971, as compared with £1,981 during 1970 for treatment to insured persons, including the provision of prosthetic appliances.

Injury Benefit is payable up to a maximum of 182 days to insured persons who are incapable of work as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease. The rate of injury benefit for a man aged 20 or over is £2·80 a week, to which may be added dependants' allowance of 70p a week for a dependent adult, 35p a week for the first dependent child and 20p a week for the second.

289 claims were received during the year (including three in respect of occupational disease) of which 244 were approved. The amount paid in respect of Injury Benefit during the year was £2,284.

Disablement Benefit depends on the extent of residual physical or mental disability resulting from an industrial accident or prescribed occupational disease, assessed by a Medical Board on loss of faculty and without regard to occupation or effect on earnings. If the degree of disablement is between 1% and 34% inclusive the award is by way of a gratuity varying between £16 and £280, and if it is between 35% and 100% a weekly pension is paid during the period taken into account by the assessment. The pension varies between 97p a week and £2·80 a week in the case of male adults and 74p a week and £2·10 a week in the case of female adults. Additional allowances are payable for dependants at the same rates as in the case of injury benefit, and also in certain circumstances when the disabled insured person is receiving approved hospital in-patient treatment, or, being totally disabled, requires constant attendance. If the assessment is for life, or for a period of not less than seven years, the claimant may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity varying between £288 and £800 instead of the pension.

During the year 27 claims to disablement benefit were received of which 26 were allowed. 16 claimants received assessments for life. The amount paid was £4,368.

Industrial Death Benefit is payable by way of pension to the widow or dependent incapacitated widower or wholly dependent parent of an insured person whose death results from an industrial accident or a prescribed occupational disease. This pension is payable at the rate of £1.75 a week and may be increased by dependants' allowance payable at the same rates and in the same way as for injury or disablement benefits. The rate per orphan is 80p a week. Subject to certain conditions a widow may opt to receive a lump sum gratuity of £800 instead of the pension but dependants' allowances may not be so commuted. Where there is no widow (or widower), children or parent there is provision for certain other dependants to claim, in which case the benefit is by way of a gratuity of £90. No claims were received during 1971. Expenditure on industrial death benefit amounted to £33.

#### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

All claims and questions arising under the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance, other than those relating to disablement are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Employment Injuries Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General) a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. No appeal was received during the year.

#### *The Employment Injuries Insurance Fund*

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1971 was £16,240. The expenditure on benefits was £6,685 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £148,968.

#### *Social Insurance Scheme*

The Social Insurance Ordinance provides for the payment of:

- (1) Old Age Pensions;
- (2) Guardian's Allowance;
- (3) Maternity Benefits;
- (4) Death Grants;
- (5) Widow's Benefit; and
- (6) Unemployment Benefits.

Entitlement to benefit depends on the satisfaction of prescribed contribution conditions but there is provision for the payment of benefit at reduced rates where the contribution conditions are not fully satisfied.

### *Age Pensions*

Age Pensions are paid to men at the age of 65 and women at the age of 60 who satisfy the required conditions. The basic rate of pension is £1.50 a week. During the year, 403 new claims were received, four of which were disallowed. The following table shows the number of pensions in payment at the end of the year:

Male British	476	} With very few exceptions, all these are Spanish nationals living in Spain.
Female British	625	
Male Alien	739	
Female Alien	1,284	
<hr/>		
3,124		
<hr/>		

The cost to the Fund during the year amounted to £44,461.

### *Guardian's Allowances*

Guardian's Allowance is a payment of 50p a week to the person who takes into his family an orphan child both of whose parents or step-parents are dead. Special rules apply to the children of divorced parents, adopted children, illegitimate children and children whose parents cannot be traced. One claim was received and allowed in 1971 and the total amount paid was £21.

### *Maternity Benefit*

This is a grant of £10 paid to a woman, qualified either through her own or her husband's insurance, for every child born to her. During 1971 524 claims were received, of which 520 were allowed. 254 of these claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid was £5,125.

### *Death Grant*

Death Grant is payable to a person who incurs the cost of the funeral or other appreciable expenses arising from the death of an insured person or of a wife, widow, husband, widower or child of an insured person. The standard grant is at the rate of £20 in the case of the death of an adult. Reduced rates are also payable in the



case of children or when the claim is based upon a deficient contribution record.

During the year, 184 claims were received, 181 of which were allowed. 92 of these claims were in respect of alien insured persons. The total amount paid during the year was £2,552.

### *Widow's Benefit*

Widow's Benefit is payable to the widow of a deceased insured person who has satisfied the necessary contribution conditions. There are three kinds of widow's Benefits, only one of which is payable at any one time, as follows:

- (a) Widow's Allowance is payable for the first 13 weeks of widowhood at the standard rate of £2 per week with increases of 25p per week for each child up to a maximum of four children.
- (b) Widowed Mother's Allowance is payable to a widow left with a dependent child when she finishes drawing her widow's allowance. The standard rate is £1.50 a week with increases of 25p per week for each dependent child; and
- (c) Widow's Pension is payable on certain qualifying conditions on termination of widow's allowance or widowed mother's allowance. The standard rate is £1.50 a week.

During the year, 57 claims were received, 56 of which were allowed. The total amount paid during the year, including benefits in respect of claims approved in previous years, was £6,523.

### *Determination of Claims and Questions*

All claims and questions arising under the Social Insurance Ordinance are determined by the Director of Labour and Social Security. There is a right of appeal to the Social Insurance Appeals Board which consists of a Chairman with legal qualifications (at present the Attorney-General), a member representing the interests of employers and a member representing the interests of insured persons. One appeal was received and allowed during the year.

On a question of law or of mixed law and fact, an appeal from the Board's decision lies to the Supreme Court.

### *Unemployment Benefit*

Unemployment Benefit is a weekly payment for a period not exceeding 78 days (Sundays excluded) made to any person under pensionable age who is unemployed, capable of work and available

take work if offered, and who during the 52 weeks immediately preceding the week in which the claim is made was in employment for not less than 30 weeks, or his yearly average of weeks of insurable employment is not less than 30.

The standard weekly rate is £1·20 with an increase of 80p a week for any one adult dependant and 25p a week for each dependent child up to a maximum of four children. Lower weekly rates are payable to claimants without dependants who are either married women or under the age of 20.

During the year 408 claims were received, of which 355 were allowed. The total amount paid was £1,242.

### *The Social Insurance Fund*

The income from contributions to the Fund during 1971 was 180,097. The expenditure on benefits was £59,924 and the accumulated balance at the end of the year was £2,104,346.

### *Advisory Committees*

There is provision for the constitution of Advisory Committees under both the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and the Social Insurance Ordinance. As in each case the purpose of the Committee is "to give advice and assistance to the Director in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Ordinance and to perform any other duties allotted to them", the same persons constitute both Committees so as to combine their work and thus avoid duplication. They include representatives of employers and workers and have an independent chairman.

### *Inspections*

The number of establishments visited was 262 and the total number of insurance cards inspected was 2,194. Domestic servants are not included in these figures.

### *Prosecutions*

Legal proceedings were instituted during 1971 against 11 firms in respect of 55 offences.

## II—NON-CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES

### *The Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit and Unemployment Insurance Ordinance*

The whole of this Ordinance applies to persons who are insured persons under the Social Insurance Ordinance or the wives or widows of such persons and who are either:

- (a) British Subjects; or
- (b) domiciled in Gibraltar.

The provision of the Ordinance relating to Unemployment Benefit applies to all insured persons.

The benefits payable under this Ordinance are:

- (1) Transitional Retirement Pension;
- (2) Supplements to certain benefits paid under the Social Insurance Ordinance; and
- (3) Unemployment Benefit which is paid out of the Social Insurance Fund in accordance with Section 4 of the Ordinance.

Retirement pensions were specifically introduced in order to provide for the older insured persons who would not qualify for Old Age Pensions when payment of this benefit became operative in 1965. Now that most insured persons have established a title to Old Age Pension the number of Retirement Pensions is expected to decrease gradually over the years. The total amount paid was £7,647.

The weekly rate of retirement pension is £1 with increases of 60p a week for a wife under 60 years of age. A married woman or widow over 60 years of age may be entitled to a pension based on the satisfactory employment record of her husband or late husband. The rate of pension in such cases is 60p a week for a married woman and £1 a week for a widow. There are increases at the rate of 25p a week for each child up to a maximum of four children.

#### *Supplements to Social Insurance Benefits*

These are weekly payments paid to persons to whom the whole of the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance applies and the money to pay for these supplements comes from the General Revenues of Gibraltar and not from contributions by employers or employees.

Supplementation paid during the year to widowed pensioners amounted to £3,977 and to old age pensioners £34,396.

### *Termination of Claims and Questions*

The machinery for decisions and appeals set up under the Social Insurance Ordinance is also used for the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinance.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

In addition to administering the Supplementary Benefits Scheme and the Family Allowances Ordinance already described, the activities of the Social Welfare section of the Labour and Social Security Department cover the fields of child care, adoption, prevention of delinquency, probation, conciliation in matrimonial disputes, and the rehabilitation of problem families.

### *Children in Need of Care and Protection*

The Child Care Committee, which brings together representatives of all bodies concerned with deprived or delinquent children under the Chairmanship of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Gibraltar, who has a wide experience of institutions and organisations for child care, continued to meet regularly. The Committee, which also advises on delinquency and probation, has been able to ensure the maximum co-ordination of all the agencies dealing with children and young persons in need of care.

The Committee gives special attention to children identified as potential delinquents, including persistent truants from school. Case work is carried out by the three Probation Officers of the Department of Labour and Social Security.

The Edmund Rice Home for deprived and delinquent boys continued the good work it has performed since it was opened in 1966. There were four boys in care at the end of 1971 in addition to a fifth on a voluntary basis.

A high level of family visiting and case work was maintained throughout the year, special attention being given to problem families with children who have been identified with anti-social behaviour.

### *The Foster Parents Scheme*

The need for foster parents has arisen only once during the last few years. The arrangements made in that case are working very satisfactorily.

*Probation*

The number of Probation Orders made increased from 30 in 1970 to 37 in 1971. Sixteen of these were in respect of adults and the remainder were juveniles. With the exception of one adult and three juveniles, all the Orders related to male offenders.

*Imprisonment of Juveniles*

There is no approved school or Borstal establishment to deal with the more recalcitrant cases of juvenile delinquency. There is, therefore, no alternative, in cases which have exhausted the limited means of treatment available, but to send these to prison where there is, however, no separate establishment for them. They are nevertheless, segregated from the adult counterparts. No child (i.e. young person under 14 years of age) may, however, be sent to prison.

Two young persons (one male and one female) received prison sentences during the year, compared with five in 1970.

*Corporal Punishment of Juveniles*

The Courts do not view corporal punishment with favour, but in the absence of any form of treatment it has been retained reluctantly as a necessary part of the limited means available for the treatment of delinquents. No such punishment was, however, imposed during 1971 by the Courts.

*Prevention of Delinquency*

An Attendance Centre is set up at the City Fire Station. During 1971 two young persons attended at the centre.

The "Liverpool Scheme" continues to be successfully operated by the police. Eighteen young persons (17 males and one female), as well as 23 male children were dealt with under this Scheme. (This represents a total of 41 as compared to 20 in 1970.)

*Adoption*

Four cases of adoption were approved by the Court in 1971.

*Care of the Aged*

The institutional care of the aged continues to be undertaken by the Board of Governors of the John Mackintosh Homes. These homes, of which there are three, cater for a total of 152 persons.

Residents in the homes who are without means are maintained free of charge, and receive a pocket money allowance of 65p a week from Government funds.

A new Scheme to provide holidays abroad for the aged which had been started in 1970 was expanded during 1971. Two parties of elderly needy persons between the ages of 60 and 75 (a total of 7 persons) were taken for a weekend to Tangier. This proved to be a great success.

#### *Matrimonial Reconciliation*

Six cases of matrimonial disputes were dealt with by the Department during the year, two of them having been referred by the Courts.

#### *Community Welfare and Community Development*

The social, cultural and physical welfare needs of the community are catered for by a number of social and sports clubs, libraries, societies and amateur dramatic groups. Foremost among these centres is the John Mackintosh Hall which provides a library and cultural, educational, social and recreational facilities for many groups and societies. The running of the Hall is financed by the Government. This cultural centre is exceptionally well-equipped in premises built for the purpose with funds provided by the Trustees of the Will of the late John Mackintosh. The British Council continued to provide generous support with materials such as books, films, magazines, gramophone records, music etc.

#### *Welfare of the Blind*

The annual report of the Gibraltar Society for the Prevention of Blindness shows a decrease in the number of blind and partially sighted persons. The number so registered stood at 88 at the end of the year (nine less than in 1970). Twenty-four are men and 64 women. There are no blind children or teenagers.

#### *Discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme*

This Scheme, which is designed to assist discharged prisoners normally resident in Gibraltar, by immediate cash payments, the provision of essential clothing and assistance in obtaining employment, continued in operation during the year.

#### *Sponsored Hospital Patients' Scheme*

Under this Scheme persons suffering from conditions which require specialised medical treatment not obtainable in Gibraltar are sent to suitable hospitals outside Gibraltar, usually in Britain. Thirty-two such patients were sent to Britain during 1971.

The expenditure incurred on passages, maintenance allowances etc. was £3,857 compared with £2,328 the previous year. These figures do not include the actual cost of treatment which is much higher and is met from the Medical vote.

### *Relationship with Voluntary Organisations*

Excellent relationships exist between the Department of Labour and Social Security and the various voluntary and charitable organisations, especially those catering for the aged or in the field of Child Care.

### *Rent Allowances*

Persons in receipt of Supplementary Benefits may apply for rent relief under the Rent Relief Scheme administered by the Public Works Department. Those who do not qualify for full rent relief may still be helped with a discretionary rent allowance under the Supplementary Benefits Scheme.

### *Supplementary Benefits Scheme*

The Supplementary Benefits Scheme is not supported by specific legislation but operates under administrative arrangements designed to provide financial assistance on a basis of need to Gibraltarians and certain others permanently residing in Gibraltar.

The weekly rates of allowance were revised in January, and again in October 1971. The basic rates are now £3.60 for a single person and £6 for a married couple. Higher grants are paid to registered blind persons.

The Scheme also provides for the payment of discretionary allowances for exceptional needs.

The total expenditure on Supplementary Benefits during 1971 was £113,950 as compared with £86,812 in 1970. The sum of £12,080 as compared with £14,400 in 1970 was also allowed in rent relief.

### *The Family Allowances Ordinance*

The Family Allowances Ordinance provides for the payment of allowance in respect of each child, except the first, under the age limit. For the majority of children this limit is 15 (which is the statutory school-leaving age) but for those staying on at school or actively seeking employment by maintaining registration at an Employment Exchange it can be extended until they attain their eighteenth birthday.

The allowance of 30p a week, for each child after the first, is paid irrespective of actual needs or resources. It is disregarded for the purpose of assessment under the Supplementary Benefits scheme.

Expenditure on Family Allowances during 1971 totalled £40,965 compared with £40,829 in 1970.

## Chapter 8: Legislation

TWENTY Ordinances were passed during the year 1971, the most important of which were:

<i>Number of Ordinance</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>
4	<i>Decimal Currency Ordinance 1971</i> This Ordinance made local provision for the introduction of decimal currency and imposed restrictions on the melting or breaking of metal coins.
5	<i>Labour from Abroad (Accommodation) Ordinance 1971</i> This Ordinance provided for the registration of premises used for the accommodation of persons employed under the Control of Employment Ordinance.
9	<i>Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1971</i> This Ordinance provided for the formation and regulated the operation of co-operative societies.
17	<i>Military Service (Repeal and Consequential Provisions) Ordinance 1971</i> This Ordinance provided for the repeal of the Military Service Ordinance, which provided for compulsory enlistment of men for military service.
19	<i>Criminal Offences (Amendment) Ordinance 1971</i> This Ordinance embodied in the Criminal Offences Ordinance the provision of the United Kingdom Theft Act 1968.

In 1971 the form of the Gazette was modified by the introduction of three supplements thereto: the First Supplement containing



Ordinances, the second Supplement containing subsidiary legislation (in the form of Legal Notices) and the Third Supplement containing Bills.

## *Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons*

### JUSTICE

THE Courts of Law in Gibraltar consist of a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, the Court of First Instance and the Magistrate's Court.

The Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court are established by the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. The Chief Justice, a Judge of the Court of First Instance, a Stipendiary Magistrate and 24 Justices of the Peace at present comprise the Judiciary, together with the Judges of the Court of Appeal. The Attorney General is the Law Officer of the Crown and the Attorney General's Chambers includes one Crown Counsel, whilst the number of barristers now practising in Gibraltar is 14, two of them being Queen's Counsel. Barristers are authorised by law to act as solicitors and persons enrolled as solicitors of the Court are at liberty to act as barristers.

The Court of Appeal hear appeals from the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeal are subject to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

The Chief Justice presides over the Supreme Court, which has both appellate and original jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal matters, is similar to that exercised in England by all Divisions of the High Court of Justice and the Crown Courts. On its appellate side it deals with all appeals from the Court of First Instance, the Magistrates' Court and from bodies and persons exercising quasi-judicial powers for special purposes.

The General Criminal Sessions are held four times a year, or more if necessary, for the trial of persons charged by way of indictment. The Chief Justice sits with a jury of nine, or in cases of treason, murder or any felony punishable by death, of twelve. There is provision for majority verdicts except in cases of treason, murder and felony punishable by death, when the verdict must be unanimous.

Appellate or civil proceedings are arranged as circumstances require. In civil cases the Chief Justice sits alone, or with a jury of nine special or common jurors.

The substantive law of Gibraltar consists partly of the English law as contained in the Application of English Law Ordinance (Cap. 5) in so far as it is applicable to local circumstances, any more recent Acts of Parliament expressly or by necessary implication applied to Gibraltar, the Common law to date, Orders in Council relating to Gibraltar and locally enacted Ordinances and subsidiary legislation.

The practice of the civil side of the Supreme Court is basically that of the corresponding Division of the High Court of England, subject to local modifications embodied in the Rules of Court made by the Chief Justice.

The Criminal practice of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar follows that of the English Courts of Assize.

The Court of First Instance has jurisdiction comparable to that of the County Courts of England and Wales and is subordinate to the Supreme Court.

The Magistrates' Court is normally presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate and, in his absence, by two or more Justices of the Peace. The Stipendiary is also Her Majesty's Coroner and the Public Trustee. The Court has a jurisdiction in Criminal and matrimonial matters similar to that under the Magistrates' Court Act 1952 in England, and is a petty debt Court for claims of up to £5. The Magistrates' Court is also the Licensing Authority for the issue of liquor licences. The number of charges dealt with by the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Justices of the Peace are to some extent disproportionate to the size of the Territory by reason of the considerable floating population passing through.

Provision is made for legal aid for accused persons and appellants in criminal cases, and for legal assistance to persons in civil matters.

In the Supreme Court there were 10 trials on indictment in which 19 persons were involved compared with 18 trials concerning 28 persons in 1970 and 7 trials concerning 7 persons in 1969. In the plenary jurisdiction 109 actions were commenced in the Supreme Court. During the year under review, there were lodged 19 criminal appeals of which one was abandoned and 2 civil appeals both of which were discontinued.

In the Court of Appeal for Gibraltar there were heard 2 criminal appeals and one civil appeal.

The Court of First Instance dealt with 179 summonses and 69 judgment summonses,

The Magistrates' Court dealt with a total of 4,803 cases taken in Court, including 1,598 relating to offences against the Traffic Ordinance and 215 concerning larceny and kindred offences. Civil Debt cases totalled 455 out of which 284 did not come for hearing. There were 29 juveniles involved in the Juvenile Court as against 41 in 1970 and 25 in 1969. In addition, 19 persons were committed for trial by the Supreme Court. During the year under review 37 probation orders were made by the Court. A further 663 cases (not heard in Court) of minor breaches of the Traffic Ordinance were dealt with by the imposition of the statutory "Fixed Penalty".

The ceremonial opening of the legal year took place as usual, the Judiciary, officers of the Court and the members of the Bar participating.

## POLICE

### *Organisation and Administration*

THE Force is charged with the preservation of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders throughout Gibraltar. It is also responsible for Immigration Control and Registration of Civilians.

The Force is divided into two Divisions, one covering the City and the other responsible mainly for security commitments in Naval Establishments. A number of Specialised Sections are housed at Police Headquarters. The City area is divided into beats and patrolled on a twenty-four hour basis, with mobile patrols superimposed.

### *Establishment and Strength*

The establishment of the Force is 192 but actual strength on 31st December, 1971 was 183.

The authorised working week is 42 hours, but owing to operational requirements a 48 hour week is worked, the extra six hours being paid at overtime rates.

### *Recruitment and Training*

The high demand for labour in Gibraltar makes the recruitment of men of the right calibre extremely difficult. Thirty-two recruits joined the Force in 1971.

Basic training of recruits is carried out locally, followed whenever possible by attendance at the Metropolitan Police Training School, Hendon. Selected Officers of all ranks are sent to the United Kingdom for specialised and advanced training.

During the year 9 officers attended courses in the United Kingdom and refresher courses were also carried out locally.

### *Crime*

The number of offences, including indictable offences committed during the year was 1,788 compared with 1,594 in 1970, an increase of 194. The increase is mainly due to a rise in cases of Theft and Disorderly Conduct.

Indictable offences increased by 11%. The detection rate increased from 55.8% to 62.3%.

### *Traffic*

The number of offences recorded during the year was 4,958 against 4,500 in the previous year. In view of the trivial nature of the offences 2,023 offenders were not prosecuted. These were cautioned by the Police.

Traffic accidents reported to Police totalled 721 compared with 610 in 1970. There were 3 fatal accidents.

### *Immigration*

The Force is responsible for Immigration and the Registration of civilians.

### *Transport*

Transport consists of one saloon car, three land rovers, one Morris Station Wagon, nine motor cycles, two Vespa scooters and three ambulances.

The Admiralty supply vehicles for patrols in the Dockyard.

### *Housing*

The Force has 163 quarters for married officers of which 70 are occupied by retired officers. With normal retirements the position is steadily worsening, and therefore quarters cannot be offered to recruits.

*Signals*

All sub-stations and posts are linked to Police Headquarters on a UHF net. All vehicles and Marine Launches are similarly equipped. A UHF personal radio system was introduced during the year. Maintenance and installation of all radio equipment is carried out by a Sergeant who also maintains the sets of the City Fire Brigade and Port Authorities.

*Marine Section*

This section has 3 launches. Each carries a crew of three constables. The section is responsible for the patrolling of Gibraltar waters, the Admiralty Harbour and the Civil Port.

*Ambulance Section*

The section consists of 3 ambulances. Apart from emergencies they are used for inter-Hospital transfers and for the collection and return of patients to and from Hospital. During the year they attended to 1,123 calls.

*Underwater Squad*

The Force Underwater Squad carried out searches for stolen property believed dumped at sea; property lost at sea was also recovered. A motor vehicle involved in a traffic accident was also recovered from the sea.

*Life Saving*

Off-duty personnel who are members of the Royal Life Saving Society supplied Life Saving facilities at beaches throughout the bathing season by providing teams of Beach Guards.

*Welfare Fund*

A contributory Fund is maintained, which provides for monetary help in cases of hardship and also makes loans for the purchase of household effects.

*Police Association*

Branch boards are constituted under the provisions of the Police Ordinance.

### *St John Ambulance*

The Force has three divisions of the Brigade. The St John Ambulance certificate is a necessary qualification for a recruit to complete his training and for obtaining annual increments.

### *Honours and Awards*

One member of the Force was awarded the Colonial Police Medal for meritorious service, seven the Colonial Police Long Service Medal and five the clasp to that Medal. One member received the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society and three members received Testimonials from the same Society for rescuing life at sea.

## PRISONS

The prison is situated about 500 feet up the North end of the Rock facing West. It is clear from the town and free from congestion. Two of its main walls are part of the original Moorish Castle. It has 28 cells.

The number of prisoners received during 1971 was 93. The daily average in prison was 11.89 compared with 16.21 in 1970. There were no executions. Prison statistics are contained in Appendices XIII and XIV.

Owing to the size of the prison and the small number of its inmates complete classification of prisoners is not possible. Very few women and young persons are committed to prison, but, when they are, they are segregated from adult male prisoners.

All classes of prisoners can qualify for a privilege division known as the "Trust Class". Prisoners in this division are allowed to work inside and outside the prison without direct supervision. Two prisoners were upgraded to this class in 1971.

Convicted prisoners can earn a remission for good conduct of up to one-third of the total sentence, provided that the remission so earned does not reduce the sentence to less than thirty-one days.

Sixteen breaches of prison discipline were committed during the year. All were dealt with by the Superintendent. Bearing in mind the numbers held, the discipline of the prisoners was remarkably good. There were no escapes.

All convicted prisoners over the age of 17 years and under 60 who are passed by the Medical Officer as fit for work are required to perform such tasks as are allotted to them. Prisoners are put to work normally carried out by unskilled labourers, such as cleaning public gardens and institutions and helping to maintain or repair

prison buildings. There is a working day of seven hours. There is no system of extra-mural labour.

All prisoners may enter a wage-earning scheme on admission to prison. The scheme enables prisoners to earn up to 30 pence a week and from this they can spend 25 pence on cigarettes, tobacco or sweets, the other 5 pence being placed to their credit and paid to them on discharge from prison.

The Prison Medical Officer visits the prison once a week and examines all prisoners. He also examines all prisoners on reception and prior to discharge. During the year under review one prisoner was admitted to St Bernard's Hospital. He was subsequently returned to prison. In addition, 30 other prisoners reported sick and were treated in prison for minor ailments.

A Chapel is available in the prison and is used by all denominations of the Christian Faith. Facilities are given to all prisoners desiring religious instruction.

In view of the small number of prisoners it is difficult to lay down any fixed routine for their education. As and when possible classes are arranged by Members of the Legion of Mary and Young Christian Workers in simple arithmetic, English and Spanish for all prisoners. When sufficient English-speaking prisoners are in custody to warrant it, arrangements are made to hold classes for them. The Library is available to all prisoners and contains over 4,000 books. Magazines and periodicals are obtained from charitable sources.

All prisoners are entitled at any time to see a member of the Prison Board. The prison was visited regularly during the year by members of the Board, prison visitors and representatives of welfare organisations. Chaplains nominated by the different denominations also paid regular visits. Holy Mass was said every Sunday for Roman Catholics and religious services were held for Church of England inmates at regular intervals.

There is a discharged Prisoners' Aid Scheme which applies to all discharged prisoners, other than debtors, who are British Subjects resident in Gibraltar. In exceptional cases, when no help can be obtained from outside sources, assistance may be granted to non-resident British Subjects. The scheme does not apply to aliens except those who have been in prison for more than one year and for whom consular assistance is not available. Assistance is given in kind only.

A discharged prisoner to whom the scheme applies may receive maintenance at the rate of 42 pence per day for a period normally

not exceeding six days in order to provide him with a means of subsistence until the Friday following his release when he may receive financial assistance under the Supplementary Benefits scheme if he has not by that time found employment. He may also receive assistance in kind, in the form of clothing, of up to a maximum of £5 in any one period of 12 months.

British non-resident persons can be assisted under the Commonwealth Association of Prisoners' Aid Schemes of which Gibraltar is a member.

## *Chapter 10: Public Works and Public Utilities*

### *Public Works Department*

THE total expenditure by the Public Works Department was £2,634,645 of which £1,142,515 was spent on the housing programme as described in Chapter 7.

### *Construction Other Than Housing*

The conversion of the King George V Hospital into a Mental Hospital was completed in October. The new Mental Hospital caters both for in-patients and out-patients and replaced St Joseph's Hospital which could not be modernised economically.

The new Primary School at Laguna which was required to meet the increasing number of children in the new housing being provided in the North Front area, was completed and put in use in September. Though designed by the Department's Architectural Section the Contract drawings were prepared by a private architect.

The Victoria Stadium Sports Ground, stands and changing rooms were completed and opened by H.E. the Governor in January. The work was carried out by 50 Field Squadron Royal Engineers who were especially equipped for the project. Site investigations and design were carried out and supervised by 62 C.R.E. stationed in Winchester. The work, which cost £115,000, involved the laying of 6½ miles of sub-soil drainage and the spreading of 6,800 cu. yards of crushed rock and 3,000 tons of surfacing material, all of which were imported. The Squadron was replaced



by 10 Field Squadron Royal Engineers, who constructed a promenade at Europa Point. A Workers' Hostel at Devil's Tower Road which provided accommodation for 300 workers was opened in March by H.E. the Governor. The hostel consists of three dormitory blocks, all containing twin bedrooms at ground, first and second floor levels; it was constructed by Taylor Woodrow International Ltd., using mainly a pre-fabricated system.

The maintenance of dwellings, comprising about 75% of the total number of dwellings available for the civilian population, continued to be a major part of the work undertaken by the Department. 76 flats were rehabilitated prior to re-occupation by their tenants. Requisitions for repairs etc. received from tenants exceeded 15,000.

### Highways

The upkeep of roads is the responsibility of the Public Works Department which is the Highway Authority. The total mileage of roads in Gibraltar is as follows:

	<i>miles</i>
City Area . . . . .	8
South District . . . . .	6½
North District including	
Catalan Bay . . . . .	5½
Port Area . . . . .	1½
Upper Rock . . . . .	3½
Tunnels . . . . .	¾
Pedestrian Ways . . . . .	4½
	<hr/>
	30
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6,498 vehicles (excluding those belonging to the Ministry of Defence) were licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1971.

This total is made up as follows:

Cars and Taxis . . . . .	5,604
Goods Vehicles . . . . .	505
Buses, Coaches . . . . .	29
Other Road Vehicles . . . . .	26
Motor Cycles . . . . .	334

Asphalt surfaces were laid to Upper Sandpits Road and parts of Laguna and Glacis Areas.

A number of bus services maintain communications between 11 parts of the City and the North and South Districts.

### *Sewage Disposal*

The system is of the "combined" type as both the surface water run-off and the sewage discharge into the main sewer. The system is partially dependent on gravity but there are also pumping stations strategically positioned so that eventually the whole of the sewage discharges into the sea at Europa Point Outfall.

### *Water Supply*

A dual system of water supply, potable water and sanitary water, is operated by the Public Works Department.

#### *Potable Water*

Potable water is obtained direct from rainfall and shallow wells supplemented by a 225,000 gallons per day multi-stage flash evaporator in North Front and a 70,000 gallons per day multi-flash evaporator using waste heat from the Government's Electricity Generating Station.

Rainwater is collected upon specially prepared catchment areas and stored in reservoirs excavated inside the Rock. The total rainfall registered by the Public Works Department's gauges in 1971 was 29.56 inches.

Well-water is pumped into a service tank, chlorinated and blended with the distilled water from the Generating Station plant. It is then pumped to the reservoirs where it is further blended with rain or distilled water before distribution.

Frequent analyses are made of the water in the reservoirs as a matter of routine to ensure that all water supplied is bacteriologically pure.

The consumption of potable water during 1971 by the civilian population and merchant shipping was 122 million gallons, an increase of 15 % over that for 1970. All supplies are metered.

#### *Sanitary Water*

The water, which is obtained from the sea, is elevated by pumping to several reservoirs: it is used for general sanitary purposes, fire fighting, flushing and street cleansing. Over 500 million gallons were supplied in 1971.

### *Collection of Refuse*

The daily collection by the Department's lorries produces approximately 35 tons of domestic and trade refuse. One new "Dual Tip" refuse collection vehicle was acquired. There is no statutory obligation to collect trade refuse free of charge, but the refuse collectors on their daily rounds remove a maximum of one cu. ft. box from each shop; a productivity bonus scheme to increase this maximum is now being negotiated with them. Larger quantities of trade refuse are collected by the Department on request at a charge of £3 per lorry load.

Bulky household refuse, such as furniture and lino, is collected free from householders on request. Accumulations of debris, cardboard boxes and other rubbish deposited on the public highway are removed regularly.

### *Street Cleansing*

Sweeping of districts is done on the single beat system with 26 sweepers covering all highways. Under the scheme partially to mechanise the service outside the town a "Blaw Knox" mobile sweeper and a "Harbilt" electric pedestrian-controlled truck have been acquired.

All streets are flushed weekly by the sweepers.

A "Clean City Campaign" has been launched aimed at beautifying the city, making the public aware of the litter problem and seeking their co-operation in keeping the streets clean. Propaganda literature and badges have been introduced to the schools; appropriate slides and fillers are being shown by Gibraltar Television; anti-litter posters have been put up throughout the town and additional litter bins are being purchased.

### *Public Baths and Beaches*

All five beaches and the Montagu Sea Bathing Establishment are run by the Public Works Department and are opened throughout the bathing season and on fine week-ends in the Spring. The facilities provided include changing rooms, toilets, showers and clothes stores, and beach umbrellas and deck chairs are available for hire. The beaches are patrolled by rescue boats and attended by life-saving pickets during the bathing season. The Tarik hot and cold fresh water baths are open throughout the year and there are facilities for hot and cold showers in some of the public conveniences within the town.

### *Parks and Open Spaces*

A public garden some 5 hectares in area, the Alameda Gardens, is maintained by the Department. It contains many varieties of semi-tropical and temperate climate trees, shrubs, cacti and other succulents. The gardens contain two children's play areas, a miniature golf course, an open air theatre and a sunken garden resplendent with hibiscus, orange trees, mimosa and bourgain-villaea.

Roadside planted areas are also maintained throughout the town and progress continued to be made in the tree-replanting scheme, commenced some years previously.

### *Labour*

The Department's labour force is mainly employed on maintenance and minor improvements and on essential services such as refuse collection and disposal, water supply, sewerage and public cleansing. Capital works are generally carried out by contract. Following their introduction in 1970 more "Payments by Result" schemes were agreed and "Productivity Bonus Agreements" continued to be implemented.

The shortage of tradesmen is being alleviated by the training of more construction apprentices and by labourer-to-tradesman courses being held in the Construction Training Centre. The Centre, which was opened in December, 1969, is run on the lines of the Construction Industry Training Schemes in the United Kingdom and is administered by the Department of the Environment, the running costs being shared with the Gibraltar Government.

Mechanical and electrical apprentices receive their first two years' training in the Apprentice Training Centre in H.M. Dockyard. By the end of the year there were 19 apprentices under training, 9 for construction trades and 10 for engineering trades. A total of 18 supervisory staff attended 10 special advanced trade appreciation courses. The Department's labour force averaged 650 men during the course of the year.

Labour relations continued to be excellent.

### *Materials*

Following a visit by Mr I. G. Hughes, B.Sc., F.I.M.M. of the Overseas Division of the Institute of Geological Sciences, who was sent by the Ministry of Overseas Development under their Technical Assistance programme, a new quarry site was chosen at

Buffadero Bluff and is under development under Mr R. Jones who was similarly appointed for the purpose. The preliminary work which required a 75-foot shaft to be driven from Windmill Hill flats to the tunnel system below to facilitate the removal of stone, together with a loading bay, has been completed and the quarry is expected to go into full production during the first half of 1972.

All building materials continued to be imported.

### *Development Programme 1970-73*

During this period the following projects are to be completed:

- (a) a Health Centre at Casemates Square on the site of the old Guard Room. The building is designed in sympathy with the character of Casemates Barracks, and will house Medical Administration, Medical and Dental Clinics, Health Inspectors, Child Welfare and Rodent Control;
- (b) an extension to St Bernard's Hospital which will consist of a new Pathology Department and Isolation Ward;
- (c) a housing scheme at Viaduct Reclamation consisting of 650 dwellings. The Consulting Architects appointed by the Ministry of Overseas Development, Hugh Wilson and Lewis Womersley, submitted their preliminary report in August;
- (d) a housing scheme at Catalan Bay consisting of 30 dwellings. This is being designed to blend with the character of the village;
- (e) a large extension to Lourdes Secondary School at Glacis. Together with the existing building it will form a boys' comprehensive school for approximately 800 pupils;
- (f) a 300,000 gallon per day desalination plant which is expected to be in operation in the summer of 1973;
- (g) as the existing refuse incinerator, which was built in 1946, is of insufficient capacity, a more modern type of incinerator capable of burning 4 tons of refuse an hour is being purchased and should come into operation during 1973.

**Expenditure**

The table below sets out in detail the expenditure under various headings for the last 3 years.

	(a) 1971 £	(a)* 1970/71 £	(b) 1969 £
Annually Recurrent . . . . .	752,550	683,907	165,086
Non-Recurrent Works . . . . .	98,815	74,170	48,911
Other charges . . . . .	16,905	5,160	1,387
<b>Improvement and Development Fund</b>			
Housing . . . . .	1,142,515	741,330	438,607
Schools . . . . .	101,945	37,065	5,600
Tourism . . . . .	18,080	44,350	54,787
Miscellaneous . . . . .	385,955	269,135	34,042
<b>John Mackintosh Trust</b>			
St Bernard's Hospital New Wing . . . . .	NIL	15,185	80,415
	2,516,765	1,870,302	828,835
Personal Emoluments . . . . .	117,880	103,258	52,632
	2,634,645	1,973,560	881,467

(a) Public Works Department

(a)\* January, 1970/March, 1971

(b) Lands and Works Department only.

**Major Contracts in Progress during 1971**

Upper Sandpits 60 flats . . . . .	£303,800	} commenced 1969 and completed
Lower Sandpits 50 flats . . . . .	£207,200	
Workers' Hostel 300 beds . . . . .	£226,550	} commenced 1970 and completed
King George V Hospital Laguna School . . . . .	£76,850 £141,100	
Glacis Phase II 258 flats . . . . .	£1,853,200	} commenced 1969 Due for completion 1972
<b>Other Works</b>		
Victoria Stadium . . . . .	£115,000	Carried out by 50 Field Squadron R.E. Commenced 1970 and completed
Europa Promenade . . . . .	£3,900	Carried out by 10 Field Squadron R.E.
Little Bay Promenade . . . . .	£64,100	Being done by direct labour. Commenced 1969 and due for completion 1972.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

The electricity undertaking of the Government generated 47,020,470 Board of Trade Units during 1971. The highest demand on the station during the same period was 12,100 kw.

The rates of charges were as follows:

- (1) Flat Rate
 

Lighting . . . . .	2.92 per kWh
Power . . . . .	2.08 per kWh
- (2) Multipart tariff for Domestic Consumers
 

Primary rate (20 units) . . . . .	2.92 per kWh
Secondary (40 units) . . . . .	2.08 per kWh
Tertiary . . . . .	1.04 per kWh
- (3) Multipart tariff for Business, Commercial and General Consumers
 

Primary Rate	
(20% of monthly Consumption) . . . . .	2.92 per kWh
Secondary . . . . .	
(40% of monthly Consumption) . . . . .	2.08p per kWh
Tertiary . . . . .	1.04p per kWh
- (4) Two-part tariff for Industrial and Commercial Consumers with a maximum demand of not less than 5 KW.
 

Primary Charge £2.25 per quarter per KW of maximum demand.	
Secondary rate for all units consumed . . . . .	1.04p per kWh
- (5) Off-Peak tariffs
 

(a) Restricted hours	}	07 00 to 14 00
throughout year		18 00 to 23 00
Unit charge:— 0.416p per kWh for all units consumed subject to a minimum charge of 50p per month or £1.50 per quarter.		
(b) Restricted hours	}	10 30 to 14 00
November to March inclusive		18 00 to 21 00
April to October inclusive; un-restricted, but if necessary restrictions to be imposed at Government's discretion as for winter period.		
Unit charge:— 0.625p per kWh for all units consumed subject to a minimum charge of 50p per month or £1.50 per quarter.		

#### TOWN PLANNING

##### *Development and Planning Commission*

The Development and Planning Commission met three times under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Major Robert Peliza. The members included the Financial and Development Secretary.

Ministers of Labour and Social Security, Public Works and Commercial Economic Development, the Regional Director (Department of the Environment), the Defence Land Agent, the Chief Planning Officer, and representatives of the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. At the first meeting of the newly formed Commission powers were delegated to the Town Planning Committee all matters relating to the issue of building permits and Development Control, including planning permission in those cases where policy decision was not required from the Commission itself. The delegation of powers meant that detailed consideration of objects was passed to the Planning Committee which met on occasions during the year and considered 235 items. Amongst matters discussed were the provision of bus shelters and the improvement of pavements, traffic flow and car parking, beach improvements, improvement of Fish Market area, site for an Indian Crematorium, cafeterias, residential development at Hardiner's Road, development of Rosia Bay area, draft Planning Ordinance, Waterport area beautification. Europa Point development scheme and the formal authorisation of building permits which had previously been commented on in detail by the Chief Planning Officer, the City Engineer and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### *Viaduct Housing Site*

By far the most important development decision was that taken by the Government on the construction of 650 housing units on land in the harbour known as the Reclamation area. This is composed of reclaimed land measuring some 11 acres in extent. After protracted negotiations with all concerned the Ministry of Defence agreed to relinquish six acres of this land on which the housing will be constructed. During the year the consultant architects were appointed in collaboration with the Overseas Development Administration and approval in principle was given to the manner in which the housing scheme should develop. Four separate sketch proposals, ranging from high rise towers to blocks of high density but low rise, were submitted by the consultant architect in his preliminary report. As a result of a social and housing survey undertaken by the consultants the decision was taken to develop the area with 17 five-storey blocks of flats made up of 32 bedsitters, 152 one-bedroom flats, 273 two-bedroom flats, 162 three-bedroom flats and 33 four to five-bedroom flats. It is estimated that 2,600 people will eventually be housed in this area. Communal facilities will include play areas for children, a nursery, shops, recreation



rooms, sea front promenade, a toddlers' paddling pool and an open sea bathing area in the harbour. Provision has been made for 350 car parking spaces on the periphery quite apart from the pedestrian areas. Towards the end of the year negotiations were finalised regarding the exact area to be retained by the Navy for their garages and workshops.

### *Mapping Reproduction of 1/1,250 Scale Sheets*

Following the completion of the new map of Gibraltar to the scale of 1/2,500 the Chief Planning Officer, Mr H. Kendall, O.B.E., has in hand the preparation of a new set of 17 sheets to the scale of 1/1,250 based on an enlarged photograph taken by Fairey Survey Limited which formed the basis of the original map. It is hoped to reproduce these sheets on special negative material so that they can be used to indicate essential services such as water, sewage, electricity, etc. In addition they will form a valuable background to the preparation of detailed planning schemes for various parts of the built-up area of the town.

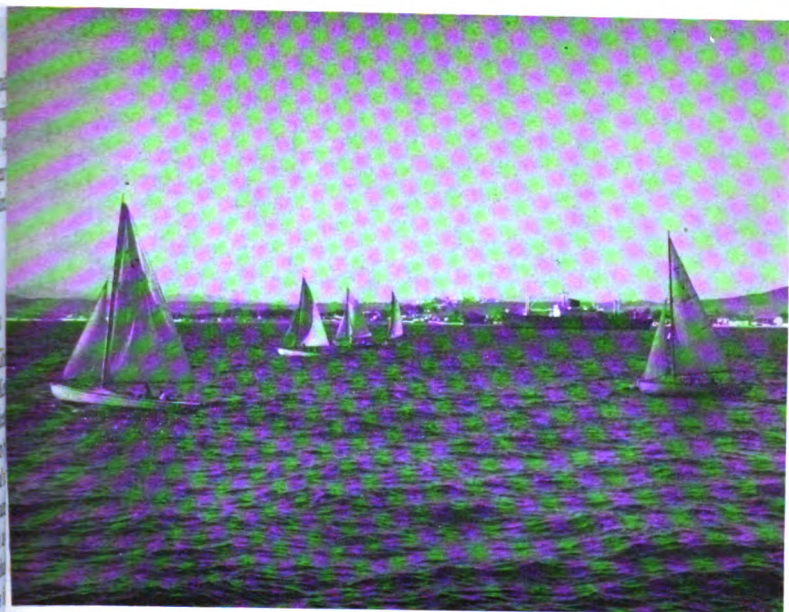
### *Development Work by the Royal Engineers*

Throughout the year the Chief Planning Officer continued to serve as liaison officer between Government and Fortress Headquarters. By far the most important project completed by the Royal Engineers was the work of redesigning and constructing the recreation area known as the Victoria Stadium. This is the only civilian recreation complex in Gibraltar and as such is of vital importance. The project was commenced and completed by the Engineers with a special finishing surface imported from the United Kingdom. The construction and re-laying of the playing surface formed the first phase of a complex project which will include a covered Sports Centre situated to the west of the new stadium. This recreation centre is located in the dense Glacis residential area. Maximum use of the facilities provided will be made. In the morning and early afternoons they will be used by school children, and in the evenings by adults and the various sports associations concerned with football, cricket and hockey as well as track events.

The Engineers also completed an important promenade known as the Europa Promenade based on sketches prepared by the Chief Planning Officer. This section of the landscaping forms part of a project prepared for recreation of a considerable area handed over to the Government by the Ministry of Defence. Planning work in

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2 The Third Conference of Group 1 of the Affiliated Branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Jersey



3 A walk or a ride on the Upper Rock



4 His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Varyl Begg, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., presenting the Colours to the Gibraltar Regiment on 25th September, 1971

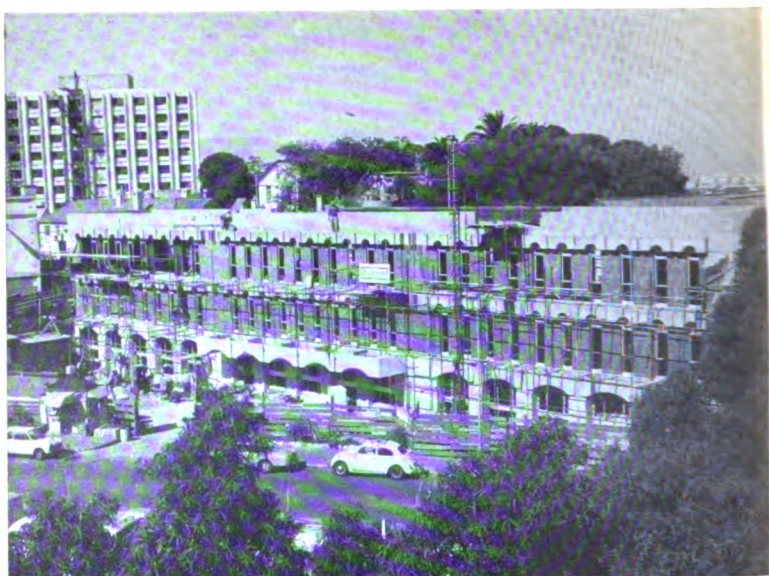




5 A view of the Rock from the Bay



6 His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. A. J. Vasquez, presenting the Freedom of the City to the Commanding Officer of the Gibraltar Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Porral, E.D., J.P.



7 The Health Centre at Casemates under construction



8 Visit by Sir Alec Douglas-Home—September, 1971

this locality was carried out in close association with the Department of the Environment as well as the Royal Engineers.

### *Ancient Monuments*

The Chief Planning Officer continued to serve as a member of the Museum Committee. During the year successful negotiations took place through the British Embassy in Rabat with the Moroccan Inspector of Antiquities in Tangier for the making of 60,000 special bricks required in the preservation and restoration of Gibraltar's most important historical complex of the XII century known as the Moorish Castle. By the end of the year, the bricks, made in Tetuan, had been collected and were safely stored at Sandpits magazine.

### *Town Planning Ordinance*

Two new drafts of a Town Planning Ordinance were completed with the advice of the Attorney General and discussed by the Planning Committee. It is hoped that this essential piece of legislation will become law in 1972.

## *Chapter 11: The Commercial Port*

THE Commercial Port consists of an open roadstead known as the Commercial Anchorage which is situated in the north-east of Gibraltar Bay; a section of the Admiralty Harbour which has been leased to Gibraltar Government; Waterport; the Passenger Wharf; and a protected anchorage for small craft.

Gibraltar is popular as a port of call for cruise ships in addition to its function as a bunkering port and a port of call for stores and water.

Cargo traffic is generally confined to imports for the consumption of the inhabitants; exports are negligible.

Gibraltar is frequently used as a port of refuge, particularly during the winter months, and the port has a reputation for a prompt and efficient medical service.

The established use of the port for varied, incidental purposes is owed in part to its strategic position, as it is situated at one of the main crossroads of world shipping routes: the Strait of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between the Mediterranean, the Black Sea area and the Americas and, when the Suez Canal is open, between Europe, Africa, India, the Far East and Australia.

### *Commercial Anchorage*

This is a general purpose anchorage which is widely used by deep-sea vessels calling at Gibraltar, particularly by vessels calling for minor purposes, when the periods of stay are normally of short duration, and by ships whose draft is too deep to berth alongside.

### *Admiralty Harbour*

The lease from the Admiralty of part of the North Mole including the Western Arm, Jetties Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Extension, and the Detached Mole, has made 5,500 feet of alongside and protected berths available to merchant shipping for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, for loading and discharging cargo, bunkering, taking on stores and water and for repairs.

87 cruise ships berthed alongside the Western Arm during the year including the well known liners *Raffaello* of 45,934 gross tons, the *Oriana* of 40,340 gross tons, the *Orcades* and *Oronsay* of 27,389 and 26,975 gross tons respectively, the *Andes* of 25,895 gross tons, the *Chusan* of 24,318 gross tons, the *Northern Star* of 23,983 gross tons, the *Reina Del Mar* of 20,750 gross tons and the *Nevasa* of 20,747 gross tons.

An additional 3,000 feet of alongside berths is available on a restricted basis, including berths for discharging oil of various grades, for bunkering and for repairs. Minimum depths alongside commercial berths in Admiralty Harbour vary from 27 to over 32 feet.

The Stevedoring and Cargo Handling Company own a diesel-operated fork-lift truck capable of lifting 2 tons, two fork-lifts of 9,000 lbs. capacity and 5 hand-hydraulic pallet lifts of 5,000 lbs. capacity, also 3 mobile cranes of 3-4 tons capacity which can be made available for auxiliary work at any berth; the largest crane is also available for use with a grab. H.M. Naval Base has a sheer-legs installation capable of lifts up to 100 tons, in addition to various fixed and mobile cranes, and No. 1 Drydock is equipped with a 50 ton crane.

32 cargo lighters and 2 fuelling lighters were in operation during the year.

### *The Passenger Wharf*

This Wharf is approximately 800 feet in length and has alongside depths of from 9 feet to 15 feet. It is used as a terminal for the passenger/car ferry m.v. *Mons Calpe* which provides daily services to Tangier. It also provides berths for waterboats and space for lighters to load and discharge motorcars and other heavy lifts. This latter berth is serviced by two cranes capable of lifting at 30 feet radius 2.4 tons and 8 tons respectively.

### *Waterport Wharf (including Revenue Wharf Enclosure)*

The wharf is used by lighters which service ocean-going shipping, for the loading and discharging of general cargo within the Revenue Wharf Enclosure; it is 850 feet in length and has minimum depths alongside of from 6 feet to 9 feet.

The Enclosure is serviced by four cranes each capable of lifting 2.4 tons at 30 feet.

### *Waterport Cross Berth*

The quay, which is 200 feet in length and has a minimum alongside depth of 7 feet, is used occasionally by miscellaneous small craft.

### *Small Craft Anchorage*

This anchorage lies between Waterport Wharf and the Aircraft Runway. It has depths varying from 5 to 12 feet and provides limited anchorage for small craft of various types.

### *Yacht Marina*

A fully equipped Yacht Marina with a quay frontage of 300 feet and a jetty extending for over 200 feet, which is equipped with fresh water and gas-oil delivery pipes and electrical plug-in points, offers well-protected berths for yachts and provides many auxiliary facilities; these include a permanent boatshelter, a butane gas-filling station, fully-equipped workshops for engine and hull repairs, servicing with the latest equipment, battery charging, the supply of fresh water, bunker fuel, stores, and equipment of all kinds. The premises are equipped with toilets, showers and an enlarged chandlery. A new block of flats is situated on an adjacent site.



The number of yachts visiting the port and wintering here is still increasing. In addition to the Marine berths, yachts are accommodated at the North Mole pens with the permission of the Queen's Harbour Master, but the position has now been reached when the number of yachts not infrequently exceeds the available berths.

### *Repair and Drydock Facilities*

A commercial ship repair yard and foundry, capable of all types of repairs to hulls and marine engines, is situated north of the Airport Runway. H.M. Naval Base drydock, slipway and repair facilities are available on application and subject to Service requirements. No. 1 Drydock, equipped with a 50 ton crane, is 904.8 feet in length (caisson in outer stop), 122.7 feet in breadth at entrance and the sill is 36.5 feet below chart datum.

An additional service is provided by a local firm which specialises in the underwater cleaning of ships' hulls and also undertakes various underwater hull repairs, which includes cutting, plugging and patching.

### *Tug Services*

Services were regularly supplied by the Shell Tug *Palencia II* and H.M. Naval Base tugs throughout the year. A small commercial tug *Lock* (ex-Tanac) is also available in the port for towing purposes.

## SHIPPING

A total of 2,441 merchant ships of 11,116,836 net registered tons entered the Port of Gibraltar during 1971. Of these 1,837 were deep-sea ships amounting to 10,871,860 net registered tons. Additionally, 1,251 yachts totalling 32,744 net registered tons called at the Port.

Total operations conducted in the port by deep-sea shipping are shown in Appendix XV.

The largest liner to enter port was the Italian liner *Raffaello* of 45,934 gross tons and 904 feet in length; this vessel was also the longest ship to berth alongside.

For the second year running the largest vessel to enter port was the British tanker *Texaco Europe* of 104,616 gross tons and 106 feet in length; similarly the vessel with the deepest draught was the Liberian tanker *J. T. Higgins* drawing 62 feet 6 inches.

The largest ship to berth alongside was the Norwegian tanker *vik* of 52,022 gross tons and the deepest draught vessel to berth alongside was the British tanker *Anco Sceptre* drawing 32 feet Ches. The latter vessel discharged 22,000 tons of potable water.

# MAIN IMPORTS

(Tons deadweight)

	1970	1971	(+) or (-) on 1970
General and Bulk Cargo			
(b)	85,488	101,919	+16,431
Fuel Oils	155,972	197,165	+41,193
Miscellaneous Oils including Lubricants	9,951	11,479	+1,528
Total	251,411	310,563	+59,152

Imports of potable water are shown separately below, owing to wide variations in the volume of these supplies from one year to another. There was no importation of potable water in 1970; 572 tons of potable water were imported in 1971.

## Imports (in ships of over 150 net registered tons)

(Tons deadweight)

	1970	1971	(+) or (-) on 1970
General Cargo (c) (d)	3,695	8,207	+4,512

(a) Excludes various items, including some comestibles, imported by small craft berthing at Waterport, Services' cargo discharged at H.M. Naval Base, and lubricants.

(b) This tonnage includes building materials and motor vehicles (except vehicles from Tangier).

(c) This tonnage includes motor vehicles shipped by travellers in transit (except vehicles to Tangier).

(d) Excludes petroleum products, scrap metal and ships' stores.

## Passenger Services

Eighty-eight cruise ships called at Gibraltar during the year as follows: 41 British, 3 French, 2 German, 13 Greek, 3 Italian, 1 Panamanian, 11 Soviet and one ship under each of the following flags: Bulgarian, Cypriot, Israeli, Liberian, Swedish and Yugoslavian. Cruise ships are berthed alongside free of berthage charges.

Another 89 passenger ships berthed alongside including 87 of the cruise ships, the largest of which was the Italian liner *Raffaello* of 45,934 gross tons. In 1972 the British liner *Queen Elizabeth II* is expected to call on two occasions.

No regular scheduled passenger liners called at Gibraltar during the year except for the Tangier/Gibraltar ferry service.

57,637 passengers disembarked, there were an additional 56,691 sightseeing passengers, and 56,319 passengers, embarked from Gibraltar during the year (by sea). The number of passengers who embarked and disembarked includes 20,996 day excursionists.

### *Bunkering Services*

#### *Oil*

A quick and efficient bunkering service is provided on a 24-hour basis at alongside and anchorage berths. Ships arriving at night are required to give prior notice before 4 p.m. on the day of arrival. The requirement is the same on Sundays and weekdays.

Fuel of various grades was supplied to shipping throughout the year from piped installations at all alongside berths (with the exception of the Detached Mole) using the latest metered bunkering techniques. The grades include marine fuel, thin fuel, marine diesel fuel and gas oil. Ships at the Detached Mole and in the Commercial Anchorage were serviced by lighters. This supply to ships is handled as a joint venture by the Shell International, Mobil, Chevron, Texaco and B.P. oil companies and is managed by the Shell Company of Gibraltar Limited, who own the main share of the installations.

The bunkering installation at Gibraltar, which was the first in the world to provide metered deliveries at shipside, also includes two Fisher-in-Line Blending units to ensure rapid delivery of fuel oils of any viscosity. Oil bunkers can be delivered up to 300 tons per hour per connection subject to the ship's acceptance capacity. Similar rapid bunkering is provided in the anchorage by fuel lighters.

Ships calling for bunkers and not conducting operations involving passengers or cargo are not required to pay berthing charges provided the stay alongside does not exceed 8 hours in addition to the bunkering period.

#### *Fresh Water Supplies*

Piped fresh water is available at all alongside berths with the exception of the Detached Mole. The present price is 28 pence per ton delivered.

Fresh water is supplied to ships at anchor and at the Detached mole by lighter. The lighter service is maintained by two firms and a combined fleet of 4 water boats of 879 tons total capacity.

### *Yachts*

In 1971 the number of yachts calling at the port amounted to 51 of which 706 were under the British flag. These craft bring a number of visitors to Gibraltar, which is additional to the figures given in the section dealing with Passenger Services.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### *Port Signal Station*

The Signal Station, which is manned continuously by day and night, functioned efficiently throughout the year. Its functions include R/T communication with ships arriving at the port, the display of control signals for merchant shipping with regard to the use of harbour entrances, the hoisting of strong wind warnings and the maintenance of communications with the port duty launch.

The station is equipped with a modern Pye VHF Shore/Ship radiotelephone installation which conforms to international maritime VHF radio-telephone standards and is provided with two frequencies; the International Calling and Safety Frequency (Channel 16) on which continuous listening watch is kept, and the International Port Operations Service Frequency (Channel 12). The Department launches *Admiral Rooke* and *General Elliott* are each equipped with Radio Telephones operating on these two frequencies.

These installations provide efficient communications between ships, Port Medical Officers, the Police, the Boarding Officers and the Captain of the Port. 316 calls were received by the station during the year on the international calling frequency. The Port Operations frequency was in constant use by Port Staff.

Delivery of a signal mast for the new signal station, which is to be housed in the tower at the south end of the Western Arm, is still awaited.

### *Port Department Launches*

The Department maintained three launches throughout the year: *Admiral Rooke*, *General Elliott* and *Suzy*.

These launches provide services for the Port Health Officers in addition to Port Department duties.

The *General Elliott* and *Admiral Rooke* were laid up 7 and 5 months respectively undergoing repairs. During their period of service they steamed an average of 133 and 155 hours respectively.

### *Shipping Circulars*

During the year 17 circulars were issued to the shipping community.

### PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

Eight licensed pilots were on station throughout the year, Pilots carried out their duties efficiently and conducted a total of 3,093 movements, comprised of 1,917 inward, 122 shifts and 1,054 outward.

### PORT MEDICAL SERVICES

The statutory function of the Service, the application of the Quarantine Ordinance, including the granting of Pratique to shipping, was maintained efficiently throughout the year. As is well known with regard to the service at Gibraltar, the system of operation is designed to cause the minimum of delay in Port entry and, in the case of vessels which call for medical assistance, quick despatch.

There were 143 medical visits to ships during the year and three medical inspections. 124 persons were landed due to illness; of these 20 seamen were landed from British ships and 96 seamen from foreign ships and 8 passengers were landed for hospitalisation.

Seventy-eight ships called into port solely for the purpose of receiving medical advice or treatment.

Although cases of cholera were notified by a number of countries in the Mediterranean and West Africa, no suspected cases arrived at Gibraltar during the year.

### SALVAGE SERVICE AND MARINE CASUALTIES

There were no salvage tugs permanently stationed at Gibraltar during the year. Four tugs (one Danish, two Greek and one Norwegian) were stationed for brief periods.

The following shipping casualties were reported during the year: 8 vessels with engine trouble, 6 vessels on fire, 2 vessels which had

suffered explosions on board (one of which subsequently sank) which had foundered and 1 which had lost its propeller.

#### SURVEYS AND REPAIRS

During the year 110 ships of 930,890 gross tons were repaired under survey, including 18 ships for major repairs, 25 measurement surveys were carried out in connection with British Registry, and 2 ships were surveyed with regard to life-saving appliances. Routine maintenance surveys were carried out in respect of Department launches.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE

##### *Seamen*

A total of 705 seamen were signed on and off in Gibraltar during the year as follows:

	<i>Seamen signed on</i>	<i>Seamen signed off</i>
Foreign-going . . . . .	253	302
Home Trade . . . . .	72	78

These figures compared with those for 1970 show an increase of 29 signed on and a decrease of 22 signed off in Foreign-going ships, and a decrease of 106 signed on and a decrease of 91 signed off in Home Trade ships.

The number of Articles of Agreement opened at Gibraltar during the year was:

Foreign-going . . . . .	3
Home Trade . . . . .	1

During the course of the year, 352 seamen were dealt with in respect of 102 Articles opened at other ports, involving 75 visits on board ships.

A total of 25 seamen were taken on charge during the year: all were landed for medical reasons (8 for injuries, 17 for illnesses) 22 of which were admitted to hospitals and 3 for direct repatriation.

The sum of £908.72 was received, and the sum of £427.91 expended on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry, London, in respect of these seamen. The total National Insurance contributions collected during the year amounted to £1,194.82 and the sum of 62p was expended on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security, Overseas Group.

Two enquiries concerning the deaths of crew members in British ships were carried out during the year: one in respect of a death in a Foreign-going ship, the m.v. *White Crest*, the other in respect of a death in a Home-trade ship, the m.v. *Mons Calpe*. The body of one crew member was landed at this port.

The total number of seamen landed through sickness, injuries, etc., was 121. Of these 25 were from British ships and 96 from foreign ships.

#### REGISTRY OF BRITISH SHIPS

##### *Ships Registered Under Part I, Merchant Shipping Act 1894.*

1 Dumb lighter of 55 net tons, 3 steamships of 4,344 net tons and 120 motor vessels of 21,298 net tons remained in the Gibraltar Register on 31st December, 1971.

##### *Ships not exceeding 60 tons net with Terminable Certificates of Registry under Section 90, Merchant Shipping Act 1894.*

Four motor vessels totalling 24.06 tons net were on the Register on 31st December, 1971.

##### *Vessels Licensed under Section 19 of the Port Ordinance and Port Rule 81.*

A total of 271 licences was in force on the 31st December, 1971.

#### LEGISLATION

1. The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) (Overseas Territories) Order, 1971 dated 1st August, 1971.

This Order extends those provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1965 which relate to the ascertainment of the tonnage of ships, subject to exceptions, adaptations and modifications, to Gibraltar and other specified Territories.

2. The Merchant Shipping (Pilot's Bond) Rules, 1971 dated 5th August, 1971.

These Rules enable Gibraltar Pilots to obtain the limitation of liability available under the provisions of Section 190 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance whereby a pilot shall not be liable

neglect or want of skill beyond the penalty of a bond given in conformity with the Rules.

**3. Interpretation and General Clauses (Delegation of Powers)**  
Order, 1971, dated 29th June, 1971.

This Order includes the Captain of the Port as a public officer who may depute his powers and duties (in relation to the Port Ordinance).

#### AIR TRAFFIC

Gibraltar Airport is situated at North Front, approximately 900 yards from the town, and has a runway 2,000 yards long. Air Traffic Control, meteorological facilities and the maintenance and operation of Gibraltar Airfield are the responsibility of the R.A.F. who have an arrangement with Gibraltar Airways for the handling by the latter of all civil aircraft. Civil aircraft wishing to use Gibraltar Airport may do so without the need to obtain prior clearance from the MOD (Air) London. However, for purposes of air traffic control, aircraft owners and/or operators should advise the Royal Air Force, Gibraltar, of any proposed landing at least 4 hours before commencement of the flight; notification is sent direct to the Air Commander, Royal Air Force, Gibraltar.

These are regular air services operated by British European Airways and British Caledonian Airways direct from London to Gibraltar. Each week, one inbound and one outbound B.E.A. flight stages through Madrid. B.E.A. also operates two winter through-services to Marrakesh. Gibraltar Airways, a B.E.A. Associate Company, provides a twice-daily service between Gibraltar and Tangier. There were 1,500 civil flights into Gibraltar during 1971, the main operators being B.E.A., Gibair, and British Caledonian.

#### POSTS

Air mails were despatched to London daily, six times a week in direct flights and once a week via Madrid.

Parcel Post from the United Kingdom averaged four arrivals a month while outgoing mails were about two per month, all carried by cargo vessels calling regularly at Gibraltar.

The overland route for surface letter-mail was maintained via Tangier/Algeiras with an average of five despatches per week by



m.v. *Mons Calpe*. The twice daily air link with Tangier also provided an outlet for air mails to Morocco.

On 15th February, 1971 all current issues of postage stamps were demonetised and a new set in decimal currency comprising 16 values was issued. Three sets of commemorative stamps were also issued in 1971. The subjects were Military Uniforms (third series), the Presentation of Colours to the Gibraltar Regiment and Christmas.

All these stamps continued to be very popular with philatelists and sales amounted to £126,000.

#### TELEPHONE SERVICE

The total number of telephone stations connected by the end of the year stood at 5,886, an increase of 69 on the previous year's total.

The number of originated effective calls made was as follows:

Local traffic . . . . .	8,355,058 calls
International traffic . . . . .	62,518 calls
	<hr/>
	8,417,576 calls

The increase in the international traffic was 17·6% on the previous year's total.

On the 31st December, 1971 there were 625 applications on the waiting list for exchange connexions. The total demand, i.e. exchange connexions plus applications, stood at 4,204.

Delivery of crossbar exchange equipment to increase the exchange by 2,000 lines, or 55% of the existing capacity, commenced towards the end of 1971. The installation is expected to be completed by the beginning of 1973.

Two of the Gibraltar-London international circuits were re-routed via satellite on 1st January, 1971.

The telephone service was extended to the U.S.S.R., North Yemen and Ryu Kyu Islands during the course of the year.

#### ROADS AND VEHICLES

There are no railways in Gibraltar. The total mileage of roads is 25·75. The length of road open to traffic in the City is 8 miles, in the South District 6·5 miles, in the area of North Front and Catalan Bay 5·5 miles, in the Port 1·5, on the Upper Rock 3·5

nd in Tunnels 0·75 miles. There are also some 4·25 miles of pedestrian way, making up a total of 30 miles. The motor roads are in good condition and suitable for vehicular traffic. A number of bus services maintain communication between all parts of the City and North and South Districts.

A total of 6,498 vehicles, exclusive of Services vehicles, was licensed to run in Gibraltar on the 31st December, 1971. This total is made up as follows:

Cars and Taxis	.	.	.	.	.	.	5,604
Goods vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.	505
Buses, Coaches, etc.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
Other Road Vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
Motor Cycles	.	.	.	.	.	.	334

## *Chapter 12: City Fire Brigade*

THE City Fire Brigade is responsible for protecting life and property and for extinguishing fires endangering life and property within the whole of Gibraltar excluding certain areas which are the responsibility of Ministry of Defence Fire Brigades. Mutual assistance agreements exist between the Brigades.

The Fires Station comprises Administrative Offices, Stores, Dormitories and Mess, Recreation, Lecture and Appliance Rooms and Operations Control Room.

Recruits have to undergo a comprehensive 6 weeks' basic training course at the Fire Station. Operational staff undergo daily training, and combined exercises are held with the Ministry of Defence Fire Brigades.

The Brigade, which has an overall establishment of 62 with a strength of 60 as at the 31st December, 1971, comprises a Headquarters staff and three operational "watches". This ensures continuous 24-hour manning of three appliances with an immediate turn-out in response to emergency calls of not more than one minute.

Apart from normal telephone links with other departments which provide emergency services, the Fire Station and all four-wheeled vehicles are equipped with fixed and mobile radio telephone sets which operate on the Police network. Bantam radio

sets operating on the same network enable the Fire Prevention Officer to maintain contact with H.Q. even when carrying out inspections inside premises away from station. In addition, portable transceivers, operating on a separate frequency, are carried on all appliances.

During 1971 the number of emergency calls handled by the Control Room showed a 3.5% decrease over the figures for 1970. A total of 430 calls was dealt with out of which the City Fire Brigade responded to 399, whilst 50 were jointly attended with the Ministry of Defence Fire Services who themselves dealt with the remainder. The year has been a sad one inasmuch as the joint fire services have dealt with no less than 7 fatal casualties. Full statistics are shown at Appendix XIX.

In spite of the difficulties of attracting young men to the Service, recruitment to replace wastage of manpower arising out of retirements, etc., has been maintained at almost 100%.

On the expiry of the contract of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer the vacancy was filled by the appointment of a Gibraltarian member of the Brigade, on completion of a six months technical operational course at the Home Office Training School at Moreton-in-Marsh and with the Manchester City Fire Brigade.

The operational fleet comprises one Staff/Control Car, one Pick-Up Van and four Fire Appliances. The appliances, each of which is fitted with a pump, carry their own water and foam supplies and are fully equipped with a comprehensive range of up-to-date fire and salvage equipment. In addition, several portable pumps are included in the Brigade's operational plant. The Brigade, which is entirely self-supporting, operates its own work-shops and stores.

The Fire Prevention Department, under the command of the Deputy Chief Fire Officer, deals with all Building Applications at the planning stage and carries out frequent surveys followed up by inspections in all Government offices, stores, hospitals, schools, places of public entertainment, factories, etc. Regular fire and evacuation drills are carried out in hospitals and schools.

During the year 65 building applications were dealt with whilst 328 inspections, surveys and drills were executed.

The acquisition during 1971 of High Expansion Foam Equipment has provided the Brigade with another modern and advanced weapon in the continuous battle against fire with maximum results and minimum damage.

The work and service of several members of the Brigade was recognised during the year by awards to four of them, viz. Commander (Brother) of the Order of St John, The British Empire Medal, and two Royal Humane Society Bronze Medals for bravery.

All firemen receive regular instruction in first aid up to St John Ambulance standard and are examined annually. A fully equipped first aid post and an oxygen resuscitating apparatus are maintained at the Fire Station. Approximately 150 cases of First Aid to the injured were dealt with in 1971. Of the total Brigade strength, thirty-five members belong to St John Ambulance, Gibraltar.

The Brigade has a Welfare and Social Club which affords recreational and social amenities on the station. All members of the Brigade belong to the British Fire Services Association from whom technical information is received regularly. Substantial monetary grants have in the past been obtained from the Association's Benevolent Fund which is available to help deserving cases.

The Brigade maintains an Attendance Centre at the Fire Station for the reception and corrective treatment of young persons.

## Chapter: 13: Press, Broadcasting, Films and Information Service

### Press

The following newspapers were published in Gibraltar during 1971:

<i>Gibraltar Chronicle</i> (Daily)	.	.	.	English
<i>El Calpense</i> (Weekly)	.	.	.	English and Spanish
<i>Gibraltar Evening Post</i> (Daily)	.	.	.	English
<i>Vox</i> (Weekly)	.	.	.	English and Spanish
<i>Social Action</i> (Monthly)	.	.	.	English and Spanish
The <i>El Calpense</i> ceased publication during the month of November.				

The duties of the Information Officer are discharged by the Administrative Secretary assisted, because of increased activity in the Department, by an Assistant Secretary who has been appointed Press Officer. Apart from dealing with visiting journalists the Department carried out its usual functions, such as the issue of press communiqués on matters of general interest, the distribution

of films, articles, publications and photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information, and the maintenance of liaison with all local information services.

### *Broadcasting*

In 1958 Radio Gibraltar was inaugurated with two .5 Kilowatt transmitters operating on a frequency of 1,484 Kc/s, 202.2 metres. A third transmitter operating on 1 kilowatt was installed in 1961. The Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation, formed later in 1963, is responsible for radio and television broadcasting with Thomson Television International as the managing agents.

G.B.C. Radio (Radio Gibraltar) broadcasts in English and Spanish for 16 hours daily, an average of 5 hours weekly being devoted to commercial broadcasting. In addition to live and locally recorded programmes, use is made of B.B.C. transcriptions and relays. At the end of 1971, 3,440 radio receiving licences were held by radio owners. G.B.C. TV operates for 4½ hours daily in English. From October to March, viewing time is increased at weekends to 6½ hours on Saturdays and 8½ hours on Sundays. The station operates on frequency allocations of E6 182-187, 75-7,000 MKS link. There were 7,530 licensed TV sets at the end of 1971.

## *Chapter 14: Local Forces*

### *The Gibraltar Regiment*

THE military training of Gibraltarians was first considered during 1938 in connection with the planning for the possible evacuation of civilians. It was suggested that men of suitable age should be retained for local recruitment to the Royal Artillery. Eventually it was decided to raise by voluntary enlistment a self-contained unit to be known as the Gibraltar Defence Force and the Ordinance giving legislative effect to this decision was enacted in March, 1939.

An Anti-Aircraft Section was raised soon afterwards and by the outbreak of war in September, 1939 this part of the Force had already been fully trained. Medical, Signal, Coast Defence, Fire and Motor Transport Sections were then embodied and intensive training immediately commenced. Subsequently a number of young men who had been under the age for military service when

evacuation took place in 1940 were allowed to volunteer and return to Gibraltar for enlistment in the Force. During the course of the war the Medical and Coast Defence Sections were disbanded and the men so released were transferred to the Anti-Aircraft Section.

After the return of the evacuated civil population in 1944 it was decided to make six months' service in the Gibraltar Defence Force compulsory for all fit men between the ages of 18 and 22 and the Ordinance was amended accordingly. In 1947 further amendments extended the age limit to 41 and made all British subjects of relevant age, whether Gibraltarians or not, with certain exceptions, liable to be called up for six months' compulsory service in Gibraltar. All who had served in the Force were to remain liable to further call-up in an emergency so long as they were under the age of 41, while those below the age of 28 were also liable to two weeks' refresher courses every alternate year.

In December, 1956 the Defence Force Ordinance was repealed and replaced by an Ordinance entitled "The Gibraltar Defence Force Ordinance" which followed the same general principles but widened the scope. It made provision, for example, for the establishment of a Regular Force, consisting of the permanent cadre and such recruits as might be under training at any time, and in addition a Reserve of Officers and a Reserve of soldiers. Thirty-eight officers were commissioned for the Reserve of Officers during 1957.

Early in 1958 as part of the re-organisation of the Garrison the Gibraltar Defence Force assumed an infantry role and on the 30th August, 1958, was renamed "The Gibraltar Regiment" but a Gunner Troop (Coast Artillery) was still included in the establishment of this Regiment which thus retains the link established with the Royal Artillery at the Force's inception in 1939.

Further changes were made in 1960. Provision was made whereby persons who wished to do their military service at the age of 17 could volunteer to do so. A Reserve of non-commissioned officers was established. From December of that year the period of compulsory initial training was reduced from six months to four and arrangements were made for two intakes to be received for training each year. On the 28th April, 1960, the Regiment became of age and in the course of anniversary ceremonies to mark the occasion the Regiment received a new badge.

The Regiment has always taken a full share in ceremonial occasions including the Ceremony of the Keys, mounting guard outside the Governor's residence and special parades. Since its

inception, the permanent officers of the Regiment, including the Commanding Officer, have been Gibraltarians holding the Governor's commission.

In January, 1971, the House of Assembly appointed a Select Committee to consider whether, bearing in mind the constitutional position that defence is a direct responsibility of the Governor, circumstances in Gibraltar warranted the continuation of compulsory military service. The Select Committee's report, which recommended the abolition of conscription and the continuation of the Regiment on a voluntary basis, was unanimously adopted by the House of Assembly in April and its recommendations were accepted by the Governor in May. The Regiment was accordingly re-organised into a Regimental Headquarters, one rifle company of three platoons and an artillery battery consisting of one light air defence troop, one heavy troop of 9.2 in. guns and a maintenance troop, all to be manned by a small regular cadre and volunteer reserves.

The last conscript intake, with a total strength of 51, was embodied in June and by the end of July the new re-organised Regiment was fully recruited.

In July the House of Assembly unanimously resolved that the Freedom of the City should be conferred on the Regiment. On the 25th September, His Excellency the Governor, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl Begg, G.B.C., D.S.O., D.S.C. presented the Regiment with its first Colours and the Freedom of the City was conferred by His Worship the Mayor, the Hon. A. J. Vasquez.

Training Camps were held in the United Kingdom by the Infantry Company in May, and by the Air Defence Gunners in September. Other camps were held in Gibraltar from October to December. A total of 247 men was in training during the year.

#### *The Headquarters Unit, Royal Naval Reserve, Gibraltar*

*H.M.S. Calpe*

*H.M.S. Calpe*, the Gibraltar Headquarters Unit of the Royal Naval Reserve, was commissioned in 1965, and in 1971, as in past years, the members of the Unit have continued their important function of manning the Headquarters when required. The Unit took part in one major exercise and several local exercises, all of which proved the Unit's capacity to fulfil its obligations.

At the end of 1971 the Unit was composed of eleven officers, ten senior ratings and forty-six ratings, of whom one officer and six

atings were women. The process of selecting and training potential officers and senior ratings continues to be carried out. Although officers and Senior Ratings of the staff of the Flag Officer Gibraltar advise on the training of the Unit, the major part of the actual instructions is carried out by the Unit's own instructors, many of whom have received their training in the United Kingdom.

During the year Compulsory Military Service was abolished in Gibraltar. Although this decision mainly affected the Gibraltar Regiment, a side-effect in so far as the Unit was concerned, was that the existing restrictions on the recruitment of male volunteers under the age of 28, and in certain circumstances under the age of 23, were removed. A further side-affect was that new conditions of service, to bring the Unit into line with those devised for the Gibraltar Regiment, which then assumed a T.A. and V.R. role, were introduced. Both these measures have acted as a spur to recruitment.

During the course of the year a number of officers and ratings attended courses of instruction in their various specialisations in the United Kingdom.

## Chapter 15: Cultural Activities

THE main centre for cultural activities in Gibraltar is the John Mackintosh Hall which was built—in the words of the Commemorative Plaque—"For the people of Gibraltar by the Trustees of the Will of John Mackintosh in pursuance of his wishes for the promotion of closer links with Great Britain by the furtherance of English Culture and Education".

The facilities offered at the Hall, to which all are welcome, include a Theatre, Gymnasium, Snack Bar and Dark Room. The scope of the Library is being steadily increased, whilst the British Council continue to provide some periodicals and speech records.

The lending library of gramophone records contains some 1,100 records. These include opera, classical music and musical shows.

The provision of a new Exhibition Room has resulted in a greatly increased number of exhibitions.

Over 400 documentary films are contained in the John Mackintosh Hall Library and these are used for the illustration of talks



and lectures to schools and the public. Films are also borrowed frequently by the St John Ambulance Brigade, Fire Brigade, Police, Gibraltar Automobile Club, Hospitals and the three Services.

Thanks to the generosity of the Mackintosh Trust, a considerable sum of money was made available for the purchase of colour slides from the National Gallery and John Mackintosh Hall now possesses a very fine collection.

The Theatre had another full year, with seven full-length adult productions, whilst an Annual Drama Festival continues to be organised each winter by the Royal Army Educational Corps, and held in the Theatre of Ince's Hall.

The Gibraltar Horticultural Society once again staged their Annual Flower Show in May.

#### THE GIBRALTAR MUSEUM

##### *History and Administration*

The Gibraltar Museum is housed in a building known as "Ordnance House" or "Bomb House", which gave its name to Bomb House Lane. For over two hundred years it was the official quarters of the Ordnance Officer.

The Museum, opened by the Governor, Sir Alexander J. Godley, on 23rd July, 1930, has always been run with the help of the Government of Gibraltar, and, at first, the Gibraltar Society, founded in 1929.

From 1951-54 a party from the Institute of Archaeology, London, under Dr J. d'A. Waechter undertook excavations at Gorham's Cave on the south-east coast of Gibraltar. Some of the objects found are now in the Museum.

In 1959, Dr D. B. Harden, Director of the London Museum, who spent about a week in Gibraltar, wrote a report on the action needed to modernise the Museum. Work was begun by Mr A. D. Lacaille, formerly of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, who spent seven months in Gibraltar during 1962-63.

A new programme for the modernisation of the Museum which was started in 1970 was still in progress during 1971. A conservation laboratory has been built and equipped with modern facilities. In addition a modelling room has been provided to make possible the construction of wax and fibre glass models, and a general re-arrangement of the existing displays has taken place.

## *Contents*

The Museum contains the only Natural History collection on public view within a radius of a few hundred miles. It covers the Geology, Botany and Zoology of the Rock; of particular interest are: the collection of bones of animals which formerly lived in Gibraltar—lion, leopard, lynx, wolf, hyaena, rhinoceros, elephant, etc., the series of stuffed local birds, the display on the Barbary "Apes", the Geology of the Rock, insect life and the display of shorelife.

There is a fine collection of both Old and New Stone Age material found in the Gibraltar Caves, also a cast of the skull found in Forbes Quarry in 1848 which was, by 8 years, the first remains of an "Apeman" ever to be found anywhere in the world; but unfortunately its importance was not realised at the time.

Also to be seen are objects from Gorham's Cave left behind by Phoenicians (the Canaanites of the Bible) who occupied the coast of Andalucia from about 800 B.C.—these include pottery, scarabs, glass and jewelry, perhaps placed as offerings.

The Roman period is illustrated by material from Gibraltar itself, the sea round it and from Carteia, the ruined Roman town about three miles from Gibraltar. There are also displays illustrating the History and Topography of Moorish and Spanish Gibraltar.

The greater part of the History collection covers Gibraltar since the British occupation in 1704. This includes the everyday life and history of the people of Gibraltar, portraits of past Governors, early paintings and prints of Gibraltar and a model of the Rock at 1 in. to 50 ft. completed just over a hundred years ago.

The large Military collection includes Naval and Army equipment and prints. Of particular interest are the collections covering the Great Siege of Gibraltar (1779–1783) and Lord Nelson (1758–1805).

## *The Baths*

Under the Museum is a Moorish public bath-house built in the 14th Century soon after the reconquest of Gibraltar by Abu'l Hassan of the Marinid dynasty, King of Morocco. It is made up of three barrel vaulted rooms and one large room with Roman and Visigothic pillars, probably from the ruins of Carteia. Three rooms are open to the public, and excavations are in progress in one more room recently opened.

*Attendance*

The total attendance during 1971 was 10,594. The number of items acquired during the year was 193.

*Chapter 16: Tourism***1. KEY CHANGES**

THE number of visitors staying in Gibraltar hotels dropped by 13.3% as compared to 1970. On the other hand the length of stay increased from 5.5 to 6.2 days.

In terms of guest nights sold, both winter and summer months 1971 showed increases (6.9% and 2.0% respectively) over the previous year. Summer months (July September) guest nights sold did not reveal an increase over the previous year and the final yearly figure only showed a marginal decrease over the whole year (0.7%). However the five principal hotels together showed an increase of 8.1% in guest nights sold as compared to 1970.

An Industrial Training Order was enacted during the course of the year and on-job trainer and instructor courses have been scheduled. These courses are designed to enable experienced staff in hotels and the catering industry to pass on their skills to others in the industry.

The Royal Engineers continued to give considerable assistance in improving various areas and building promenades on the Upper Rock and Europa Point.

Messrs P.A. Management Consultants, retained by the Gibraltar Government for a further year, presented a report showing an up-to-date profile of visitors to Gibraltar. This report is valuable for Gibraltar's marketing activities.

**2. TOURISM INDICATORS**

	1971
1. All Arriving Visitors	
Tourists . . . . .	51,326
Excursion Visitors . . . . .	71,697
Passengers in Transit . . . . .	8,986
	<hr/>
	132,009

**2. Visitors by Mode of Arrival**

Air . . . . .	48,255
Sea . . . . .	83,754
	<hr/>
	132,009

**3. Tourists in Hotels**

Arrivals . . . . .	36,204
Guest Night Sales . . . . .	246,461
% Occupancy . . . . .	45.6
Average Length of Stay (days) . . . . .	6.8

**4. Estimated Total Expenditure by Tourists (£)**

*£ million*

(a) Hotels and Transport . . . . .	1.13
(b) Shop Expenditure . . . . .	1.37
	<hr/>

**Total: 2.50**

**5. Gibraltar Tourist Office Expenditure . . . . .**

**£106,000**

Amount spent on promotion . . . . . **68,000**

As percentage of total . . . . . **64.15%**

**6. Gibraltar Tourist Office Revenue . . . . .**

**£13,000**

(From sale of tickets at sites and advertising and rents collected)

Percentage as contributed to Departmental expenditure . . . . . **12.3%**

**7. Newspapermen and travel writers offered facility visits . . . . .**

**18**

**8. Travel Agents entertained in Gibraltar by Gibraltar Tourist Office. . . . .**

**48**

**9. Items of Literature Distributed . . . . .**

**490,000**

**3. DEVELOPMENT**

In 1971 there were no increases in the number of hotel beds of acceptable tourist standards. However the construction of two new hotels was commenced, one a Holiday Inns project of 250 beds and another a Parcar Hotel of 500 beds. These two units will increase Gibraltar's bed capacity by approximately 40% and will provide a highly acceptable level of amenities. Both hotels are scheduled to become operational by Spring/Summer 1973. This positive contribution to Gibraltar's tourist infrastructure is a sign of confidence in the resort.

The Caleta Palace Hotel financed and constructed a new cocktail lounge and carried out other terracing improvements throughout the year.

The Rock Hotel mounted an effective campaign with Cadogan Bland Travel to maximise utilisation of the newly constructed Conference Centre on the fifth floor and incentive groups were attracted to Gibraltar.

Both Worlds holiday complex at Sandy Bay extended their beach terrace.

### *Amenities*

The Public Works Department undertook a major scheme in stabilising the Rock Face at Camp Bay, thus ensuring perfect safety standards for users of the beach area. Large car park areas have been resurfaced by the linking road between Camp and Little Bays.

New embellishments, in the form of removing clutter at the entrance to the town and repaving and beautifying below the City walls, as well as improvements to various areas in Town and providing small gardens and benches, were successfully undertaken during the course of the year. Parallel to this the planting of flowering shrubs, trees and succulents was also carried out. An overflow for the caravan site was provided.

A major works programme was carried out once again by the Royal Engineers at Europa Point, where a promenade was constructed along the whole of the east side of the most southern tip of Gibraltar.

The sign-posting of a delightful walk on the East Face of the Rock (Mediterranean Steps) was carried out by the Royal Engineers.

A clean city campaign was successfully undertaken, and beach cleaning standards showed marked improvement.

The construction of a yacht marina at the harbour at Montagu Basin is in the feasibility study stage.

### *Cruise Ships*

During 1971, 88 cruise liners called at Gibraltar, all vessels tying up alongside, making embarkation and disembarkation for cruise passengers more comfortable.

The number of excursion passengers coming ashore was 56,176.

### **Yachts**

1251 yachts visited Gibraltar during the year; an increase of almost 11 % over 1970. In terms of numbers of passengers and crew 6,093 persons arrived at Gibraltar on yachts as against 6,055 in 1970.

### **4. MARKETING PROGRAMME**

Once again a modest winter media advertising campaign including TV was entered into, funded exclusively by the G.T.O. A further campaign for general holiday advertising was mounted in collaboration with specialist tour operators and the air carriers B.E.A. and B.C.A.L. An interesting feature of this campaign was the participation for the first time by B.C.A.L. In late November, 1971 a media launch presentation was held at the Carlton Tower Hotel, when the Minister for Tourism and Municipal Services addressed over 100 guests. This number included a large proportion of journalists from the national dailies and travel press, together with photographers.

The Three Gibraltar Models and the selling theme "Go Gib for everything under the Sun" secured wide photographic and editorial coverage in the U.K. national dailies and travel press.

In conjunction with the media campaign new point of sale material and a poster were produced as well as (for the first time ever) an 8-page full colour brochure. This promotional material was given wide distribution to travel agencies in the U.K. through the G.T.O. London in conjunction with a specialist placement firm.

Gibraltar featured on a major I.T.N. programme in the U.K. over the Summer Bank Holiday in which a team of climbers successfully conquered the North Face of the Rock. Both this and a special B.B.C. TV motoring programme (Wheelbase) on the Rock gave tourist coverage to an estimated audience of 17 million and 7 million respectively. The G.T.O. also co-operated in a Thames TV Magpie programme on Gibraltar. It is estimated that this programme has 9½ million viewers, including mothers and families, representing an ideal market for Gibraltar.

The G.T.O. dealt with opportunities for consumer presentation to worldwide travel groups and collaborated with leading business houses in Britain in competitions organised by these, in which holidays in Gibraltar were offered as prizes.

A continuing programme of travel trade receptions was entered into with marked success, and in all almost 500 travel agents from

various principal cities attended these successful promotions which have established a personal relationship with the target audience.

Three press facility visits were organised and these resulted in considerable editorial coverage.

The growth in the average length of stay from 5.5 to 6.2 days is confirmation that G.T.O. marketing policy to convert Gibraltar from a stop-over place to a long-stay resort is bringing results. In the U.K., where 95% of Gibraltar's tourist traffic emanates, two specialist tour operators, Cadogan/Bland and Exchange Travel, reported significant increases in bookings.

Air communications with the United Kingdom were operated by B.E.A. and B.C.A.L. B.E.A. continued operations with the Trident 2 aircraft on day flights with a twice-weekly frequency and a through flight to Marrakesh. B.C.A.L. continued with two flights in winter and increased the frequency to three flights in the peak summer months. Night services were operated by B.E.A. *Vanguards* (now being phased out) whilst B.U.A. utilised B.A.C. 1-11 aircraft.

The lowest price at which a two-week holiday was offered was £64. This applies to a two-week stay inclusive of return air fare, transport between airport and hotel, and full pension accommodation. For winter holidays, a one-week stay was offered at £39 and a winter week-end for as little as £27. A new feature introduced for winter was special sailing instruction holidays run to standards laid down by the Royal Yachting Association and the National Federation of Sailing Schools. The cost for a course, at £22 per person in winter (£28 in summer 1972), is supplementary to hotel costs.

The Viscount on the Gibraltar/Tangier/Gibraltar run continued to build up considerable public appeal. This aircraft was also utilised for regular journeys to Lourdes and to Morocco, and for other destinations available to Gibair, who offer favourable charter rates.

### *Morocco*

The good relationship established with the advertising agency was maintained. Promotional visits to agencies and hotels continued to be made and plans are well ahead to continue promotion.

### 5. GIBRALTAR TOURIST OFFICE ORGANISATION

The establishment of the department was composed of clerical grade offices and weekly paid staff. This was supplemented during the summer months by part-time workers.

The usual volume of general correspondence was handled and regular contacts within Gibraltar were maintained with travel agents, hotels, restaurants and other establishments connected with the Tourist Office.

Contact was maintained with I.U.O.T.O. and the British Tourist Authority. The Minister for Tourism attended the general assembly of I.U.O.T.O. in Ankara, Turkey, and the Director of Tourism attended the Convention of the Association of British Travel Agents in Cannes.

### *Sites and Services*

The Gibraltar Tourist Office continued to manage a number of sites of historic and tourist interest, namely St Michael's Cave, Miniature Golf Course, Upper Galleries and the Moorish Castle. A works programme for improvements to various sites was undertaken by the Public Works Department.

Revenue from Tourist Office sites, including the Caravan Parking Site, was £13,063—a welcome contribution towards the expenditure of the Department.

Illustrated guides include a miniplan, a booklet on walks and flowers on Gibraltar and two special brochures with tear-off postcards for St Michael's Cave and the Barbary Apes.

### *Festivals*

In a continuing programme of activities the G.T.O. co-operated with a number of bodies to organise and produce musical concerts, plays and other similar events at St Michael's Cave, the most notable of which was the Miss Gibraltar Contest, which was televised and drew 9 contestants. Whilst attending the Miss World Contest in London the winner received wide photographic and editorial coverage in the U.K. national and provincial, and foreign, press.

A Shark Angling Festival was also organised and was well patronised. A series of band concerts at the Piazza was held and the combined bands of the U.S.S. Springfield and 3rd Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers gave a performance at St. Michael's Cave. During the Gibraltar Fair an R.A.F. band also participated and gave concerts at Catalan Bay and the Piazza.



## PART III

### *Chapter 1: Geography and Climate*

GIBRALTAR is situated in latitude  $36^{\circ} 7' N$  and longitude  $5^{\circ} 21' W$  and stands out, steeply and suddenly, from the adjoining low-lying Spanish territory to which it is connected by a sandy isthmus about 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies on the East. The distance to Britain is approximately 1,400 miles by sea.

The Rock runs from north to south for a length of nearly 3 miles. It is  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles wide and has a total area of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. Its highest point is 1,396 feet. The top of the Rock is a sharp, knife-ridge extending for about a mile and a half from the north escarpment, which is virtually inaccessible, and then sloping gradually to the south for about a mile, to terminate at the southern extremity, Europa Point, in perpendicular cliffs about a hundred feet high. The whole upper length of the eastern face is inaccessible and the steep upper half of the western slopes is uninhabited.

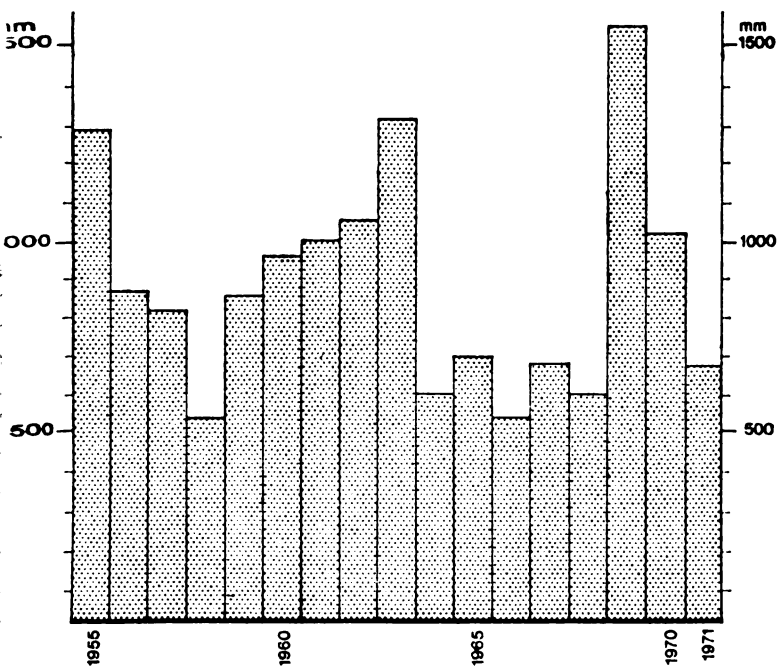
Geologically, Gibraltar may be divided into two main parts. The first is the plain to the north which consists of sand to a depth of some 30 feet, followed by some 4 feet of clay, a bed of coarse sand  $2\frac{1}{4}$  feet thick, and limestone. The second is the mass of the Rock itself extending southwards from the north cliff to Europa Point and consisting of compact grey limestone probably of Jurassic age, overlaid in parts with dark shales, limestone breccia or sands.

There are no permanent natural water supplies in Gibraltar, two main sources being the water catchments on the rock face which collect rainwater and supply the reservoirs hollowed out inside the Rock, and the wells on the sandy plain to the north.

The climate of Gibraltar is temperate. During the winter months the prevailing wind is from the west, often north-west and occasionally south-west. Snow or frost is extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during this period are  $54^{\circ} F$  and  $65^{\circ} F$  respectively.

## Rainfall 1955-1971

millimetres



The prevailing wind in the summer is from the east. A warm breeze laden with moisture, known as the "Levanter", strikes the eastern face of the Rock, condenses in the sky above it and causes a cloud pall to hang over the city and bay. During this period the climate is humid and relaxing. The minimum and maximum temperatures in the summer are 55°F and 85°F respectively.

Vegetation in Gibraltar is rich and varied on the western upper slopes and in the Alameda Gardens. 517 species of plants, exclusive of ferns and grasses, have been listed as growing on the Rock, including Scotch pine, spruce, fir, Californian cypress, and wild olives, with a sprinkling of pepper, fig, orange, lemon, almond and palm-trees. One of them, the Gibraltar Candytuft or *Iberis Gibraltarica*, is found nowhere else in Europe. A number of specimens of cactus are to be found, together with many flowering tree shrubs, such as *Mimosa pudica*, *Magnolias*, Wild Mallows and *Acacia*. Vegetation is at its best between the months of October and May, the hot sun and scanty rainfall tending to give the Rock a somewhat barren appearance during the summer months.

Broadly speaking, the effect of the physical structure has been to concentrate the population on the western side of the Rock, resulting in the densely populated town area, as shown on the map, and in the slightly more spacious residential district further towards the south. Building developments, however, are gradually linking both parts together and the need to use all available sites for housing has created a new residential area on the plain to the north. On the east side of the Rock is Catalan Bay, a small village with some 350 inhabitants.

The natural features of Gibraltar preclude all possibility of agricultural and major industrial production. Gibraltar is, however, admirably suited and situated for the development of a flourishing tourist trade, and every effort is made in this connection to ensure speed and comfort in communications.

#### WEATHER SUMMARY

- January:* A dry, cool and cloudy month with predominantly westerly winds. Ground frost, which is unusual, was recorded on the 2nd. Gales occurred on the 20th and 21st and a gust of 250 degrees 62 knots was recorded on the 21st. Thunder occurred on the 31st.
- February:* The month was dry and mild with more than half of the winds being easterly, which is unusual.

- March:** Apart from being very cold compared to normal March temperatures, the month was fairly average in other respects. Winds were equally divided between easterlies and westerlies. Gales occurred on the 11th and 19th, and a gust of 230 degrees 56 knots was recorded on the 19th. Thunder occurred on the 8th, 9th and 19th and a hail shower on the 8th.
- April:** A cool, wet month with thunder on five days and hail on the 4th. Easterly winds were twice as frequent as westerlies.
- May:** The month was cold, wet and cloudy with one day of thunder and one of fog. Winds were mainly westerly.
- June:** There was a disturbed spell of wet and cloudy conditions with blustery S.W. winds from 3rd to 5th, otherwise the month was cool, dry and sunny with winds mostly westerly. There was one day of fog.
- July:** A fine dry and sunny month with easterly winds. Fog occurred on five days.
- August:** The month was cloudier than normal with thunder storms on 7th and 12th. Apart from four brief periods of easterly winds, directions were mainly westerly.
- September:** Twenty-four days of levanters (easterly winds) made it a cloudier than normal month. In other respects the month was close to normal.
- October:** Another month of twenty-five days of levanter conditions with consequently cloudier than normal conditions although it was milder than average. Although thunder occurred on 24th and 31st it was a dry month. Fog occurred on 9th, 26th and 27th.
- November:** It was a dry, cool and cloudy month compared to November averages. About one-third of the winds were easterly. Speeds were moderate to strong with a gust of 050 degrees 53 knots on 25th. Thunder occurred on four days.

**December:** The month was a very cloudy one with seven days of thunder, three of which were accompanied by hail. Winds were mainly strong to gale with 19 days of easterlies. The highest gust was 080 degrees 49 knots on 13th.

#### CLIMATOLOGICAL NOTES

**Rainfall:** The yearly total rainfall was well below normal because apart from April and May most other months were considerably below normal in amounts of rain recorded.

**Sunshine:** In spite of the small rainfall it has been a cloudy year and the total hours of bright sunshine of 2207·4 compares badly with the normal 2853·0 hours.

**Temperature:** It was a cold year with the temperatures in March, April, May and June all well below their monthly averages. February was a little warmer than normal, but October was 4° F warmer than average. The remaining months were near to average.

**Wind:** The proportion of easterly winds in February, March and April was much higher than usual. Likewise the proportion of westerly winds in June and August was higher than normal. The predominance of easterly levanter winds in September and October, and to a lesser degree in December, was unusual.

## Chapter 2: History

Prior to 711 A.D., Gibraltar appears to have been devoid of any permanent settlement. It is clear, however, from Prehistoric, Punic, and classical remains discovered in caves, that the peninsula was from time to time frequented by Prehistoric man or used as a base by Mediterranean merchantmen. The cultural centre of the Bay was located at Carteia, an important Punic and Roman port near the banks of the river Guadarranque, between the modern towns of La Linea and Algeciras.

According to Arab historians, Tariq ibn Zeyad, a Berber leader and subordinate of the Arab commander Musa ibn Nusair, landed at, or near, Gibraltar on the 27th April 711 A.D. The Moslems had attempted earlier raids on the adjoining Spanish coast, but Tariq's attack, aided by the Byzantine Governor of Ceuta, is generally regarded as the first major attempt by the Arabs to land on the Iberian peninsula. The name "Gibraltar" is a corruption of the Arabic words "Jebek Tariq" (Tariq's mountain). A later name, Jebel al Fath (The Mountain of Conquest), found in some Arabic sources, never superseded it. It is extremely doubtful whether Gibraltar was anything more than a defence post until 1160 A.D. when the Almohad monarch "Abd el M'umin" founded a city in the peninsula. This city contained mosques and palaces, and elaborate water channels were constructed in the Upper Rock to link up natural water supplies with the habitations and gardens beneath. There was also a communal cistern in the City, a windmill on the summit, and well-designed defences. A contemporary writer compared Gibraltar of that time to a "club" wielded by successive Moslem monarchs against the Christians who were slowly pushing south towards the Straits.

Between 1309 and 1333, Gibraltar was held by the Spaniards, but in 1333 it was recaptured by the Marinid (Moroccan) Monarch Abu l'Hassan and it is almost entirely from this period that the extant Moorish remains in Gibraltar belong:—the "Moorish Castle", the "Moorish Bath", defence works, water cisterns and look-out posts. Gibraltar was heavily refortified as a "Citadel of Islam", but in spite of vast expenditure it was insufficient to prevent the City's final fall, in part brought about by constant dissension between the rulers of Morocco and Granada.

The final capture of Gibraltar from the Moors took place on the 29th August, 1462, the feast of St. Bernard, who consequently became Patron Saint of Gibraltar. The Spaniards held the Rock till 1703. Three years previously England and Holland had joined with Austria and the Holy Roman Empire in an alliance for a war against France and Spain, the war of the Spanish succession.

The Vice-Admiral of England, Sir George Rooke, arrived at the Bay of Gibraltar on 21st July, 1704, at the head of an Anglo-Dutch fleet. A landing force of about 1,800 British and Dutch marines was set ashore near the North Front. The marines made towards the town, the defenders found opposition was hopeless and on 24th July surrender was made. However, the Spaniards did not give up hope of recapturing the Rock, and the British

forces were subjected to occasional sieges. The Great Siege, as it is called, may be said to date from 13th September, 1779, when the first gun was fired in the long struggle against the large Franco-Spanish army under the Duc de Crillon.

The British Governor was General Augustus Elliott and under his tireless and able leadership the garrison, though out-numbered by four to one, held out for three years, seven months and twelve days. Since 12th March, 1783, when the fortress gates were opened after the Great Siege, there has been no attempt to capture the Rock from the British. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Gibraltar was able to make steady progress without threat of siege or large scale raids.

Twice during the first half of the twentieth century has the strategic value of Gibraltar been proved, in 1914-18 and 1939-45, when Gibraltar was a key point in the anti-submarine campaign in both wars. Patrols went out to keep the Strait clear, and the bay was very important as an assembly point of convoys. The Dockyard worked at full pressure for the repairing of British and Allied warships.

The outstanding event of the second World War was the evacuation of almost the entire civil population in July/November, 1940. Some 16,700 people were sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A repatriation scheme was begun in 1944 and completed in 1951.

An important constitutional advance was made with the inauguration of the Legislative Council by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in November, 1950.

The post-war years have been marked by considerable expansion and progress in the social and in the economic spheres. In the social sphere the Government has taken an ever-increasing interest in the development of the Medical, Educational, Housing and Social Security Services. The Medical Services are now available for all on a scale of charges which takes into account the income of the patient while financial assistance is given to those requiring specialist treatment in Britain and elsewhere. Free education is provided up to the age of 15 and scholarship schemes, both private and Government, were instituted shortly after the return of the civilian population at the end of the war. The Education Ordinance enacted in 1950 marked the firm establishment of the educational system evolved since 1945. Continued increase in the population since the end of the war rendered necessary the initiation of large scale building projects on the part of the Government and

Although the problem is yet far from a satisfactory solution, much progress has been made and the appearance of the Rock has undergone a startling change with the emergence of large blocks of flats on every convenient site. Social Security Schemes, details of which are given under Chapter 7, were introduced by the enactment in 1952 of the Employment Injuries Insurance Ordinance and in 1956 of the Social Insurance and the Non-Contributory Social Insurance Benefit Ordinances.

Since the war, too, Gibraltar has gained in importance from the R.A.F. aerodrome which is extensively used by civilian operators and which combines with the existing and expanding land and sea travel facilities to make Gibraltar a centre of communications for the Mediterranean and between Europe and Africa. Land communications have been hampered, since 1964, by the Spanish restrictions imposed at the frontier.

The last few years have seen a number of changes and developments in the economic sphere. Chief among these are the transformation of Gibraltar into an up-to-date and attractive tourist resort and shopping centre and the development of the Port to provide modern facilities and thus attract even greater numbers of ships than in the past.

Early in September, 1963, the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation considered a proposal, sponsored by a number of members, that the future of Gibraltar should be discussed between Britain and Spain. On the 17th September, the Committee having agreed that representatives from Gibraltar should appear before it as petitioners, the Chief Member of the Legislative Council and the Member for Education flew to New York to explain the wishes of the people of Gibraltar.

The delegation made it clear to the Committee that Gibraltar had already achieved a very large measure of internal self-government, that further constitutional changes were under discussion, and that the ultimate aspiration of the people was to achieve full internal self-government by means of a free association with Britain. The suggestion that the sovereignty of Gibraltar should be discussed with Spain was vigorously resisted.

On their return from New York the delegates were welcomed by a massive demonstration of support in which virtually the whole population took part.

The debate was resumed in September, 1964. The representatives from Gibraltar once again made it clear to the Committee that the people of Gibraltar had achieved a very large measure of



internal self-government and that they wished to continue in close association with Britain. They again strongly resisted the Spanish claim to Gibraltar.

On the 16th October, 1964, the Committee adopted a consensus—which did not, however, meet with the full agreement of either the British or the Australian delegates—to the effect that Britain and Spain should hold conversations in order to find a negotiated solution to the problems raised by Spain concerning Gibraltar. On the 17th October, the Spanish Government began a series of restrictive measures at the Gibraltar frontier, which were later gradually intensified, and which compelled Britain to state that the conversations recommended by the Committee of 24 could not be held so long as the Spanish attempt to influence the situation, through the application of the restrictions, continued. Spanish measures against Gibraltar were subsequently intensified.

In July 1965 the elected members in the Legislature agreed that, in the situation created by the Spanish restrictions, a political truce would be in the best interest of Gibraltar and a coalition was formed.

Another result of the Spanish campaign, in the context of local politics, was the emergence of a movement for the integration of Gibraltar with Britain. The question of Gibraltar's future constitutional relationship with the mother country aroused great public interest and a number of alternative forms were suggested and debated in the Press and elsewhere.

In November, the United Nations Fourth Committee, in the course of their consideration of the report of the Committee of 24, began a debate on Gibraltar. The Chief Minister and his Deputy went to New York once again to be present during the discussions and to act as advisers on the situation in Gibraltar to the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations. In December the General Assembly passed a resolution submitted to it by the Fourth Committee once again calling on Britain and Spain to hold talks on Gibraltar.

An economic survey carried out by the Senior Economic Adviser to the Colonial Office was followed, in April, 1965, by the appointment of a Study Group of British architects, town-planners and economists to carry out a detailed survey of all aspects of the economy with a view to the preparation of a master plan for the comprehensive development of Gibraltar. As a result of discussions in London the sum of £1,000,000 was made available over a three-year period under the Colonial Development

and Welfare Acts together with £200,000 in Exchequer loans if required. A further special grant of £100,000 was made in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred as a result of Spanish measures. Local taxation measures were also introduced.

In January, 1966, member countries of N.A.T.O. were informed that any of their aircraft which were assigned to N.A.T.O. duties could not be allowed to fly over Spanish territory if bound for Gibraltar. This ban was later extended, in August, to apply to all British military aircraft, and was followed, in September and October, by a number of complaints by the Spanish Government about alleged violations of Spanish air space north of the frontier fence.

In September tourist excursions from Spain to Gibraltar were unofficially discouraged and the frontier gates were finally closed to all vehicular traffic in October. The ban on exports from Spain to Gibraltar was then also made complete by including fish, fruit and vegetables.

In August, some 2,000 Spanish females formerly entering Gibraltar daily to work were prohibited from doing so by their own Government.

The British Government, as in 1965, made a special grant of £100,000 in recognition of the additional expenditure incurred by the Gibraltar Government as a result of Spanish measures.

Detailed consideration was given to the Report of the Study Group which had been appointed in July, 1965, and from the Report the Government prepared its basic development plan for the next four-year period.

In October, Mr Fred Lee, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Gibraltar for consultations on political and financial matters. During this visit he announced the British Government's acceptance of the general objectives of the Gibraltar Government's development plan and the grant of a first instalment of £600,000 to enable an immediate start to be made.

The first major development in the political field during 1966 was the British Government's decision to hold talks with Spain about Gibraltar. This decision was taken after the 1964 consensus of the Committee of 24 to this effect had been endorsed by a resolution passed by the General Assembly in December, 1965.

The talks began in London on the 18th May, and after the first round, British Government officials taking part in the talks visited Gibraltar for further discussions. Further sessions of the talks

were held in July, September and October. Throughout the talks the British Government made it clear that it had no doubt about its sovereignty over Gibraltar and that it would protect the interests of the inhabitants. At the talks held in October the British Government proposed that the legal issues in the dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. This proposal was later rejected by Spain.

In December, the question of Gibraltar, which had once again been under consideration by the Committee of 24, came before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Chief Minister and his Deputy appeared again as petitioners on behalf of Gibraltar. Eventually a Resolution was adopted which made specific reference to the need to take into account the interest of the people of Gibraltar. The Resolution, which both Britain and Spain supported, called on Britain to expedite, in consultation with Spain, the decolonisation of Gibraltar and to report to the Committee of 24 not later than the next session of the Assembly.

The most important event to take place in Gibraltar in 1967 was the referendum held on the 10th September.

Following the U.N. resolution passed in December, 1966, it was decided that the views of the people of Gibraltar on their interests could be best determined by referendum and this was announced in the House of Commons on the 14th June.

The people of Gibraltar were invited to say which of the following alternative courses would best serve their interests:

- A. To pass under Spanish sovereignty in accordance with the terms proposed by the Spanish Government to Her Majesty's Government on 18th May, 1966, or
- B. Voluntarily to retain their link with Britain, with democratic local institutions and with Britain retaining its present responsibilities.

Sir Robert Fowler, K.C.M.G., was appointed Referendum Administrator and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, at the invitation of the British Government, appointed a team of Observers from four Commonwealth countries. Two members of the team paid a preliminary visit to Gibraltar in August to observe the earlier stages of the arrangements and the whole team were in Gibraltar from the 4th to the 13th September.

The Referendum was enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Gibraltar as an opportunity to express their own views as to their future. Those qualified to vote in the Referendum were all persons

ver 21 who were registered as Gibraltarians and were ordinarily resident in Gibraltar, the total number of voters so qualified being 2,762. 12,182 valid votes were cast, of which 12,138 were in favour of retaining the link with Britain while 44 voted for Spanish sovereignty.

The Commonwealth Observers team reported:

"It is our unanimous view that the actual conduct of the Referendum fully conformed with the requirement for the free expression of choice through the medium of the secret ballot."

The Director-General of the United Nations Association in London, who was also present in Gibraltar for the Referendum, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the result genuinely reflected the wishes of the electorate and should be respected by the United Nations.

In pursuance also of the General Assembly Resolution, talks between British and Spanish Officials were due to take place in April. They were however postponed by Her Majesty's Government when the Spanish Government announced its intention of declaring a prohibited air zone which was clearly designated to interfere with access to Gibraltar by air. The prohibited air zone came into operation on the 15th May. The whole question was referred by the British Government to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which still had the matter under consideration at the end of the year. Signs of further harassment by the Spanish authorities were seen towards the end of the year when Spanish warships began anchoring in British waters around the Rock.

In October the British Government informed the Spanish Government that they were prepared to hold further talks on Anglo-Spanish relations, including the question of Gibraltar, in November. The Spanish Government replied that they would be prepared to resume talks in 1968 once the question of Gibraltar had been dealt with by the United Nations which were due to do so in December. When the discussion on Gibraltar was resumed by the United Nations the Chief Minister and his Deputy once again appeared before the Fourth Committee as petitioners. After a long debate the Fourth Committee adopted a resolution based on the provisions of a resolution passed by the Committee of 24 in September declaring that the Referendum was in contravention of a former resolution and inviting Spain and the United Kingdom to resume their negotiations on Gibraltar. The British Government made it clear that decolonisation could not mean the handing over of the people of Gibraltar to Spain against their wishes and that

they considered the resolution to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter.

In April, 1967, the Legislature approved the Development Programme for the period 1967-70, involving expenditure of over £3,800,000. Later in 1967 an Exchequer Loan of £200,000 was approved for electricity development. The use of money under the C. D. and W. Acts for assistance to the private sector in respect of hotel and other tourist development was agreed in principle.

In February, 1968, the Ministry of Overseas Development announced a grant of £1,036,000 to help finance the building of 560 flats over a four-year period. In December, the Ministry stated that the sum of £600,000 would be provided for further hotel development over a similar period. On the 6th May the Spanish Government closed the frontier with Gibraltar to all persons except Spanish nationals entering Gibraltar daily to work and civilian residents of Gibraltar who wished to apply for special passes to cross the frontier. As a result, the only remaining unrestricted communication with Spain was the ferry across the bay to Algeciras.

Also in May the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister left for London for preliminary talks on the proposed new Constitution and to discuss the latest restrictions at the frontier. These talks were continued during a visit to Gibraltar later in the month by Mr George Thomson, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs. The formal constitutional talks opened on the 16th July and ended on the 24th. They were held in Gibraltar under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State at the Commonwealth Office, Lord Shepherd, and were attended by all the elected members of the Legislative Council and City Council and by representatives of the Integration with Britain Party.

A general election was held on the 30th July, 1969, before the coming into force of the new Constitution in August. Seven candidates from the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, five from the Integration with Britain Party and the three Isola Group candidates were elected. The I.W.B.P. in alliance with the Isola Group formed the elected side of the Government. The City Council met for the last time in August. Its functions, assets and liabilities were transferred to the Government, the staff of the two bodies were merged into a single public service and a start was made on the process of merging the two administrations.

Further restrictions were imposed by the Spanish Government during 1969. On the 9th June, the Spanish labour force of 4,666 men who had previously entered Gibraltar daily to work was withdrawn, on the 27th June the Algeciras-Gibraltar passenger ferry service, the last remaining link with the mainland of Spain, was also withdrawn; on the 1st October, telephone and telegraph links with Gibraltar were cut. Lord Shepherd held a series of discussions with His Excellency the Governor and Gibraltar Ministers in Gibraltar in August, 1969. These were followed by further talks in London on Gibraltar development proposals in December. As a result of these talks the British Government agreed to make available a sum of about £4,000,000 over the three year period 1970-1973.

### Chapter 3: Administration

#### *Constitution*

The Legislative Council, Gibraltar's first legislature, was inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh on the 23rd November, 1950. A revised Constitution came into force in August 1964, the purpose of which was to enable the people of Gibraltar to enjoy a fuller control of internal affairs. In June, 1967, when announcing the decision to hold a Referendum in Gibraltar, the British Government stated that, if the majority of the people of Gibraltar voted in favour of retaining their link with Britain, appropriate constitutional changes which might be desired would be discussed with the representatives of the people of Gibraltar. Informal talks were accordingly held in February and May, 1968, and formal talks in July. The new Constitution was introduced in August, 1969, as an Annex to the Gibraltar Constitution Order 1969. Its main features are described below.

#### *The Link with Britain*

The preamble to the Gibraltar Constitution Order includes recitals to the effect that Gibraltar is part of Her Majesty's dominions and that Her Majesty's Government have given assurances to the people of Gibraltar that this will remain so unless and until an Act of Parliament otherwise provides, and that Her Majesty's Government will never enter into arrangements under

which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

### *Fundamental Rights and Freedoms*

The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

### *The Gibraltar House of Assembly*

The Legislative Council and the City Council, which formerly dealt with municipal affairs, were replaced under the new Constitution by a single new body known as the Gibraltar House of Assembly. The Legislative Council consisted of the Speaker, 11 elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary; the City Council consisted of seven elected members and four appointed by the Governor. The House of Assembly consists of the Speaker, fifteen elected members and two ex-officio members, the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary.

The first elections held under the new Constitution, in July, 1969, were contested by three parties, the Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, the Integration with Britain Party, and the Isola Group, as well as by two independent candidates. 7 members of the G.L.P. & A.A.C.R. 5 members of the I.W.B.P. and 3 members of the Isola Group were elected. The I.W.B.P. and the Isola Group formed an alliance and became the Government side in the House of Assembly. The Leader of the I.W.B.P. was appointed Chief Minister and six other Ministers were appointed. The G.L.P. and A.A.C.R. formed the Opposition. 10,318 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 14,445, the proportion of registered electors who voted being 71.4%.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

The formal assent of the Crown or the Governor on behalf of the Crown is required to all legislation, which also remains subject to disallowance by the Crown. Bills of certain classes may not be assented to without the prior concurrence of the Crown, conveyed through the Secretary of State. The Governor has special legislative powers in respect of matters other than defined domestic matters (*infra*). He also has legislative powers in respect of defined domestic

matters in the interests of maintaining the financial and economic stability of Gibraltar.

The normal life of the House of Assembly is four years. Elections for the House of Assembly and the franchise are regulated by local legislation, the relevant statute being the Elections Ordinance. Subject to certain exceptions and to compliance with provisions relating to registration, the franchise is exercisable by all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of six months ending in the qualifying date for registration as an elector. An Ordinance passed in October, 1969, lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

The Elections Ordinance contains provision for the conduct of elections, the presentation of election petitions, the limitation of candidates' expenses, election offences and other connected matters. It has been agreed at the constitutional talks that the precise electoral system should be decided after obtaining expert advice on the most appropriate system for Gibraltar. Advice was obtained and, after the matter had been discussed by all the elected members on the Legislative and City Councils and representatives of the W.B.P., it was decided that the system of proportional representation formerly used for Legislative Council elections should be abandoned. Under the new system adopted for House of Assembly elections each elector may vote for a maximum of eight candidates.

The Constitution Order provides that with effect from the 'appointed day' (11th August, 1969) Gibraltar should be known as the City of Gibraltar: and section 78 of the Constitution provides for a Mayor to be elected from the Members of the Assembly, other than the ex-officio Members, by the Elected Members of the Assembly. The Mayor, who was previously elected by the City Council, carried out ceremonial and representational functions on behalf of the City of Gibraltar.

The power of revoking, amending and replacing the provisions of the Constitution is retained by Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

### *The Executive*

A despatch addressed to the Governor by the Secretary of State at the time of the inception of the new Constitution contained directions for the devolution upon Ministers of responsibility for matters of domestic concern. Such matters, known as defined domestic matters, were listed in an annex to the despatch and were subsequently specified as such by the Governor. The despatch



directed the Governor to retain responsibility for external affairs, defence and internal security, and certain other matters. Residual matters not specified as defined domestic matters also remained the direct responsibility of the Governor, acting in consultation with the Gibraltar Council.

The Governor is the head of the executive and there is a Gibraltar Council and a Council of Ministers.

The Gibraltar Council consists of the Deputy Governor, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Chief Minister, and four other Ministers designated by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and is the Elected Member of the House of Assembly who, in the judgment of the Governor, is most likely to command the greatest measure of confidence among the Elected Members.

The Council of Ministers consists of the Chief Minister and not less than four nor more than eight Ministers as may be prescribed by the Governor, after consultation with the Chief Minister, who are appointed by the Governor, also after consultation with the Chief Minister, from among the Elected Members of the Assembly. Members of the Council of Ministers may be charged by the Governor, acting after consultation with the Chief Minister, with responsibility for any business of the Government, including the administration of any department of Government, relating to any defined domestic matter. Ministers are collectively responsible to the Assembly for matters in respect of which they have been charged by the Governor with responsibility.

Decisions of the Council of Ministers take effect unless the Governor requires that any particular decision should be referred to the Gibraltar Council on the grounds that it is within the scope of the matters for which he is executively responsible or that it closely concerns those matters. In such event, the Governor may act contrary to the advice of the Gibraltar Council (both in respect to legislative and executive matters) in the interest of the matters for which he is executively responsible and, exceptionally, in the interest of maintaining financial and economic stability. If he does so, he is required to report the matter to the Secretary of State.

### *The Judiciary*

On the judicial side there is a Chief Justice for the Supreme Court, a Judge of the Court of First Instance and a Stipendiary Magistrate

the Magistrates' Court. In the absence of the Stipendiary Magistrate his place is usually taken by local citizens who have been appointed Justices of the Peace. The Constitution provides for a Court of Appeal for Gibraltar intermediate between the Gibraltar Supreme Court and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Details of the judicial system will be found in Part II, Chapter 9.

The Chief Justice, the President of the Court of Appeal and the Justices of Appeal are appointed by the Governor on the instructions of the Crown given through the Secretary of State and are removable from office only for inability to discharge their office for misbehaviour, and then only on the advice of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

### *Public Service*

As a consequence of the merger of the City Council with Government, the Gibraltar Government Service and the employees of the City Council became members of a single public service. The Public Service Commission, the composition of which was enlarged by the Constitution to five members including the chairman, continued to advise the Governor on appointments and on the removal and discipline of public officers.

Appointments to the higher offices are made by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The principal executive officers are the Deputy Governor, the Attorney-General, the Financial and Development Secretary, the Administrative Secretary, the Director of Medical and Health Services, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the Director of Audit, the Director of Labour and Social Security, the Commissioner of Police, the Captain of the Port and the City Electrical Engineer.

## *Chapter 4: Weights and Measures*

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use.

Inspections are carried out by the Police. These include testing and adjustments of weights and measures belonging to Government Departments, vendors, shops, market stalls, petrol stations, etc.

### Chapter 5: Reading List

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- BRADFORD, ERNLE. *Gibraltar: the history of a fortress*. Hart-Davies, 1971.
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- ELLICOTT, J. T. and D. M. *An ornament to the Almeida: the story of the Gibraltar city hall*. Published by the authors and printed by Grosvenor Press, Portsmouth, 1950.
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- HOWES, Dr. H. W. *The Gibraltarian: the origin and development of the population of Gibraltar from 1704*. Colombo: City Press, 1951.
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QUARTERLY DIRECTORY of the city and garrison of Gibraltar . . .  
current. Gibraltar: Committee of the Gibraltar garrison Library.



APPENDIX I  
Civilian Population 1971

	Adults		Total	Children		Total	Grand Total
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
Gibraltarians . . . . .	6,485	7,553	14,038	2,530	2,397	4,927	18,965
Other British . . . . .	1,441	2,307	3,748	1,253	1,210	2,463	6,211
Aliens . . . . .	2,808	646	3,454	30	34	64	3,518
	10,734	10,506	21,240	3,813	3,641	7,454	28,694

Comparative Civil Population

	BRITISH SUBJECTS						ALIENS						
	Adults		Children		Total	Adults		Children		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females				
1968	.	.	7,393	9,559	3,733	3,357	24,042	1,664	282	11	18	1,965	26,007
1969	.	.	7,398	9,979	3,909	3,696	24,982	2,981	422	13	9	3,425	28,407
1970	.	.	7,781	9,444	3,404	3,406	24,035	2,293	456	23	26	2,798	26,833
1971	.	.	7,926	9,860	3,783	3,607	25,176	2,808	646	30	34	3,518	28,694

APPENDIX II  
Table Illustrating the Amount of Tax Payable by Individuals  
Whose Income is Wholly Earned and who are Ordinarily Resident  
*Tax Payable*

	Single Person		Married No		Married 1		Married 2		Married 3		Married 4	
	starts	paying tax at	Children starts	paying tax at	Child starts	paying tax at	Children starts	paying tax at	Children starts	paying tax at	Children starts	paying tax at
	£376	£376	£564	£564	£689	£689	£751	£751	£816	£816	£880	£880
Personal Allowance.	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300	£300
Wife's Allowance .	—	—	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Children's Allowance .	—	—	—	—	100	100	200	200	300	300	400	400

Income	Earned		Income		Relief		£		£		£	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
500	500	100	500	100	500	100	500	100	500	100	500	100
750	750	150	750	150	750	150	750	150	750	150	750	150
1,000	1,000	200	1,000	200	1,000	200	1,000	200	1,000	200	1,000	200
1,250	1,250	250	1,250	250	1,250	250	1,250	250	1,250	250	1,250	250
1,500	1,500	300	1,500	300	1,500	300	1,500	300	1,500	300	1,500	300
1,750	1,750	300	1,750	300	1,750	300	1,750	300	1,750	300	1,750	300
2,000	2,000	300	2,000	300	2,000	300	2,000	300	2,000	300	2,000	300
2,500	2,500	300	2,500	300	2,500	300	2,500	300	2,500	300	2,500	300
3,000	3,000	300	3,000	300	3,000	300	3,000	300	3,000	300	3,000	300

3,500	300	450-00	412-50	387-50	362-50	340-00	320-00
4,000	300	575-00	537-50	512-50	487-50	462-50	437-50
5,000	300	870-00	825-00	795-00	765-00	735-00	705-00
8,000	300	1,770-00	1,725-00	1,695-00	1,665-00	1,635-00	1,605-00
10,000	300	2,370-00	2,325-00	2,295-00	2,265-00	2,235-00	2,205-00

An individual ordinarily resident after 1st January, 1965, who, being born outside Gibraltar, is the owner-occupier of premises in respect of which Development Aid has been granted, shall be entitled to a further deduction of £500 from the amount of his assessable income if he received in Gibraltar during the preceding year of assessment an amount of income not less than £1,500.



APPENDIX III  
Comparative Summary of Imports

Description	1969			1970			1971		
	Galls	Tons	Value £	Galls	Tons	Value £	Galls	Tons	Value £
I. Foodstuffs . . .	—	16,432	2,464,955	—	18,185	2,767,704	—	19,709	2,924,628
II. Manufactured Articles and Commodities . . .	—	—	6,010,901	—	—	5,594,071	—	—	6,321,928
III. Fuels . . .	—	125,943	901,234	—	164,100	1,241,062	—	207,575	2,026,342
IV. Wines, Spirits, Malt and Tobacco . . .	557,563	136	644,524	862,240	139	712,914	633,277	109	671,131
<b>Total</b>			10,021,614			10,315,751			11,944,029

# APPENDIX IV Exports

Classification	1969			1970			1971		
	Galls	Tons	Value £	Galls	Tons	Value £	Galls	Tons	Value £
Wines, Spirits and Malt	81,366	—	127,467	86,084	—	139,570	115,077	—	144,958
Petroleum Products	—	124,005	1,162,641	—	162,683	1,620,657	—	171,586	2,141,068
Tobacco, Foodstuffs, Manufactured and other goods	—	—	885,572	—	—	1,310,533	—	—	1,223,447
<i>Total</i>			2,175,680			3,070,760			3,509,473

## APPENDIX V

## Numbers and Descriptions of Schools and Enrolment by Education Level

31st December, 1971

		PRIMARY				SECONDARY				TECHNICAL & VOCATIONAL			
	Schools	Enrolment			Schools			Enrolment			Schools		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Government Schools	11	1,159	1,163	2,322	6	674	690	1,364	2	39	6	45	
Services Schools	2	471	450	921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Schools	2	316	262	578	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	1,946	1,875	3,821	6	674	690	1,364	2	39	6	45	

Teachers and Teacher Training  
Full-time Teachers in Schools and Colleges Classified by Qualifications

31st December, 1971

	SECONDARY TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS									
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS					SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES				
	Government	Services	Private	Government	Commercial School (Government)	Gibraltar & Dockyard Technical College (Aided)	Total			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Graduate with Diploma of Education . . . . .				9	7			9	7	
Graduate . . . . .				1	8			11	19	6
Qualified . . . . .	12	61	1	7	25			5*	66	121
Qualified by Experience . . . . .		1		4	1					6
Experienced . . . . .		15		4	2					21
Unqualified . . . . .		17	1	9	2†			1§	2	28
Student Teacher . . . . .	1	2‡							1	2
									97	191
*Including 1 Supply Teacher	†Includes 1 Supply Teacher				‡Full time Supply Teachers				§On supply basis	

## APPENDIX VI

Table IA

## Classification of Teaching Staff

	Local		U.K. and Others		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1. Graduate with Diploma in Education	4	1	5	6	9	7
2. Graduate . . .	4	2	15	4	19	6
3. Qualified . . .	49	73	17	48	66	121
4. Qualified by Experience . . .	—	6	—	—	—	6
5. Experienced . . .	—	21	—	—	—	21
6. Unqualified . . .	2	30	—	—	2	28
7. Student Teacher . . .	1	—	—	—	1	2
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>288</b>

# APPENDIX VI

Table II

## Higher Education

31st December, 1971

Appendices

129

<i>Description of Course outside Gibraltar</i>	Students admitted during the year			Total Students at 30th June, 1971			Students passing final examination	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>As % of all candidates sitting for the examination</i>
University Courses . . .	31	2	33	22	4	26	3	100%
Three Year Teacher Training Course (Ministry of Education Teacher's Certificate) . . .	6	4	10	15	26	41	16	84%
Other Courses Including 1 year Bursaries . . .	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	100%

## APPENDIX VII

## Table I

## Enrolment by Age

31st December, 1971

## PRIMARY

		5 and under 5		6 and under 6		7 and under 7		8 and under 8		9 and under 9		10 and under 10		11 and under 11		12 and under 12		Over 12		Total all ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
LOCAL	.	121	112	183	181	210	193	187	183	194	185	169	162	179	187	190	185	59	53	1,492	1,441
U.K. AND OTHERS	.	—	5	76	78	76	73	75	64	59	61	51	49	58	55	48	43	11	6	454	434
TOTALS	.	121	117	259	259	286	266	262	247	253	246	220	211	237	242	238	228	70	59	1,946	1,875
GRAND TOTAL		238		518		552		509		499		431		479		466		129		3,821	

APPENDIX VII

Table II

Enrolment by Age

31st December, 1971

SECONDARY

	11 and under 12		12 and under 13		13 and under 14		14 and under 15		15 and under 16		16 and under 17		17 and under 18		18 and under 19		19 and over		Total all ages
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
LOCAL .	—	—	118	101	169	166	161	150	86	75	42	60	34	18	11	2	5	—	626 572 1,198
U.K. AND OTHERS .	—	—	16	22	21	38	16	32	13	17	11	6	1	3	3	—	—	—	81 118 199
TOTALS .	—	—	134	123	190	204	177	182	99	92	53	66	35	21	14	2	5	—	707 690 1,397
GRAND TOTAL .	—	—	257	394	359	394	359	191	119	56	16	5	1,397						



## APPENDIX VIII

## Enrolment in Technical and Vocational Courses other than Teacher Training Courses

<i>Description of Course</i>	Government or Official Employers			Private Employers			Adults			Total		
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Technical College</b>												
a. Apprentices Minor Trades and Yard Boys on Day Release .	182	—	182	22	—	22	—	—	—	204	—	204
b. Full Time Technical Course .	36	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	36
c. Day Release .	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
d. Business Studies .	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	18	12	6	18
Commercial School .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

A. ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE

	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Training	Technical and Vocational	Scholarships	Administrative (non-allocated)	Adult Education	Total	Non-Recurrent (Total)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
By Education Dept. excluding grants to local authorities .	183,154	146,523	35,639	26,266	13,500	15,048	4,462	424,592	6,290 (non-recurrent) 3,930 recurrent	434,812
By Local Authorities .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

By other e.g. University Colleges, self-governing Technical Colleges, Public Corporations, Voluntary Agencies .

B. SOURCE OF EXPENDITURE

(1) By Education Department from territorial revenue		(2) By Local Authorities	
United Kingdom Funds (Improvement and Development Fund)	101,950	From Local Authorities revenue	·
From Other Sources	NIL	From grants by Central Government	·
		From other sources.	·
		(3) By Other, University Colleges etc.	
	£536,762	From: Local Authorities revenue	·
		From grants by Central Government	·
		From other sources	·

**APPENDIX X**  
**Discharges and Convictions, 1971**

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*Adults*

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Discharges	.	.	281
Convictions	.	.	3,782

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**Types of Punishment**

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<i>Death</i>	<i>Imprisonment</i>	<i>Corporal Punishment</i>	<i>Fined</i>	<i>First Offenders Act or Warnings</i>
—	93	—	1,408	306

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**Criminal Cases Year Ending 31st December, 1971**

**Table IA**

**EQUATION** 4 = 1 to 3 inclusive

4 = 5 to 7 inclusive

7 = 8 to 16 inclusive

Total Cases Dealt With			Cases not Accepted				Disposal of Cases										Carried Forward	
Brought Forward																		
Pending investigation at end of previous year			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Awaiting trial at end of previous year				3	373	376	1	27	348	1	16	2	163	3	154	—	—	9
Arising during the year				1	32	33	—	1	32	—	6	1	21	—	4	—	—	—
TOTAL																		
False on enquiry																		
Withdrawn or Charge Refused																		
TOTAL ACCEPTED																		
Accused dead, Insane or too young to be prosecuted																		
Acquitted or Discharged																		
Nolle Prosequi																		
Convicted																		
Cases proved and Order without conviction. Police Warning																		
Dealt with by H.M. Forces																		
Closed Undetected																		
Investigation Incomplete																		
Awaiting Trial																		

Against Lawful Authority

Disorderly Conduct	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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(continued overleaf)

**Against Lawful Authority**

Disorderly Conduct . . .

Assault on Police . . .

APPENDIX XI Table 1A (continued)

<i>Against Public Morality</i>															
Rape and Indecent Assault	.	—	—	33	33	6	4	23	—	2	3	10	2	2	4
<i>Against the Person</i>															
Murder and Attempts	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Attempts	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grievous Bodily Harm	.	—	—	5	5	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Wounding	.	1	2	48	51	4	7	40	—	6	—	21	1	7	2
Assaults	.	—	—	74	74	12	9	53	—	5	—	28	—	10	3
Others	.	—	—	24	24	3	—	21	—	3	—	13	—	4	—
<i>Against Property</i>															
Thefts and Attempts	.	2	3	730	735	77	15	643	—	21	3	174	26	21	389
Robbery and Extortion	.	—	1	7	8	3	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Burglary	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Breakings and Attempts	.	—	5	120	125	6	1	118	—	1	1	35	26	3	—
Sacrilege	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
False Pretences, Cheats, Frauds	.	8	—	15	23	5	2	16	—	—	4	8	—	—	—
Receiving Stolen Goods	.	—	—	34	34	—	1	33	—	10	1	20	1	—	2
Arson	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Damage	.	—	1	402	403	37	19	347	—	7	—	106	20	33	178
Others	.	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

## Laws of Gibraltar

Forgery and Coinage	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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**NOTE: Cases dealt with by H.M. Forces involve cases investigated by the Police and dealt with under the Provisions of the United Kingdom Forces Act.**







## APPENDIX XI (continued)

Table IC

## Statutory Offences

Traffic Ordinance . . .	2,681	305	—	695	1,681	—	13	—	2	—	—	—	1,529	64	0	68	4	1
Other Offences . . .	251	66	—	37	148	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	78	9	0	56	4	0
SUB-TOTALS . . .							14	—	2	—	—	—	1,607	73	—	124	8	1
TOTALS . . .	2,932	371	—	732	1,829	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1,680	—	—	133	—	—

*Note:* Cases Otherwise Disposed Of include cases investigated by the Police and dealt with under the Provisions of the U.K. Forces Act.

*Table II*  
Statutory Cases Prosecuted for Year Ending 31st December, 1971

EQUATION

3 = 1+2

3 = 4, 5, 6+7

OFFENCES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Brought Forward	Arising During Year	Total	Convicted	Dealt with by H.M. Forces	Discharged	Carried Forward
Traffic Ordinance . . .	537	2,935	3,472	2,252	59	342	819
Other Offences . . .	24	251	275	146	26	66	37
TOTAL . . .	561	3,186	3,747	2,398	85	408	856

NOTE: a. The Column "Dealt with by H.M. Forces" refers to members of the Armed Services handed over by Police after investigation for offences committed in Service Areas and trivial offences not involving residents of the territory or their property.

b. Not included in the above table:—During the year, 2,023 cases involving first offenders were cautioned by the Commissioner of Police for trivial offences.

**APPENDIX XII**  
**Classes of Road Users Killed or Injured in Traffic Accidents**

		1969		1970		1971	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers or riders of motor vehicles	.	1	9	—	44	1	22
Passengers on vehicles	.	—	12	—	7	1	28
Pedal Cyclists	.	—	33	—	17	—	5
Pedestrians	.	—	50	—	28	1	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	.	<b>1</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>91</b>

## Statistical Report for the Prison, Gibraltar, for 1971

## Appendices

143

		Number committed for debt, on trial and for imprisonment				Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment						Previous Convictions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		For debt				For safe custody (including lunatics) subsequently discharged				For imprisonment																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Total number of persons committed during the year				18 months and over				12 months and less than 18				6 months and less than 12				3 months and less than 6				1 month and less than 3				Under one month				Those first committed to prison for a serious offence				Recidivists				Others				Daily average in prison				Daily average on sick list				Admissions to Hospital				Deaths (excluding executions)				Executions																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

## APPENDIX XIV

## Prison Statistics

## (a) POPULATION

<i>In custody on 31.12.70</i>	<i>Receptions during 1971</i>	<i>Discharges during 1971</i>	<i>In custody on 31.12.71</i>
13	93	94	12

## (b) DAILY AVERAGES

<i>Total Daily Average</i>	<i>Convicted Females</i>	<i>Daily Average Unconvicted</i>	<i>Daily Average Males</i>
11.89	0.54	0.11	11.24

## (c) RELIGIONS

<i>Roman Catholic</i>	<i>Church of England</i>	<i>Protestant</i>	<i>Mahometan</i>	<i>Jewish</i>	<i>No Religion</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
49	24	1	14	1	4	

## (d) AGE GROUP

<i>Under 16 Years</i>	<i>16 years to 20 years</i>	<i>20 years to 25 years</i>	<i>25 years to 50 years</i>	<i>Over 50 years</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
2	35	33	23	—	93

## (e) NATIONALITIES

British (U.K.)	.	.	31
Gibraltarians	.	.	35
Moroccan	.	.	16
Bulgarian	.	.	2
Irish	.	.	1
German	.	.	1
Australian	.	.	1
American	.	.	2
Portuguese	.	.	1
French	.	.	1
Danish	.	.	1
South American	.	.	1
			—
Total	.	.	93
			—

## Deep-Sea Merchant Shipping: Total\* Operations

	Passengers	Cargo	Bunkers	Repairs	Others
Anchorage . . . . .	1	2	81	57	642
Group "A" Berths . . . . .	89	237	481	34	187
No. 3 Extension Jetty . . . . .	—	9	—	3	1
Detached Mole, South . . . . .	—	—	—	—	3
Group "D.7/2" Berth . . . . .	—	23	9	11	17
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>850</b>

NOTE: Reasons for "Other" calls include:—

Charts to obtain	Medical Assistance
Crew Changes	Orders, awaiting
Crew Leave	Provisions
Currency (Soviet ships)	Shelter
D.G. Ranging	Survey
Landing Survivors	Water, replenishments
	* Excludes Royal Fleet Auxiliaries etc.

APPENDIX XVI  
Station: R.A.F. Gibraltar

Lat. 36° 09'N Long. 05° 21'W

Rain-gauge 10 ft. above M.S.L.

Barometer Height 24 ft

YEAR 1971	Rainfall		Sunshine		Weather									
	Total (mm)	Max. in 24 Hours (mm)	Date	Daily Mean (Hours)	% of Possible	Rain (Over 0.1 mm)	Snow	Hail	Thunder	Over-cast Sky	Clear Sky	Fog	Gale	Ground Frost
MONTH														
January	84.6	27.5	3rd	4.09	40.8	15	—	—	1	4	1	—	2	1
February	14.6	8.4	9th	5.05	45.9	6	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
March	98.2	29.0	7th	5.62	46.9	16	—	1	3	6	4	—	2	—
April	161.91	37.6	27th	6.99	53.1	17	—	1	5	6	1	—	—	—
May	69.8	21.7	6th	7.86	55.7	15	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—
June	10.4	4.9	4th	10.86	74.5	4	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—
			9th, 14th											
July	Trace	Trace	16th	10.49	73.2	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	—
August	4.0	2.7	8th	10.04	74.3	3	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	—
September	Trace	Trace	22nd, 23rd	8.56	69.0	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
October	18.3	11.9	23rd	5.89	52.0	4	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—
November	63.9	41.8	25th	4.50	43.4	13	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	—
December	127.9	60.1	4th	3.22	32.9	16	—	3	7	1	2	—	1	—
Year	653.6	60.1 (on 4 Dec.)	6.93	55.1	109	—	5	5	25	22	61	10	5	1

# APPENDIX XVII

## Wind

Frequency at 03 00, 09 00, 15 00 and 21 00 G.M.T.

Force 1/3 = 1-10kt; 4/5 = 11-12kt; 6/7 = 22-33kt; 8 or over = 34kt or more

Year 1971	Force										Direction					
	Month	8 or over	6-7	4-5	1-3	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW		
	January	.	9	52	55	7	—	4	21	—	5	36	45	6		
	February	.	19	53	38	2	2	4	55	4	3	11	31	—		
	March	.	24	63	36	—	—	6	53	1	—	21	41	2		
	April	.	2	49	69	—	1	5	25	5	9	42	30	3		
	May	.	5	45	73	1	—	2	20	1	10	33	55	2		
	June	.	—	58	61	1	—	2	36	9	2	20	48	2		
	July	.	—	49	73	2	1	6	49	10	8	25	21	2		
	August	.	—	48	73	3	2	6	26	3	5	38	39	2		
	September	.	1	43	75	1	2	14	64	2	4	17	16	—		
	October	.	—	69	54	1	—	6	83	3	5	12	14	—		
	November	.	11	57	50	2	2	3	35	1	6	19	46	6		
	December	.	14	46	57	7	2	10	50	3	3	17	26	6		
	YEAR	.	85	632	714	27	12	68	517	42	60	291	412	31		



## APPENDIX XVIII

## Station: Gibraltar

LAT. 36° 09' N LONG. 05° 21' W

Barometer Height 24 feet

Rain-gauge 10 ft above M.S.L.

YEAR 1971	Month	Mean Pressure M.S.L. (M.B.)	Means			Extremes										Means		
			Air Temperature			°C		°F		Grass Temperature		Relative Humidity (Percent)		Total Cloud Amount (OKTAS)				
			Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Lowest	Lowest	Lowest	Lowest	Lowest	Fixed Hours (G.M.T.)	Fixed Hours (G.M.T.)	Fixed Hours (G.M.T.)
			03	09	15	21	A	B	A+B	Max.	Min.	Date	Min.	Date	Max.	03	09	15
January	.	1,019.3	53.4	52.9	57.9	54.0	59.7	50.2	54.9	65.3	27th	37.2	2nd	29.1	2nd	83	81	71
February	.	1,020.7	54.5	55.2	60.4	56.8	61.7	52.3	57.0	70.9	27th	41.0	1st	36.9	1st	78	76	67
March	.	1,013.8	53.4	54.9	59.4	54.9	60.4	51.1	55.8	67.1	1st	41.9	9th	33.8	9th	75	75	65
April	.	1,011.4	56.4	57.9	63.5	58.6	63.3	54.1	59.7	72.9	16th	48.7	3rd	44.2	3rd	84	80	65
May	.	1,014.0	58.5	61.2	64.9	60.4	66.6	56.3	61.3	71.2	12th	50.7	4th	43.7	4th	86	79	69
June	.	1,017.6	61.7	66.9	71.6	64.9	74.0	59.9	66.9	87.4	23rd	55.4	1st	49.1	1st	84	72	61
July	.	1,016.2	68.7	72.3	79.2	72.1	81.1	66.7	74.0	92.0	22nd	59.9	1st	54.5	3rd	86	78	63
August	.	1,014.8	70.5	74.1	81.3	72.1	83.1	67.6	75.4	93.2	13th	61.7	9th	57.4	9th	75	67	54
			20.4	22.1	24.8	21.4	25.7	19.5	22.6	28.5	16.0							

September.	1,017.6	68.7	71.8	76.6	70.5	78.3	67.1	72.7	83.3	10th	60.8	21st	52.9	19th	86	78	68	84	2.7	3.7	3.0	2.7
	19.9	21.0	23.1	20.4	24.2	19.0	21.6	30.4	15.3				12.4									
October	1,022.0	67.8	69.8	73.6	68.7	75.6	66.2	70.9	86.7	14th	59.5	27th	54.3	27th	86	82	70	85	3.0	4.9	3.5	3.1
	13.1	13.9	16.2	14.2	17.2	12.0	14.6	21.6	6.0				2.0									
November.	1,017.8	55.6	57.0	61.2	57.6	63.0	53.6	58.3	70.9	19th	42.8	26th	35.6	13th	76	75	65	73	3.0	4.8	4.3	3.1
	12.2	12.2	14.7	12.8	15.4	11.2	13.3	18.0	8.1			10th	3.6									
December.	1,022.3	54.0	54.0	58.5	55.0	59.7	52.2	55.9	64.4	23rd	46.6	31st	38.5	10th	87	86	73	84	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.1
	15.7	16.9	19.6	16.7	20.6	14.5	17.5	34.0	2.9				-1.6									
Year.	1,017.3	60.3	62.4	67.3	62.1	69.1	58.1	63.5	93.2	15/8	37.2	2/1	29.1	2/1	82	77	66	79	3.1	4.2	3.8	3.1

## APPENDIX XIX

## (1) Analysis of calls handled by the City Fire Brigade Control Room.

STATION	Actual Fires	False Alarms		Investi- gations	Special Services		Total Calls
		Malicious	G/Intent		Emergency Request		
H.Q.R.S.	145	11	18	12	113	100	399
A.F. SERVICES	20	—	7	1	2	1	31
TOTALS	165	11	25	13	115	101	430

	<i>Fires</i>	<i>Special Services</i>
Joint attendance with the A.F.S.	35	9
Joint attendance with the R.A.F./F.S.	6	—

## (2) Hazard Classification of Fires attended

Electrical . . . . .	16
Buildings . . . . .	2
Frying Pans . . . . .	17
Chimneys . . . . .	1
Vegetation/Refuse . . . . .	47
Motor Vehicles . . . . .	20
Unclassified . . . . .	42
	<hr/>
	145
	<hr/>

## (3) Financial Loss at Fires

	£
1st Quarter . . . . .	1,089
2nd Quarter . . . . .	122
3rd Quarter . . . . .	5,540
4th Quarter . . . . .	102
	<hr/>
	6,853
	<hr/>

APPENDIX XIX (continued).

(4) Special Services

(a) Emergencies

Persons stranded in precarious places . . . . .	5
Persons trapped in lifts . . . . .	92
Recovery of Bodies . . . . .	4
Pumping Motor Vessels . . . . .	1
Pumping flooded premises . . . . .	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	10
	<hr/>
	113
	<hr/>

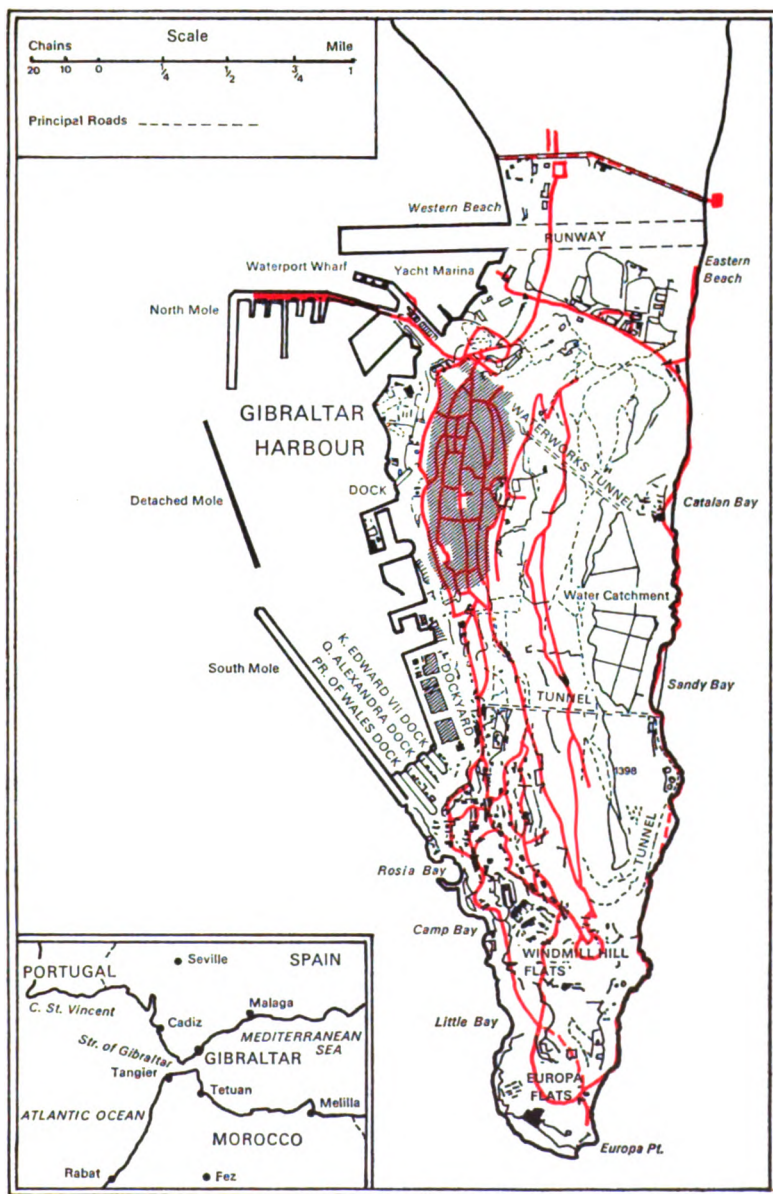
(b) By Request

Entry into locked premises . . . . .	61
Rescue of animals . . . . .	2
Pumping out . . . . .	9
Stand-by jobs . . . . .	12
Miscellaneous . . . . .	16
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

(5) Fire Service Income

	£
Attending Fires . . . . .	6.94
Special Services . . . . .	59.79
	<hr/>
Total Income . . . . .	66.73
	<hr/>







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